Medical Policy

6.01.20 Cardiac Applications of Positron Emission Tomography Scanning

Policy Statement

Myocardial Perfusion
Cardiac positron emission tomography (PET) scanning may be considered medically necessary to assess myocardial perfusion and thus diagnose coronary artery disease (CAD) in either of the following conditions:

I. Patient with indeterminate single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scan
II. Patient for whom SPECT could be reasonably expected to be suboptimal in quality on the basis of body habitus with one or more of the following:
   A. Body mass index (BMI) of 35 or above
   B. Large breasts
   C. Breast implants
   D. Mastectomy
   E. Chest wall deformity
   F. Pleural or pericardial effusion

Myocardial Viability
Cardiac PET scanning may be considered medically necessary to assess myocardial viability for a patient with severe left ventricular dysfunction as a technique to determine candidacy for a revascularization procedure. (See the Policy Guidelines section regarding the relative effectiveness of PET and SPECT scanning.)

The following is considered investigational:

I. Cardiac PET scanning for quantification of myocardial blood flow for cardiac event risk stratification of a patient diagnosed with coronary artery disease

Cardiac Sarcoidosis
Cardiac PET scanning for diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis may be considered medically necessary for all of the following:

I. Patient is unable to undergo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning due to one or more of the following:
   A. Patient has a pacemakers or automatic implanted cardioverter defibrillator
   B. Patient has metal implant other than a pacemaker or automatic implanted cardioverter defibrillator

NOTE: Refer to Appendix 1 to see the policy statement changes (if any) from the previous version.

Policy Guidelines

Positron Emission Tomography
PET scans use positron-emitting radionuclide tracers, which simultaneously emit 2 high-energy photons in opposite directions. These photons can be simultaneously detected (referred to as coincidence detection) by a PET scanner, comprising multiple stationary detectors that encircle the thorax. Compared with single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans, coincidence detection offers a greater spatial resolution.

PET scans are considered most appropriate in patients with an intermediate risk of CAD, typically defined as a 25% to 75% probability of having CAD. Clinically, this group of patients typically includes those with chest pain but without a history of myocardial infarction or stroke. Patients at either low or high risk of CAD may not require a myocardial perfusion study at all.
Myocardial Perfusion Imaging
For myocardial perfusion studies, patient selection criteria for PET include an individual assessment of the pretest probability of coronary artery disease (CAD), based both on patient symptoms and risk factors. Patients at low-risk for CAD may be adequately evaluated with exercise electrocardiography. Patients at high-risk for CAD typically will not benefit from noninvasive assessment of myocardial perfusion; a negative test will not alter disease probability sufficiently to avoid invasive angiography. Accordingly, myocardial perfusion imaging is potentially beneficial for patients at intermediate risk of CAD (variably defined as 25% to 75% or 10% to 90% disease probability). Risk can be estimated using the patient's age, sex, and chest pain quality. Table 1 summarizes patient populations at intermediate risk for CAD.

*Intermediate-risk ranges used in different studies may differ from the range used here. These pretest probability risk groups are based on a Blue Cross Blue Shield Association Technology Evaluation Center (TEC) Assessment (1995) and take into account spectrum effect. American College of Cardiology guidelines have defined low risk as less than 10%, intermediate risk as 10% to 90%, and high risk as greater than 90%.

Table PG1. Individuals at Intermediate Risk for Coronary Artery Disease According to Chest Pain Quality

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Populations</th>
<th>Typical Angina</th>
<th>Atypical Angina</th>
<th>Nonanginal Chest Pain</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>30-39</td>
<td>30-70</td>
<td>≥50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>30-60</td>
<td>≥50</td>
<td>≥60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Values are age or age range in years.
CAD: coronary artery disease.

Body habitus can limit SPECT; particularly moderate-to-severe obesity, (body mass index [BMI] greater than 35 kilograms/square meter [kg/m2]), large breasts, breast implants, previous mastectomy, chest wall deformity, or pleural/pericardial effusion which can attenuate tissue tracer leading to inaccurate images. In patients for whom body habitus is expected to lead to suboptimal SPECT scans, PET scanning is preferred.

Among patients with CAD, myocardial perfusion imaging can be used to quantify myocardial blood flow and myocardial flow reserve (MFR). Quantitative assessment of myocardial perfusion is sensitive for detection of ischemic tissue within the myocardium, and can allow for accurate determination of risk for cardiovascular events. These quantitative measurements can also be predictive of adverse cardiovascular outcomes. For example, the presence of an abnormally low MFR can identify patients at higher risk of cardiovascular death.

Myocardial perfusion studies with PET are also useful in the diagnosis of cardiac sarcoidosis. Perfusion studies performed in patients with sarcoidosis and suspected cardiac involvement can detect presence of inflammation, fibrosis of the myocardial tissue, and function and involvement of the left and right ventricles.

Myocardial Viability
Patients selected to undergo PET scanning for myocardial viability are typically those with severe left ventricular dysfunction who are being considered for revascularization. A PET scan may determine whether the left ventricular dysfunction is related to the viable or nonviable myocardium. Patients with viable myocardium may benefit from revascularization but those with nonviable myocardium will not. As an example, PET scanning is commonly performed in potential heart transplant candidates to rule out the presence of viable myocardium.
**Comparison Between PET and SPECT**

A variety of studies have suggested that PET scans are only marginally more sensitive or specific than SPECT scans. Therefore, the choice between a PET scan (which may not be available locally) and a SPECT scan presents another clinical issue. PET scans may provide the greatest advantage over SPECT scans in moderately to severely obese patients for whom tissue attenuation of tracer is of greater concern. Table PG2 summarizes differences between cardiac SPECT and PET techniques.50

**Table PG2. Advantages and Disadvantages of Cardiac PET and SPECT50**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Technique</th>
<th>Advantages</th>
<th>Disadvantages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| PET       | • Superior diagnostic capability, particularly for obese patients and patients with multivessel disease  
• Quantifiable blood flow evaluation  
• Integration of functional and anatomic information  
• Better spatial and contrast resolution  
• Lower frequency of artifacts | • Higher equipment cost  
• Cyclotron or rubidium generators required  
• Radiotracers with short physical half-life do not permit exercise stress testing |
| SPECT     | • Wide availability  
• Well-established through published studies and familiar worldwide  
• Lower equipment cost  
• Less expensive radiotracers  
• Combined with dynamic exercise stress testing | • Longer acquisition duration  
• Lower resolution images due to artifacts and attenuation  
• Higher radiation burden |

PET: positron emission tomography; SPECT: single-photon emission computed tomography.

**Radionuclide Tracers**

A variety of radionuclide tracers are used for PET scanning, including fluorine 18, rubidium 82, oxygen 15, nitrogen 13, and carbon 11. Most tracers have a short half-life and must be manufactured with an on-site cyclotron. Rubidium 82 is produced by a strontium 82/rubidium 82 generator. The half-life of fluorine-18 is long enough that it can be manufactured commercially offsite and shipped to imaging centers. Radionuclides may be coupled with a variety of physiologically active molecules, such as oxygen, water, or ammonia. Fluorine 18 is often coupled with fluorodeoxyglucose to detect glucose metabolism, which in turn reflects metabolic activity, and thus viability, of the target tissue. Tracers that target the mitochondrial complex also are being developed.

