



Complete Guide for Interventional Radiology

An in-depth guide to interventional radiology coding, billing and reimbursement for facilities and physicians

2022

optum360coding.com

Contents

Introduction	1	Transcatheter Endovascular Revascularization— Femoral/Popliteal Vascular Territory	123
CPT Codes and Descriptions	1	Transcatheter Endovascular Revascularization—Tibial/Peroneal Vascular Territory	126
Procedure Codes	3	Endovascular Transluminal Angioplasty—Visceral and Brachiocephalic Arteries, Aorta, and the Venous System	129
Chapter 1: The Basics	7	Transluminal Atherectomy for Supra-Inguinal Arteries	136
APC Basics—Why Is This Important?	7	Transcatheter Stent Placement—Visceral and Brachiocephalic Arteries; Venous System	140
CCI Edits—Why Is This Important?	10	Chapter 5: Neurovascular Interventions	147
Recovery Audit Contractors (RAC)	11	Cerebral Endovascular Therapeutic Interventions	147
Coding Basics	11	Percutaneous Embolization—Cerebral (Extracranial and Intracranial)	150
General Coding Guidelines	12	Temporary Balloon Occlusion	155
Modifiers for Outpatient Hospital Radiology and Cardiology Procedures	12	Percutaneous Intracranial Angioplasty	157
Modifiers for Physician Services	14	Transcatheter Vascular Stent Placement— Cervical Carotid	161
Revenue Codes	18	Transcatheter Vascular Stent Placement—Intracranial ...	166
General Interventional Radiology Coding Guidelines for Selective and Nonselective Catheter Placements	19	Transcatheter Vascular Stent Placement—Extracranial Vertebral or Intrathoracic Carotid Artery	170
Catheter Placement Codes for Interventional Radiology	20	Chapter 6: Vascular Access Device Placement and Therapy	173
General Cardiac Procedure Coding Guidelines	21	Non-Tunneled Vascular Access Device Placement	174
Documentation	22	Tunneled Vascular Access Device Placement	177
Supply Device Codes	23	Repair/Replacement/Removal of Vascular Access Device	181
Stark/Anti-Kickback Legislation	23	Maintenance of Vascular Access Device	187
Stark Self-Referral Regulations	23	Chapter 7: Minor Interventional Procedures	191
Chapter 2: Diagnostic Angiography	25	Arthrography	191
Cervicocerebral Angiography—Carotid and Vertebral Arteries	25	Image-Guided Interventional Procedures— Breast Biopsy	194
Aorta Angiography—Thoracic and Abdominal	31	Image-Guided Interventional Procedures—Breast, Other Than Biopsy	199
Internal Mammary and Spinal Angiography	35	Other Biopsy Procedures	202
Visceral Angiography—Celiac, Hepatic, Splenic, Inferior Phrenic, Superior and Inferior Mesenteric Arteries, and Bronchial Arteries	40	Aspiration Procedures	207
Renal Angiography	48	Image Guided Drainage Procedures	210
Adrenal Angiography	53	Sclerotherapy of a Fluid Collection	215
Extremity Angiography	56	Endovenous Ablation Therapy	218
Pelvic Artery Angiography	60	Stab Phlebectomy	221
Pulmonary Artery Angiography	64	Venous Sclerotherapy	224
Chapter 3: Diagnostic Venography	69	Sacropasty	226
Cerebral Veins	69	Vertebroplasty	228
Central Veins—Superior and Inferior Vena Cava	72	Kyphoplasty	231
Renal and Adrenal Veins	75	Myelography	234
Extremity Veins	78	Chapter 8: Gastrointestinal Tract Interventions	237
Portal and Hepatic Veins and TIPS	80	Percutaneous Cholecystostomy	237
Arteriovenous Fistula and Interventions	85	Percutaneous Cholangiography	240
Venous Sampling	93	Biliary/Drainage Catheter Placement	243
Chapter 4: Vascular Interventions	95	Conversion/Exchange and Removal of Biliary Stent/Drainage Catheter	247
Percutaneous Embolization—Other than Cerebral, Head and Neck	95	Biliary Stent Placement/Drainage	251
Transcatheter Thrombolysis Other Than Intracranial	99	Other Biliary Procedures	255
Percutaneous Thrombectomy	102	Esophageal Dilation	259
Percutaneous Vascular Filter Placement, Repositioning, and Removal	105		
Percutaneous Transcatheter Retrieval of Foreign Body	110		
Intravascular Ultrasound, Non-coronary	113		
Transcatheter Biopsy	115		
Transcatheter Endovascular Revascularization— Overview	117		
Transcatheter Endovascular Revascularization— Iliac Vascular Territory	119		

