



**EFFECTIVE DATE:** 04|01|2005

**POLICY LAST UPDATED:** 05|19|2015

## OVERVIEW

Fluoroscopy utilizes a continuous X-ray beam that is passed through the body and is transmitted to a fluorescent monitor. These real-time images allow a physician to study the body part and its motion detail. Fluoroscopy is used in procedures such as barium X-rays, cardiac catheterizations, and placement of intravenous catheters.

## MEDICAL CRITERIA

None

## PRIOR AUTHORIZATION

Prior authorization is not required.

## POLICY STATEMENT

### BlueCHiP for Medicare

Fluoroscopy is covered and separately reimbursed for BlueCHiP for Medicare members only.

### Commercial Products

Fluoroscopy is covered but not separately reimbursed as the codes are considered components of the primary procedure being performed, such as surgery, nonsurgical procedures or, in the case of a hospital, part of the associated charges for operating room and other nonsurgical procedures.

### BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial Products

Fluoroscopic guidance is covered and separately reimbursed for professional providers and covered and not separately reimbursed for institutional providers.

## COVERAGE

Benefits may vary between groups/contracts. Please refer to the appropriate Evidence of Coverage or Subscriber Agreement for applicable Diagnostic Imaging benefit/coverage.

## BACKGROUND

Fluoroscopy is a type of medical imaging that shows a continuous X-ray image on a monitor, much like an X-ray movie. During a fluoroscopy procedure, an X-ray beam is passed through the body. The image is transmitted to a monitor so the movement of a body part or of an instrument or contrast agent (“X-ray dye”) through the body can be seen in detail.

Fluoroscopy is used in a wide variety of examinations and procedures to diagnose or treat patients. Some examples are Barium X-rays and enemas (to view the gastrointestinal tract), catheter insertion and manipulation (to direct the movement of a catheter through blood vessels, bile ducts or the urinary system), and placement of devices within the body, such as stents (to open narrowed or blocked blood vessels), angiograms (to visualize blood vessels and organs), and orthopedic surgery (to guide joint replacements and treatment of fractures).

Fluoroscopy carries some risks, as do other X-ray procedures. The radiation dose the patient receives varies depending on the individual procedure. Fluoroscopy can result in relatively high radiation doses, especially for complex interventional procedures (such as placing stents or other devices inside the body), which require fluoroscopy be administered for a long period of time. Radiation-related risks associated with fluoroscopy include radiation-induced injuries to the skin and underlying tissues (“burns”), which occur shortly after the exposure, and radiation-induced cancers, which may occur some time later in life.

The probability that a person will experience these effects from a fluoroscopic procedure is statistically very small. Therefore, if the procedure is medically needed, the radiation risks are outweighed by the benefit to the patient. In fact, the radiation risk is usually far less than other risks not associated with radiation, such as anesthesia or sedation, or risks from the treatment itself. To minimize the radiation risk, fluoroscopy should always be performed with the lowest acceptable exposure for the shortest time necessary.

## **CODING**

### **BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial Products**

The following codes are covered and separately reimbursed for BlueCHiP for Medicare and not separately reimbursed for Commercial products:

**76000**

**76001**

### **BlueCHiP for Medicare and Commercial Products**

The following codes are covered and separately reimbursed for professional providers and covered and not separately reimbursed for institutional providers:

**77001**

**77002**

**77003**

## **RELATED POLICIES**

None

## **PUBLISHED**

Provider Update, August 2015

Provider Update, May 2010

Policy Update, March 2005

Policy Update, August 2001

Policy Update, November 2000 Policy Update, November 1999

## **REFERENCES**

<http://www.fda.gov/Radiation-EmittingProducts/RadiationEmittingProductsandProcedures/MedicalImaging/MedicalX-Rays/ucm115354.htm>

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