A positron emission tomography (PET) scan involves 3 separate activities:

- Manufacture of the radiopharmaceutical, which may be manufactured on site or at a regional center with delivery to the institution performing PET
- Actual performance of the PET scan
- Interpretation of the results

**Coding**

**CPT Code**

**Effective January 1, 2020,** the following new Category I CPT codes describe myocardial imaging using positron emission tomography (PET):

- **78429:** Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), single study; with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan
- **78430:** Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan
- **78431:** Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed);

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multiple studies at rest and stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan

- **78432**: Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability)

- **78433**: Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability); with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan

- **78434**: Absolute quantitation of myocardial blood flow (AQMBF), positron emission tomography (PET), rest and pharmacologic stress (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure)

**Effective January 1, 2020, the following CPT code has been revised:**
The following CPT code describes the use of fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) to evaluate myocardial viability:

- **78459**: Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), single study

**Effective January 1, 2020, the following CPT codes have been revised:**
The following CPT codes describe the use of rubidium to evaluate myocardial perfusion:

- **78491**: Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic)

- **78492**: Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); multiple studies at rest and stress (exercise or pharmacologic)

When the radiopharmaceutical is provided by an outside distribution center, there may be separate charge, or this charge may be passed through and included in the hospital bill. Also, there will likely be an additional transportation charge for radiopharmaceuticals not manufactured on site.

**HCPCS**
The following are HCPCS codes for FDG, rubidium, and N-13 ammonia:

- **A9526**: Nitrogen N-13 ammonia, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 40 mCi

- **A9552**: Fluorodeoxyglucose F-18 FDG, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 45 mCi

- **A9555**: Rubidium Rb-82, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 60 mCi

**Description**
Positron emission tomography (PET) scans use positron-emitting radionuclide tracers, which simultaneously emit 2 high-energy photons in opposite directions. These photons can be simultaneously detected (referred to as coincidence detection) by a PET scanner, comprising multiple stationary detectors that encircle the thorax. Compared with single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans, coincidence detection offers a greater spatial resolution. PET has been investigated as an option to diagnose and evaluate patients with cardiac conditions such as coronary artery disease, left ventricular dysfunction, and cardiac sarcoidosis.

**Related Policies**

- Interim Positron Emission Tomography Scanning in Oncology to Detect Early Response During Treatment
Benefit Application

Benefit determinations should be based in all cases on the applicable contract language. To the extent there are any conflicts between these guidelines and the contract language, the contract language will control. Please refer to the member's contract benefits in effect at the time of service to determine coverage or non-coverage of these services as it applies to an individual member.

Some state or federal mandates (e.g., Federal Employee Program [FEP]) prohibits plans from denying Food and Drug Administration (FDA)-approved technologies as investigational. In these instances, plans may have to consider the coverage eligibility of FDA-approved technologies on the basis of medical necessity alone.

Regulatory Status

A number of PET platforms have been cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) through the 510(k) process since the Penn-PET scanner was approved in 1989. These systems are intended to aid in detecting, localizing, diagnosing, staging, and restaging of lesions, tumors, disease, and organ function for the evaluation of diseases and disorders such as, but not limited to, cardiovascular disease, neurologic disorders, and cancer. The images produced by the system can aid in radiotherapy treatment planning and interventional radiology procedures.

PET radiopharmaceuticals have been evaluated and approved by the FDA for use as diagnostic imaging agents. These radiopharmaceuticals are approved for specific conditions.

In December 2009, the FDA issued guidance for Current Good Manufacturing Practice for PET drug manufacturers, and in August 2011, the FDA issued similar Current Good Manufacturing Practice guidance for small businesses. An additional final guidance document issued in December 2012 required all PET drug manufacturers and compounders to operate under an approved new drug application (NDA) or abbreviated NDA, or investigational new drug application, by December 2015.

To avoid interruption of the use of PET radiotracers already in use in clinical practice, before the issuance of specific guidance documents, the FDA made determinations of safety and effectiveness for certain uses of PET radiotracers. The following radiopharmaceuticals used with PET for cardiac-related indications were reviewed in this manner and subsequently had approved NDAs as summarized in Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Radiopharmaceutical</th>
<th>Manufacturer</th>
<th>NDA</th>
<th>Approved</th>
<th>Cardiac-Related Indication With PET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fluorine 18</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>20306</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>CAD and left ventricular dysfunction, when used with myocardial perfusion imaging, to identify left ventricular myocardium with residual glucose metabolism and reversible loss of systolic function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluorodeoxyglucose (F-18-FDG)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ammonia N 13</td>
<td>Zevacor Pharma</td>
<td>22119</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Imaging of the myocardium under rest or pharmacologic stress conditions to evaluate myocardial perfusion in patients with suspected or existing CAD</td>
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Radiopharmaceutical | Manufacturer | NDA | Approved | Cardiac-Related Indication With PET
--- | --- | --- | --- | ---
Rubidium 82 chloride | Bracco Diagnostics | 19414 | 1989 | Assessing regional myocardial perfusion in the diagnosis and localization of myocardial infarction

CAD: coronary artery disease; NDA: new drug application; PET: positron emission tomography.

### Rationale

#### Background

**Positron Emission Tomography**

PET scans use positron-emitting radionuclide tracers, which simultaneously emit 2 high-energy photons in opposite directions. These photons can be simultaneously detected (referred to as coincidence detection) by a PET scanner, comprising multiple stationary detectors that encircle the thorax. Compared with single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans, coincidence detection offers a greater spatial resolution.

#### Myocardial Perfusion Imaging

For myocardial perfusion studies, patient selection criteria for PET include an individual assessment of the pretest probability of coronary artery disease (CAD), based both on patient symptoms and risk factors. Patients at low-risk for CAD may be adequately evaluated with exercise electrocardiography. Patients at high-risk for CAD typically will not benefit from noninvasive assessment of myocardial perfusion; a negative test will not alter disease probability sufficiently to avoid invasive angiography. Accordingly, myocardial perfusion imaging is potentially beneficial for patients at intermediate risk of CAD (variably defined as 25% to 75% or 10% to 90% disease probability).\(^1\) Risk can be estimated using the patient’s age, sex, and chest pain quality. Table 2 summarizes patient populations at intermediate risk for CAD.\(^2\)

\(^a\) Intermediate-risk ranges used in different studies may differ from the range used here. These pretest probability risk groups are based on a TEC Assessment (1995) and take into account spectrum effect. American College of Cardiology guidelines have defined low risk as less than 10%, intermediate risk as 10% to 90%, and high risk as greater than 90%.

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<td>≥60</td>
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</table>

Values are age or age range in years.

CAD: coronary artery disease.

\(^a\) Chest pain with all of the following characteristics: (1) substernal chest discomfort with characteristic quality and duration, (2) provoked by exertion or emotional stress, and (3) relieved by rest or nitroglycerin.

\(^b\) Chest pain that lacks one of the characteristics of typical angina.

\(^c\) Chest pain that has one or none of the typical angina characteristics.

Body habitus can limit SPECT; particularly moderate-to-severe obesity, which can attenuate tissue tracer leading to inaccurate images. In patients for whom body habitus is expected to lead to suboptimal SPECT scans, PET scanning is preferred.

Among patients with CAD, myocardial perfusion imaging can be used to quantify myocardial blood flow and myocardial flow reserve (MFR).\(^3\) Quantitative assessment of myocardial perfusion is sensitive for detection of ischemic tissue within the myocardium, and can allow for accurate determination of risk for cardiovascular events. These quantitative measurements can also be predictive of adverse cardiovascular outcomes. For example, the presence of an abnormally low MFR can identify patients at higher risk of cardiovascular death.