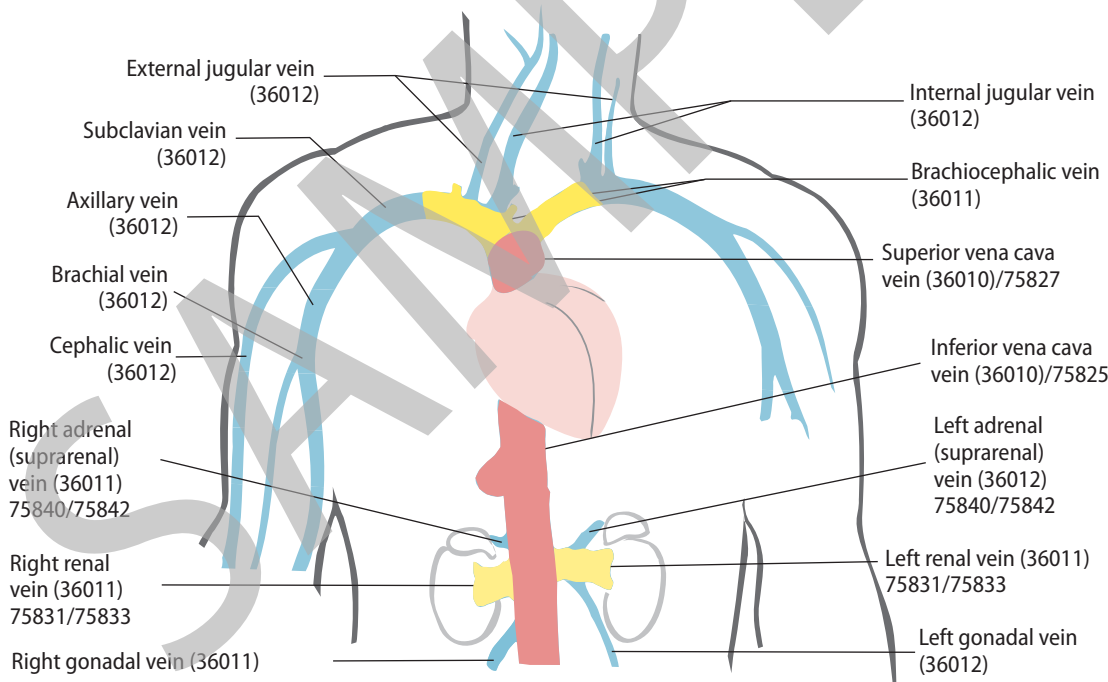
Percutaneous Vascular Filter Placement, Repositioning, and Removal

Vascular filters are placed in the inferior vena cava (IVC) in patients at risk of pulmonary embolism from known deep vein thrombosis. In the interventional radiology area, these filters are placed via percutaneous transcatheter approach. Special catheters containing a pre-loaded filter are inserted into the IVC via femoral vein or internal jugular approach and the filter is deployed. The filter grips the walls of the vena cava and is designed to “catch” clots migrating from the lower extremities. Filters may be temporary or permanent.

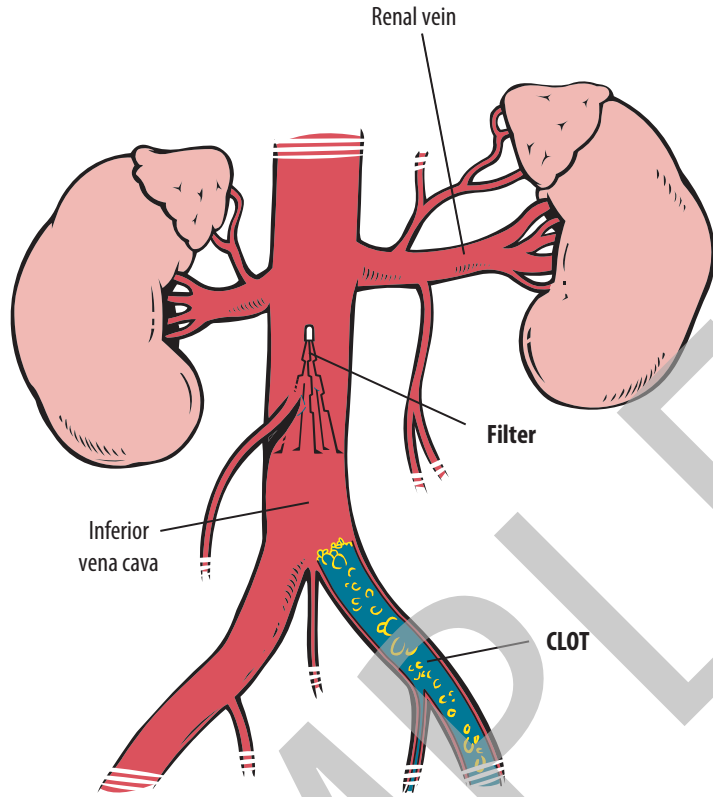
- 37191** **Insertion of intravascular vena cava filter, endovascular approach including vascular access, vessel selection, and radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance (ultrasound and fluoroscopy), when performed**
- 37192** **Repositioning of intravascular vena cava filter, endovascular approach including vascular access, vessel selection, and radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance (ultrasound and fluoroscopy), when performed**
- 37193** **Retrieval of intravascular vena cava filter, endovascular approach including vascular access, vessel selection, and radiological supervision and interpretation, intraprocedural roadmapping, and imaging guidance (ultrasound and fluoroscopy), when performed**