Myocardial perfusion studies with PET are also useful in the diagnosis of cardiac sarcoidosis.\(^4\) Perfusion studies performed in patients with sarcoidosis and suspected cardiac involvement can...
detect presence of inflammation, fibrosis of the myocardial tissue, and function and involvement of the left and right ventricles.

**Myocardial Viability**
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**Literature Review**
Evidence reviews assess whether a medical test is clinically useful. A useful test provides information to make a clinical management decision that improves the net health outcome. That is, the balance of benefits and harms is better when the test is used to manage the condition than when another test or no test is used to manage the condition.

The first step in assessing a medical test is to formulate the clinical context and purpose of the test. The test must be technically reliable, clinically valid, and clinically useful for that purpose. Evidence reviews assess the evidence on whether a test is clinically valid and clinically useful. Technical reliability is outside the scope of these reviews, and credible information on technical reliability is available from other sources.

**Clinical Context and Test Purpose**
The purpose of PET scanning in patients with suspected cardiac diseases is to evaluate perfusion to the heart in order to diagnose a new disease or evaluate an established disease. Positron emission tomography can assess relative perfusion, coronary flow reserve, absolute myocardial blood flow at stress and rest, left ventricular ejection fraction, possible ischemic dilatation, and coronary artery calcium levels. These parameters can be used to diagnose CAD or quantify myocardial blood flow in patients with established CAD, determine myocardial viability in patients with left ventricular dysfunction to assist with revascularization, and diagnose sarcoidosis via detection of inflammatory lesions.

The questions addressed in this evidence review are:
- Does the use of PET improve the net health outcome in individuals with suspected or diagnosed coronary artery disease, severe left ventricular dysfunction, and cardiac sarcoidosis?

**Suspected Coronary Artery Disease**
The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

**Patients**
The population of interest is patients with suspected CAD who have indeterminate single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scans.
Interventions
The intervention of interest is cardiac PET perfusion imaging. Cardiac PET perfusion imaging would be administered in an imaging center equipped with a PET scanner.

Comparators
The following tests are currently being used to make decisions about managing suspected CAD: coronary angiography or noninvasive tests for CAD (e.g., stress echocardiography, exercise electrocardiography).

Outcomes
For patients with suspected CAD, the outcomes of interest are the avoidance of unnecessary invasive procedures, cardiac events, and mortality. Additional outcomes of interest, including PET sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio, negative likelihood ratio, and test accuracy are measured from time to diagnosis.

Study Selection Criteria
For the evaluation of the clinical validity of cardiac PET perfusion imaging, studies that met the following eligibility criteria were considered:
- Reported on the accuracy of the marketed version of the technology (including any algorithms used to calculate scores)
- Included a suitable reference standard (describe the reference standard)
- Patient/sample clinical characteristics were described
- Patient/sample selection criteria were described.

Technically Reliable
Assessment of technical reliability focuses on specific tests and operators and requires a review of unpublished and often proprietary information. Review of specific tests, operators, and unpublished data are outside the scope of this evidence review and alternative sources exist. This evidence review focuses on clinical validity and clinical utility.

Clinically Valid
A test must detect the presence or absence of a condition, the risk of developing a condition in the future, or treatment response (beneficial or adverse).

The sensitivity and specificity of PET may be slightly better than for those for SPECT. Performance characteristics for PET and SPECT based on a 2007 Canadian joint position statement are shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3. Performance Characteristics of Positron Emission Tomography and Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome Measures</th>
<th>PET</th>
<th>SPECT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity, %</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specificity, %</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated positive likelihood ratio</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>3.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated negative likelihood ratio</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>0.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


PET: positron emission tomography; SPECT: single photon emission computed tomography.

a Estimated positive likelihood ratio = sensitivity/(1 - specificity).

b Estimated negative likelihood ratio = (1 - sensitivity)/specificity.

Diagnostic Performance
Systematic Reviews
Knuuti et al (2018) reported on the results of a meta-analysis of the performance of noninvasive tests to rule-in and rule-out significant coronary artery stenosis in patients with stable angina including publications through April 2017 that included at least 100 patients with stable CAD and either invasive coronary angiography or invasive coronary angiography with fractional flow reserve (FFR) measurement as reference standard. A total of 132 studies (28664 patients) using
invasive coronary angiography as the reference standard and 23 studies (4131 patients) using FFR as the reference standard were included. The pooled analysis for the outcome of anatomically significant CAD included 418 patients for PET and the sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio, and negative likelihood ratio were as follows: 90% (95% confidence interval [CI], 78% to 96%); 85% (95% CI, 78% to 90%); 5.87 (95% CI, 3.40 to 10.15); and 0.12 (95% CI, 0.05 to 0.29), respectively. The pooled analysis for outcome of functionally significant CAD included 709 patients for PET and the sensitivity, specificity, positive likelihood ratio, and negative likelihood ratio were as follows: 89% (95% CI, 82% to 93%); 85% (95% CI, 81% to 88%); 6.04 (95% CI, 4.29 to 8.51); and 0.13 (95% CI, 0.08 to 0.22).

Dai et al (2016) conducted a meta-analysis comparing the abilities of the following cardiac imaging modalities to diagnose CAD: SPECT, PET, dobutamine stress echocardiography, cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and computed tomography (CT) perfusion imaging.10. The reference standard was FFR derived from CT. The literature search, conducted through June 2015, identified 74 studies for inclusion, 5 of which used PET. Study quality was assessed using Standards for Reporting Diagnostic Accuracy and Quality Assessment of Diagnostic Accuracy Studies tools. Pooled sensitivity and specificity for PET were 90% (95% CI, 80% to 95%) and 84% (95% CI, 81% to 90%), respectively. These rates were similar to FFR, the reference standard (sensitivity, 90% [95% CI, 85% to 93%]; specificity, 75% [95% CI, 62% to 85%]).

Takx et al (2015) reported a meta-analysis of studies that compared noninvasive myocardial perfusion imaging modalities (MRI, CT, PET, echocardiography) with coronary angiography plus FFR.11. Literature was searched to May 2014, and 37 studies met inclusion criteria (total n=4698 vessels). Three PET studies of moderate-to-high quality were included (870 vessels); pretest probability of CAD was intermediate to intermediate-high in these studies. Negative likelihood ratio was chosen as the primary outcome of interest because ruling out hemodynamically significant CAD is a primary purpose of noninvasive imaging. At the vessel level, pooled negative likelihood ratios for PET, MRI, and CT were similar and were lower (better) than the pooled negative likelihood ratio for SPECT (PET pooled negative likelihood ratio =0.15 [95% CI, 0.05 to 0.44]; SPECT pooled negative likelihood ratio =0.47 [95% CI, 0.37 to 0.59]). Similarly, at the patient-level, pooled negative likelihood ratios for PET, MRI, and CT were better than the pooled negative likelihood ratios for SPECT and echocardiography (PET pooled negative likelihood ratio =0.14 [95% CI, 0.02 to 0.87]; SPECT pooled negative likelihood ratio =0.39 [95% CI, 0.27 to 0.55]). The area under the receiver operating characteristic analyses was similar at both the vessel level (PET, 0.95 vs SPECT, 0.83) and the patient-level (PET, 0.93 vs SPECT, 0.82).

Jaarsma et al (2012) reported on a meta-analysis comparing the diagnostic performance of noninvasive myocardial perfusion imaging using SPECT, cardiac MRI, or PET.12. The comparison standard was CAD identified with coronary angiography. A total of 166 articles (n=17901 patients) met inclusion criteria, with 114 articles on SPECT, 37 on cardiac MRI, and 15 on PET. Sensitivity by patient-level analysis was similar for the 3 tests, with a pooled sensitivity of 88% for SPECT, 89% for MRI, and 84% for PET. Pooled specificity was lower for SPECT (61%) compared with MRI (76%) or PET (81%). The pooled diagnostic odds ratio was 15.31 for SPECT, 26.42 for MRI, and 36.47 for PET. Meta-regression indicated that MRI and PET have a significantly higher diagnostic accuracy than SPECT (area under the curve for diagnostic performance to detect CAD was 0.9055, 0.9239, and 0.8659 for MRI, PET, and SPECT, respectively). Although this analysis was limited by potential publication bias for SPECT and significant heterogeneity in the MRI and SPECT studies, most subgroup analyses have shown a relative superiority of MRI and PET over SPECT.

Another meta-analysis, by Parker et al (2012), compared SPECT with PET stress myocardial perfusion imaging, using coronary angiography as the reference standard.13. A total of 117 articles met the selection criteria. SPECT was assessed in 113 studies (n=1212 patients), and PET was assessed in 9 studies (n=650 patients). Patient-level diagnostic accuracy data were pooled in a bivariate meta-analysis, showing significantly better sensitivity for PET (92.6%) than for SPECT (88.3%). The difference in specificity between PET (81.3%) and SPECT (76.0%) was not significant.
The pattern of higher sensitivity for PET over SPECT and similar specificity remained when analyses were limited to only high-quality studies.

**Retrospective Studies**

Another consideration is that there are fewer indeterminate results with PET than SPECT. Bateman et al (2006) retrospectively matched 112 SPECT and 112 PET studies by sex, body mass index, and presence and extent of CAD, and compared diagnostic accuracy and degree of interpretative certainty (age, 65 years; 52% male; mean body mass index, 32 kg/m²; 76% with CAD diagnosed on angiography). Eighteen (16%) of 112 SPECT studies were classified as indeterminate compared with 4 (4%) of 112 PET studies. Liver and bowel uptake were believed to affect 46 (41%) of 112 SPECT studies, compared with 6 (5%) of 112 PET studies. In obese patients (body mass index, >30 kg/m²), the accuracy of SPECT was 67% and 85% for PET; accuracy in non-obese patients was 70% for SPECT and 87% for PET.

**Prognostic Performance**

### Systematic Reviews

Chen et al (2017) published a meta-analysis assessing the prognostic value of PET myocardial perfusion imaging in patients with known or suspected CAD. For inclusion, studies had to have at least one of the following outcomes: mortality, cardiac infarction, or major adverse cardiac event (MACE). The literature search, conducted through June 2016, identified 11 studies for inclusion. Quality assessment was based on: (1) cohort follow-up of 90% or more; (2) blinded outcome assessors; and (3) corroboration of outcomes with hospital records or death certificates. Nine of the studies were of good quality, and 2 were fair. All 11 studies included cardiac death as the primary or secondary outcome, with a pooled negative predictive value (NPV) of 99% (95% CI, 98 to 99%). Seven studies included all-cause death as an outcome, with a pooled NPV of 95% (95% CI, 93 to 96%). Four studies included MACE as an outcome, with a pooled NPV of 90% (95% CI, 78 to 96%).

Smulders et al (2017) published a meta-analysis comparing the prognostic value of the following negative noninvasive cardiac tests: coronary computed tomography angiography, cardiovascular MRI, exercise electrocardiographic testing, PET, stress echocardiography, and SPECT. Outcomes of interest were annual event rates of myocardial infarction and cardiac death. The literature search, conducted through April 2015, identified 165 studies for inclusion, 4 of which involved PET. Study quality was assessed using the Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies. Pooled annual event rates for cardiac death and myocardial infarction for PET were low (0.41; 95% CI, 0.15 to 0.80), indicating that a patient with a negative PET test has a good prognosis.

**Clinically Useful**

A test is clinically useful if the use of the results informs management decisions that improve the net health outcome of care. The net health outcome can be improved if patients receive correct therapy, more effective therapy, or avoid unnecessary therapy or testing.

**Direct Evidence**

Direct evidence of clinical utility is provided by studies that have compared health outcomes for patients managed with and without the test. Because these are intervention studies, the preferred evidence would be from randomized controlled trials (RCTs).

No RCTs comparing outcomes for patients undergoing PET perfusion imaging to patients who did not undergo PET perfusion imaging were identified.

**Chain of Evidence**

Indirect evidence on clinical utility rests on clinical validity. If the evidence is insufficient to demonstrate test performance, no inferences can be made about clinical utility.
Meta-analyses have shown that PET is a useful prognostic tool that can be performed successfully in some patients in whom SPECT may be indeterminate due to body habitus or other anatomic factors. Therefore, PET results can be useful in informing clinical decisions in these intermediate-risk patients.

Section Summary: Suspected Coronary Artery Disease
Evidence on the diagnostic accuracy of PET for CAD consists of several systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Meta-analyses comparing PET with reference standards such as invasive coronary angiography and FFR have shown that PET is comparable in diagnostic accuracy. Additionally, some of these meta-analyses found PET to have significantly greater sensitivity or specificity compared to SPECT, which further validates its use among patients with indeterminate SPECT results. Meta-analyses evaluating the clinical utility of PET have looked at outcomes such as mortality and adverse cardiac events. These meta-analyses have shown that PET is a useful prognostic tool.

Severe Left Ventricular Dysfunction Considering Revascularization
The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

Patients
The population of interest is patients with severe LV dysfunction who are potential candidates for revascularization.

Interventions
The intervention of interest is PET scanning. Cardiac PET perfusion imaging would be administered in an imaging center equipped with a PET scanner.

Comparators
The following tests are currently being used to make decisions about managing severe LV dysfunction: cardiac MRI or cardiac SPECT scanning.

Outcomes
For patients with severe LV dysfunction who are potential candidates for revascularization, the intermediate outcome is a viability assessment. If there is sufficient viable myocardium detected, the patient would be a candidate for revascularization. For severe LV dysfunction, the timing would be the time to cardiac events.

Study Selection Criteria
For the evaluation of the clinical validity of cardiac PET perfusion imaging, studies that met the following eligibility criteria were considered:
- Reported on the accuracy of the marketed version of the technology (including any algorithms used to calculate scores)
- Included a suitable reference standard (describe the reference standard)
- Patient/sample clinical characteristics were described
- Patient/sample selection criteria were described.

Technically Reliable
Assessment of technical reliability focuses on specific tests and operators and requires a review of unpublished and often proprietary information. Review of specific tests, operators, and unpublished data are outside the scope of this evidence review and alternative sources exist. This evidence review focuses on clinical validity and clinical utility.