A filter is placed into the inferior vena cava percutaneously, usually through the right internal jugular vein. Fluoroscopy is used to monitor and guide the process. An incision is made just above the clavicle and then another small incision is made into the vein once it is identified. A catheter loaded with the filter is inserted into the vein and threaded through until it reaches the inferior vena cava. The filter is released from the catheter and opens to fill the diameter and grip the walls of the vena cava. The filter-loaded catheter may also be advanced over a guidewire to the vena cava after needle puncture of the internal jugular vein.

Central Venous Anatomy—Femoral Approach



IVC Filter Placement



CPT Coding for IVC Filter Procedures

Service Performed	Code Reported
IVC filter placement	37191
IVC filter repositioning	37192
IVC filter removal	37193

Coding Tips

1. These codes are comprehensive codes. Component coding no longer applies.
2. Catheter placement is included in codes 37191–37193 and is not separately reported.
3. Report diagnostic inferior vena cavagram with CPT code 75825 only when performed for diagnostic purposes and the results are used to make the clinical decision to proceed with filter placement. Append modifier 59 or appropriate X modifier.
4. Temporary and permanent filter placement is coded in the same manner.
5. Report the procedure to reposition a previously placed filter with CPT code 37192. This repositioning must be a separately documented procedure.
6. Report the procedure to remove a previously placed filter with CPT code 37193.
7. Report the applicable device codes (HCPCS codes) in addition to the procedure code. Refer to the HCPCS section below for possible codes.
8. Hospitals are requested to continue reporting low osmolar contrast media separately with HCPCS Level II codes Q9965-Q9967. Report contrast media by milliliter.

Facility HCPCS Coding

Some applicable codes may include but are not limited to:

- C1773 Retrieval device, insertable
- C1880 Vena cava filter
- Q9965 LOCM, 100-199 mg/ml iodine concentration, per ml

Endovascular Transluminal Angioplasty—Visceral and Brachiocephalic Arteries, Aorta, and the Venous System

Angioplasty is a common procedure performed to improve blood flow in arteries or veins that have become narrowed or blocked. In the interventional radiology area, these procedures are performed by percutaneous technique using specially designed balloon catheters.

75962 Transluminal balloon angioplasty, peripheral artery other than renal, or other visceral artery, iliac, or lower extremity, radiological supervision and interpretation

75964 Transluminal balloon angioplasty, each additional peripheral artery other than renal, or other visceral artery, iliac, or lower extremity, radiological supervision and interpretation (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

A narrowing or stricture of a peripheral artery is stretched to allow a normal flow of blood. A local anesthetic is applied over the access site, usually the femoral artery, and the skin is percutaneously punctured with a needle. A guidewire is inserted and fed through the blood vessel and the needle is removed. A catheter with a deflated balloon is then advanced over the guidewire to the narrowed portion of the vessel. The balloon is inflated to stretch the vessel to a larger diameter allowing a more normal flow of blood. Several inflations may be performed along the narrowed area. Transluminal angioplasty may be done through an incision in the skin overlying the artery of access. Vessel clamps are applied and then the artery is nicked to create an opening for the balloon catheter. Report 75962 for transluminal balloon angioplasty on one peripheral artery and 75964 for each additional peripheral artery treated after the first artery. These codes report the radiological supervision and interpretation only.

Angioplasty