Clinically Valid
A test must detect the presence or absence of a condition, the risk of developing a condition in the future, or treatment response (beneficial or adverse).
PET has perhaps been most thoroughly researched as a technique to assess myocardial viability to determine candidacy for a coronary revascularization procedure. A fixed perfusion defect, as imaged on SPECT scanning or stress thallium echocardiography, may suggest nonviable myocardium. However, a PET scan may reveal metabolically active myocardium, suggesting areas of “hibernating” myocardium that would benefit from revascularization. The most common PET technique for this application consists of N13 ammonia as a perfusion tracer and fluorine 18-labeled deoxyglucose (FDG) as a metabolic marker of glucose utilization. FDG uptake in areas of hypoperfusion (referred to as FDG/blood flow mismatch) suggests viable but hibernating myocardium. The ultimate clinical validation of this diagnostic test is the proportion of patients who experience improvement in LV dysfunction after revascularization of hibernating myocardium, as identified by PET scanning.

SPECT scanning also may be used to assess myocardial viability. Initial myocardial uptake of thallium 201 reflects myocardial perfusion, and redistribution after prolonged periods can be a marker of myocardial viability. Initial protocols required redistribution imaging after 24 to 72 hours. Although this technique was associated with a strong positive predictive value, there was a low NPV; i.e., 40% of patients without redistribution nevertheless showed clinical improvement after revascularization. NPVs have improved with the practice of thallium reinjection. Twenty-four to 72 hours after initial imaging, patients receive a reinjection of thallium and undergo redistribution imaging.

Studies identified in literature have shown the equivalence of SPECT and PET in their ability to assess myocardial viability.

Using a thorax-cardiac phantom with different sized inserts that simulated infarcts, Knesaurek and Machac (2006) tested SPECT and PET images. The investigators concluded that PET was better at detecting smaller defects than SPECT. In this study, a 1-cm insert, not detected by SPECT, was detected by PET.

Slart et al (2005) compared dual-isotope simultaneous acquisition SPECT and PET in the detection of myocardial viability in 58 patients with CAD and dysfunctional LV myocardium. Tracer uptake for PET and SPECT was compared by linear regression and correlation analysis, which showed there was an overall good agreement between SPECT and PET for the assessment of myocardial viability in patients with severe LV dysfunction.

Clinically Useful
A test is clinically useful if the use of the results informs management decisions that improve the net health outcome of care. The net health outcome can be improved if patients receive correct therapy, more effective therapy, or avoid unnecessary therapy or testing.

Direct Evidence
Direct evidence of clinical utility is provided by studies that have compared health outcomes for patients managed with and without the test. Because these are intervention studies, the preferred evidence would be from RCTs.

Randomized Controlled Trials
The Positron Emission Tomography and Recovery Following Revascularization study evaluated the impact of FDG-PET viability imaging on patients with severe LV dysfunction. Patients from 9 sites were randomized to FDG-PET-assisted physician management (n=218) or standard care management by a physician without PET imaging available (n=212). Physicians in the standard care management group could order a different test to determine viability; however, the study did not indicate what specific tests were ordered or in what frequency. Management decision options were: revascularization, revascularization workup, or neither. The primary outcome was a composite of cardiac death, myocardial infarction, or recurrent hospital stay for a cardiac cause. Beanlands et al (2007) reported on results after 1 year of follow-up. The intention-to-treat hazard ratio (HR) of a composite event occurring at 1 year was not significant (0.78; 95% CI,
0.58 to 1.1; p=0.15) for PET-assisted management of care compared with standard care. However, among patients in the PET-assisted management of care group who had high or medium myocardium viability and who therefore were recommended to receive revascularization or a revascularization workup, 26% did not ultimately receive the recommended care. Reasons given included symptoms stabilizing, renal failure, multiple comorbidities, and patient refusal. When subgroup analysis included only those patients who received the treatment as recommended based on PET images, the HR for a composite event was significant (0.62; 95% CI, 0.42 to 0.93).

Mc Ardle et al (2016) published long-term follow-up results for the Positron Emission Tomography and Recovery Following Revascularization trial. Six of the 9 original sites participated in the long-term follow-up study (197 patients in the PET-assisted arm, 195 patients in the standard care arm). Long-term results were similar to the 1 year results. The HR for time to composite event for the whole study population did not differ significantly between the PET-assisted group and the standard care group (0.82; 95% CI, 0.62 to 1.1); however, when analysis was conducted using only the subgroup of patients who adhered to the PET imaging-based recommendations, the HR was statistically significant (0.73; 95% CI, 0.54 to 0.99).

Siebelink et al (2001) performed a prospective randomized study comparing management decisions with outcomes based on PET imaging (n=49) or SPECT imaging (n=54) in patients who had chronic CAD and LV dysfunction and were being evaluated for myocardial viability. Management decisions based on readings of the PET or SPECT images included either drug therapy for patients without viable myocardium or revascularization with either angioplasty or coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) for patients with viable myocardium. This study is unique in that the diagnostic performance of PET and SPECT was tied to actual patient outcomes. No difference in patient management or cardiac event-free survival was demonstrated between management based on the 2 imaging techniques. The authors concluded that either technique could be used to manage patients considered for revascularization. However, the sample size for the study was determined based on the assumption that patients randomized to SPECT would have a 20% higher cardiac event rate. Therefore, the study may have been underpowered to detect a difference in cardiac outcomes between groups.

Nonrandomized Studies

Srivatsava et al (2016) published a study of 120 patients with LV dysfunction who underwent both SPECT-CT and FDG-PET/CT to determine myocardial viability. If both tests showed defects (i.e., matched defects), the tissue was considered nonviable. If a defect was seen in the SPECT-CT test but uptake of 18F-FDG was seen with the FDG-PET test (i.e., mismatched defects), the tissue was considered hibernating but viable. If more than 7% of the myocardium was considered viable, patients underwent revascularization by either stenting or CABG (78 patients). Patients assessed as having less than 7% viable myocardium were medically managed (42 patients). Among 786 segments of myocardium with evidence of reduced perfusion, 432 segments (55%) were matched defects and 354 segments (45%) were mismatched defects. The primary outcome was global left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). Change in LVEF after 3 months was significantly larger in the surgically managed group (3.5; 95% CI, 2.5 to 4.5) than in the medically managed group (0.7; 95% CI, -0.8 to 2.2). All patients with observed viability of the myocardium on PET were managed surgically. A decline in LVEF was seen in 5 patients (6.4%) who received surgical management compared with 9 patients (21.4%) who were managed medically.

Section Summary: Severe Left Ventricular Dysfunction Considering Revascularization

Evidence for the use of PET to assess myocardial viability consists of a large controlled trial that randomized patients with LV dysfunction into 2 groups: one was managed by physicians receiving PET images to inform care decisions, and the other was managed by physicians who did not receive PET images. Follow-up at 1 year and 5 years showed that when patients received care as indicated by the PET images, they were at a decreased risk for cardiac death, myocardial infarction, or recurrent hospital stay compared with patients who did not. Although the study did not define what standard care consisted of, physicians were permitted to order
non-PET viability tests for patients in the standard care group. However, it is unclear how many patients received other tests for viability, and what tests were administered. A small prospective study has suggested that the accuracy of PET and SPECT are roughly similar for this purpose; however, this study may have been underpowered to detect a difference between groups. A small, nonrandomized study also showed that PET may be useful for detecting viable myocardium when SPECT shows nonviable tissue.

**Myocardial Blood Flow Quantification**

**Clinical Context and Test Purpose**
The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

**Patients**
The population of interest is patients with CAD in need of quantifying myocardial blood flow (MBF) for cardiac event risk stratification.

**Interventions**
The intervention of interest is quantitative cardiac PET perfusion imaging. Cardiac PET perfusion imaging would be administered in an imaging center equipped with a PET scanner.

**Comparators**
The following tests are currently being used to make decisions about quantifying MBF in patients with CAD: coronary angiography with FFR and clinical risk models.

**Outcomes**
For patients with CAD who require MBF quantification, the intermediate outcome is accurate quantification. The relevant follow-up would be the time to cardiac events.

**Study Selection Criteria**
For the evaluation of the clinical validity of cardiac PET perfusion imaging, studies that met the following eligibility criteria were considered:

- Reported on the accuracy of the marketed version of the technology (including any algorithms used to calculate scores)
- Included a suitable reference standard (describe the reference standard)
- Patient/sample clinical characteristics were described
- Patient/sample selection criteria were described.

**Technically Reliable**
Assessment of technical reliability focuses on specific tests and operators and requires a review of unpublished and often proprietary information. Review of specific tests, operators, and unpublished data are outside the scope of this evidence review and alternative sources exist. This evidence review focuses on clinical validity and clinical utility.

**Clinically Valid**
A test must detect the presence or absence of a condition, the risk of developing a condition in the future, or treatment response (beneficial or adverse).

**Diagnostic Performance**
Several publications have described the use of PET imaging to quantify both MBF and myocardial flow reserve (MFR; defined as stress MBF/rest MBF). However, as noted in an accompanying editorial and by subsequent reviewers, larger prospective clinical trials are needed to understand the clinical utility of these approaches.

Stuijfzand et al (2015) used oxygen 15-labeled water PET imaging in 92 patients with 1-2 vessel disease to quantify MBF, MFR, and "relative flow reserve" (defined as stress MBF in a stenotic area/stress MBF in a normally perfused area). Relative flow reserve was evaluated as a potential noninvasive alternative to FFR on coronary angiography. Using optimized cut points for
PET detection of hemodynamically significant CAD (FFR as reference standard), area under the curve analysis showed similar diagnostic performance for all 3 measures (0.76 [95% CI, 0.66 to 0.86] for MBF; 0.72 [95% CI, 0.61 to 0.83] for MFR; 0.82 [95% CI, 0.72 to 0.91] for relative flow reserve; p >0.05 for all comparisons).

**Prognostic Performance**

Juarez-Orozco et al (2017) reported on the results of a systematic review of prognostic studies of quantitative myocardial perfusion evaluation with PET. Eight studies (total n=6804 patients) were included. Risk of bias was assessed using the Quality in Prognostic Studies tool. The risk of bias was rated as low overall with the exception of 1 domain (prognostic factor measurement) with the uncertain risk of bias due to the differences in population characteristics and tracer used. The mean follow-up range was 12 to 117 months for the MACE outcome, 66 to 88 months for the cardiac death outcome, and 43 to 117 months for the all-cause mortality outcome. MFR was independently associated with MACE in all 8 studies with the range of adjusted HRs from 1.19 to 2.93. Pooled analyses for MACE included only 2 studies due to the differences in populations and cutoff values for MFR. There was not enough evidence to establish the prognostic value of MFR for cardiac death or all-cause mortality.

Taqueti et al (2015) evaluated the association between MFR (called coronary flow reserve [CFR] in this study) and cardiovascular outcomes in 329 consecutive patients referred for invasive coronary angiography after stress PET perfusion imaging. Patients with a history of CABG or heart failure, or with an LVEF less than 40%, were excluded. Patients underwent rubidium 82 (Rb-82) or N 13 ammonia PET imaging and selective coronary angiography. MFR was calculated as the ratio of stress to rest MBF for the whole left ventricle. The primary outcome was a composite of cardiovascular death and hospitalization for heart failure. These outcomes were chosen because they are thought to be related to microvascular dysfunction, which impacts PET MBF measures, as opposed to obstructive CAD, which characteristically presents with myocardial infarction and/or revascularization. Patients were followed for a median of 3.1 years (interquartile range, 1.7 to 4.3) for the occurrence of MACE (comprising death, cardiovascular death, and hospitalization for heart failure or myocardial infarction). During follow-up, 64 (19%) patients met the primary composite endpoint. In a multivariate model that included pretest clinical score (to determine the pretest probability of obstructive, angiographic CAD), LVEF, left ventricular ischemia, early revascularization (within 90 days of PET imaging), and Coronary Artery Disease Prognostic Index, MFR was statistically associated with the primary outcome (HR per 1 unit decrease in continuous MFR score, 2.02; 95% CI, 1.20 to 3.40). The model used binary classification defined by median MFR, and the incidence of the primary outcome was 50% in patients with low or high CFR. A statistically significant interaction between CFR and early revascularization by CABG was observed: Event-free survival for patients with high CFR who underwent early revascularization was similar in groups who received CABG (n=17), percutaneous coronary intervention (n=72), or no revascularization (n=79); among patients with low CFR who underwent early revascularization, event-free survival was significantly better in the CABG group (n=22) compared with the percutaneous coronary intervention group (n=85; p=0.006) and the no revascularization group (n=57; p=0.001).

Ziadi et al (2011) reported on a prospective study of the prognostic value of MFR with Rb-82 PET in 704 consecutive patients assessed for ischemia. Ninety-six percent (n=677) of patients were followed for a median of 387 days; most (90%) were followed by telephone. The hypothesis tested was that patients with reduced flow reserve would have higher cardiac event rates and that Rb-82 MFR would be an independent predictor of adverse outcomes. The primary outcome was the prevalence of hard cardiac events (myocardial infarction and cardiac death); the secondary outcome was the prevalence of MACE (comprising cardiac death, myocardial infarction, later revascularization, and cardiac hospitalization). Patients with a normal summed stress score but impaired MFR had a significantly higher incidence of hard events (2% vs 1.3%) and MACE (9% vs 3.8%) compared with patients who had preserved MFR. Patients with abnormal summed stress score and impaired MFR had a higher incidence of hard events (11.4% vs 1.1%) and MACE (24% vs 9%) compared with patients who had preserved MFR. Rb-82 MFR was
an independent predictor of cardiac hard events (HR=3.3) and MACE (HR=2.4) over summed stress score. Three (0.4%) patients were classified up, and 0 were classified down, with MFR in the multivariate model (p=0.092).

Murthy et al (2011) examined the prognostic value of Rb-82 PET MFR (called CFR in this study) in a retrospective series of 2783 patients referred for rest/stress PET myocardial perfusion imaging. CFR was calculated as the ratio of stress to rest MBF using semi-quantitative PET interpretation. The primary outcome was cardiac death over a median follow-up of 1.4 years. Prognostic modeling was done with a Cox proportional hazards model. Adding MFR to a multivariate model containing clinical covariates (e.g., CAD risk factors and CAD history) significantly improved model fit and improved the c index, a measure of discrimination performance, from 0.82 to 0.84 (p=0.02). MFR was a significant independent predictor of cardiac mortality and resulted in improved risk reclassification. In 2012, these authors reported that the added value of PET MFR was observed in both diabetic and nondiabetic patients.

**Clinically Useful**
A test is clinically useful if the use of the results informs management decisions that improve the net health outcome of care. The net health outcome can be improved if patients receive correct therapy, more effective therapy, or avoid unnecessary therapy or testing.

**Direct Evidence**
Direct evidence of clinical utility is provided by studies that have compared health outcomes for patients managed with and without the test. Because these are intervention studies, the preferred evidence would be from RCTs.

No RCTs comparing clinical outcomes for patients undergoing PET to calculate MFR with patients who did not undergo PET were identified.

**Chain of Evidence**
Indirect evidence on clinical utility rests on clinical validity and explication of evidence-based decisions informed by the test. If the evidence is insufficient to demonstrate test performance, no inferences can be made about clinical utility.

Specificity on how the test would fit into current management guidelines for making treatment decisions is needed to evaluate a chain of evidence.

**Section Summary: Myocardial Blood Flow Quantification**
Evidence is accumulating on the association between quantitative MBF and MFR and cardiovascular outcomes. Some but not all prospective studies have shown improvements over prognostic models based on clinical risk factors for cardiac events. Editorialists have commented on the potential utility of quantitative perfusion for understanding cardiac physiology and for informing future research. However, because of differences in populations studied, cut points used for classification, covariates used in models, lack of reclassification analyses, and lack of guidance on how decisions are informed by test results, these methods are considered to be in a developmental stage for clinical use. Additional reviews have also noted the need for larger prospective clinical trials to better define the potential utility of MBF quantification.

**Cardiac Sarcoïdosis**
Based on clinical input received in 2011, an additional indication for the workup of cardiac sarcoïdosis was added to the evidence review.

There is no standard diagnostic criterion for cardiac sarcoïdosis. The latest consensus statement issued by the Heart Rhythm Society (2014) stated that if a histologic diagnosis along with at least 1 clinical symptom (e.g., reduced LVEF, heart block, patchy uptake of FDG-PET, late gadolinium enhancement on cardiac MRI, or cardiomyopathy) were present, the patient would have a 50%
or greater likelihood of cardiac sarcoidosis.\textsuperscript{38} Currently, clinicians are combining clinical data with imaging techniques (cardiac MRI and FDG-PET) to make a diagnosis.

The following PICO was used to select literature to inform this review.

**Patients**
The population of interest is patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis who cannot undergo MRI.

**Interventions**
The intervention of interest is PET scanning. Cardiac PET would be administered in an imaging center equipped with a PET scanner.

**Comparators**
The following tests and practices are currently being used to make decisions about managing cardiac sarcoidosis: clinical evaluation and myocardial biopsy.

**Outcomes**
For patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis, the outcome of interest is a diagnosis confirmation.

**Study Selection Criteria**
For the evaluation of the clinical validity of cardiac PET perfusion imaging, studies that met the following eligibility criteria were considered:

- Reported on the accuracy of the marketed version of the technology (including any algorithms used to calculate scores)
- Included a suitable reference standard (describe the reference standard)
- Patient/sample clinical characteristics were described
- Patient/sample selection criteria were described.

**Technically Reliable**
Assessment of technical reliability focuses on specific tests and operators and requires a review of unpublished and often proprietary information. Review of specific tests, operators, and unpublished data are outside the scope of this evidence review and alternative sources exist. This evidence review focuses on clinical validity and clinical utility.

**Clinically Valid**
A test must detect the presence or absence of a condition, the risk of developing a condition in the future, or treatment response (beneficial or adverse).

**Nonrandomized Studies**
Wicks et al (2018) reported on results of simultaneous PET/MRI to diagnose cardiac sarcoidosis including 51 consecutive patients in the U.K. with known or suspected cardiac sarcoidosis.\textsuperscript{39} The PET and MR images were analyzed qualitatively in consensus by 2 experienced blinded readers. Using the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare guidelines as the reference standard, the prevalence of cardiac sarcoidosis was 65%. Twenty-eight (55%) patients had abnormal cardiac PET findings. The sensitivity of PET and cardiac MRI alone for diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis was 85% (95% CI, 68% to 95%) and 82% (95% CI, 65% to 93%), respectively. The sensitivity, specificity, positive predictive value, and NPV for hybrid PET/MRI were 94% (95% CI, 80% to 99%), 44% (95% CI, 22% to 69%), 76% (95% CI, 60% to 88%), and 80% (95% CI, 44% to 97%), respectively.

Lapa et al (2016) published a study to determine whether PET/CT using radiolabeled somatostatin receptor ligands for visualization of inflammation would accurately diagnose cardiac sarcoidosis.\textsuperscript{40} Fifteen patients with sarcoidosis and suspicion of cardiac involvement...
underwent both somatostatin receptor-PET/CT and cardiac MRI. Concordant results between PET/CT and MRI occurred in 12 of the 15 patients.

**Clinically Useful**

A test is clinically useful if the use of the results informs management decisions that improve the net health outcome of care. The net health outcome can be improved if patients receive correct therapy, more effective therapy, or avoid unnecessary therapy or testing.

**Direct Evidence**

Direct evidence of clinical utility is provided by studies that have compared health outcomes for patients managed with and without the test. Because these are intervention studies, the preferred evidence would be from RCTs.

No studies evaluating the clinical utility of using PET or PET/CT in diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis were identified.

**Chain of Evidence**

Indirect evidence on clinical utility rests on clinical validity. If the evidence is insufficient to demonstrate test performance, no inferences can be made about clinical utility.

Cardiac sarcoidosis can lead to arrhythmia, heart failure, pericarditis, and heart attacks. There is no criterion standard for diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis but a clinical diagnosis is made through a combination of clinical evaluations and imaging. Results from nonrandomized studies have shown that PET can be a useful tool in the clinical diagnostic process.

**Section Summary: Cardiac Sarcoidosis**

Left untreated, cardiac sarcoidosis can lead to serious developments such as arrhythmia, heart failure, pericarditis, and heart attacks. However, there is no criterion standard for diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis. A combination of clinical evaluations and results from imaging techniques are used in the clinician's assessment. Magnetic resonance imaging is generally recommended first-line for imaging of patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis; however, PET may be utilized in patients who are unable to undergo MRI. Two nonrandomized studies have been published comparing MRI and PET for diagnosis of cardiac sarcoidosis. Both studies found concordance between the 2 tests in their ability to detect cardiac sarcoidosis, thus supporting the use of PET scanning in patients with sarcoidosis unable to undergo MRI.

**Summary of Evidence**

For individuals with suspected coronary artery disease and an indeterminate SPECT scan who receive cardiac PET perfusion imaging, the evidence includes several systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, disease-specific survival, morbidity events, and resource utilization. Meta-analyses of studies in which PET results were compared with results from coronary angiography and fractional flow reserve have shown that PET is comparable in diagnostic accuracy to these referent standards. In meta-analyses of studies that included clinical outcomes such as mortality and adverse cardiac events, results have shown that PET is a useful prognostic tool. Meta-analyses have also found PET to have higher sensitivity or specificity compared to SPECT, which provides further evidence to support the use of PET when SPECT is indeterminate. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals with left ventricular dysfunction who are potential candidates for revascularization who receive cardiac PET scanning to assess myocardial viability, the evidence includes a large randomized controlled trial with long-term follow-up and several small trials comparing SPECT with PET. Relevant outcomes are test accuracy, disease-specific survival, and morbidity events. In the large controlled trial, patients with left ventricular dysfunction were randomized to care from physicians who would make management decisions based on PET images or to care from physicians who would make management decisions without PET images. Physicians who would
make management decisions without PET images were permitted to administer other tests for myocardial viability, although details were not available as to which tests were performed, if any. At 1- and 5-year follow-ups, patients who received care indicated by the PET images were at a decreased risk for cardiac death, myocardial infarction, and recurrent hospital stays compared with patients who did not. One trial comparing SPECT with PET showed that both modalities were useful in managing patients considering revascularization; however, this trial was small and may have been underpowered to detect a difference in outcomes. Evidence-based recommendations from specialty societies have concluded that PET scanning is at least as good as, and likely superior, to SPECT scanning for this purpose. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

For individuals with coronary artery disease who require myocardial blood flow quantification for cardiac event risk stratification who receive quantitative cardiac PET perfusion imaging, the evidence includes observational studies. Relevant outcomes are disease-specific survival and morbid events. Studies adding PET-derived quantitative MBF and MFR to prognostic models of clinical risk factors for cardiac events have reported inconsistent results, indicating that these methods are in a developmental stage for clinical use. The evidence is insufficient to determine the effects of the technology on health outcomes.

For individuals with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis who cannot undergo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), the evidence includes nonrandomized studies. Relevant outcomes are disease-specific survival, test accuracy, and morbid events. Currently, there is no criterion standard for diagnosing cardiac sarcoidosis. A combination of clinical evaluations and results from imaging techniques, usually MRI, are used during the clinician's assessment. Two small studies have evaluated variations in PET techniques such as using a radiolabeled somatostatin receptor ligand and adding a simultaneous cardiac MRI. Reported results were positive in these small studies, showing concordance between MRI and PET, but larger samples are needed to confirm the usefulness of these changes. While MRI is the technique most often used to evaluate cardiac sarcoidosis, for patients who are unable to undergo MRI (e.g., patients with a metal implant), evidence supports PET scanning as the preferred test. The evidence is sufficient to determine that the technology results in a meaningful improvement in the net health outcome.

**Supplemental Information**

**Clinical Input From Physician Specialty Societies and Academic Medical Centers**

While the various physician specialty societies and academic medical centers may collaborate and make recommendations during this process, through the provision of appropriate reviewers, input received does not represent an endorsement or position statement by the physician specialty societies or academic medical centers, unless otherwise noted.

In response to requests from Blue Cross Blue Shield Association, input was received in 2011. The input was in general agreement with the medical necessity of positron emission tomography (PET) for myocardial viability or for patients with an indeterminate single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scan. However, reviewers disagreed on using a strict body mass index cutoff to define patients in whom a SPECT scan would be expected to be suboptimal. Therefore, the language of the policy statement was changed to “Cardiac PET scanning may be considered medically necessary to assess myocardial perfusion and thus diagnose coronary artery disease in patients with indeterminate SPECT scan; or in patients for whom SPECT could be reasonably expected to be suboptimal in quality on the basis of body habitus.”

Three reviewers responded to the question of whether PET scanning was medically necessary for the workup of patients with suspected cardiac sarcoidosis. All 3 agreed that PET scanning was medically necessary for this patient group. Two of these reviewers indicated that magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scanning was the preferred test in the workup of cardiac sarcoidosis, but that PET scanning was medically necessary for patients who were unable to undergo MRI. As a result, an additional indication was added to the policy statement for workup of cardiac sarcoidosis: “Cardiac PET scanning may be considered medically necessary for the diagnosis of
cardiac sarcoidosis in patients who are unable to undergo MRI scanning. Examples of patients who are unable to undergo MRI include, but are not limited to, patients with pacemakers, automatic implanted cardioverter defibrillators, or other metal implants.

**Practice Guidelines and Position Statements**

**American College of Cardiology et al**

The American College of Cardiology, American Heart Association, and American Society for Nuclear Cardiology (2003) updated their joint guidelines for cardiac radionuclide imaging, including cardiac applications of PET. Table 4 summarizes the guidelines for PET and SPECT imaging in patients with an intermediate risk of coronary artery disease (CAD).

| Table 4. Guidelines for Positron Emission Tomography and Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography in Patients at Intermediate Risk of Coronary Artery Disease |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Indication                                      | Class<sup>a</sup> | SPECT | PET |
| Identify extent, severity, and location of ischemia (SPECT protocols vary according to whether patient can exercise) | I               |      | Ila |
| Repeat test after 3-5 y after revascularization in selected high-risk asymptomatic patients (SPECT protocols vary according to whether patients can exercise) | Ila             | -    |     |
| As initial test in patients who are considered to be at high-risk (i.e., patients with diabetes or those with a >20% 10-y risk of a coronary disease event) (SPECT protocols vary according to whether patients can exercise) | Ila             | -    |     |
| Myocardial perfusion PET when prior SPECT study has been found to be equivocal for diagnostic or risk stratification purposes | Not appropriate | Ila  |     |

Adapted from Klocke et al (2003).<sup>41</sup>

PET: positron emission tomography; SPECT: single-photon emission computed tomography.

<sup>a</sup> Class I is defined as conditions for which there is evidence and/or general agreement that a given procedure or treatment is useful and effective. Class Ila is defined as conditions for which there is conflicting evidence or a divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence/opinion is in favor of usefulness/efficacy. Class IIb is similar to class II except that the usefulness/efficacy is less well-established by evidence/opinion.

These guidelines concluded that PET “appears to have slightly better overall accuracy for predicting recovery of regional function after revascularization in patients with left ventricular dysfunction than single-photon techniques (i.e., SPECT scans).”<sup>41</sup> However, the guidelines indicated that both PET and SPECT scans are class I indications for predicting improvement in regional and global left ventricular function and natural history after revascularization; therefore, the guidelines did not indicate a clear preference for PET or SPECT scans in this situation.

The American College of Cardiology Foundation and American Heart Association (2009) collaborated with 6 other imaging societies to develop Appropriate Use Criteria for cardiac radionuclide imaging.<sup>42</sup> Their report stated:

“...use of cardiac radionuclide imaging for diagnosis and risk assessment in intermediate- and high-risk patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) was viewed favorably, while testing in low-risk patients, routine repeat testing, and general screenings in certain clinical scenarios were viewed less favorably. Additionally, use for perioperative testing was found to be inappropriate except for high selected groups of patients.”

**American College of Radiology**

The American College of Radiology (ACR) Appropriateness Criteria (2016) considered both SPECT and PET to be appropriate for the evaluation of patients with a high probability of CAD. The ACR indicated that PET perfusion imaging has advantages over SPECT, including higher spatial and temporal resolution. Routine performance of both PET and SPECT are unnecessary. The 2017 update<sup>44</sup> stated:

“Hybrid PET scanners use CT (computed tomography) for attenuation correction (PET/CT) following completion of the PET study. By coupling the PET perfusion examination findings to a CCTA (cardiac computed tomographic angiography), PET/CT permits the fusion of anatomic coronary arterial and functional (perfusion) myocardial information and enhances
diagnostic accuracy. The fused examinations can accurately measure the atherosclerotic burden and identify the hemodynamic functional significance of coronary stenosis. The results of the combined examinations can more accurately identify patients for revascularization."

The ACR Appropriateness Criteria (2018) also recommended PET for the evaluation of patients with chronic chest pain that is unlikely to be from a noncardiac etiology and low-to-intermediate probability of CAD.45

The ACR does not recommend PET for patients with acute nonspecific chest pain who have a low probability of CAD46, or for asymptomatic patients at risk for CAD.47

**American Thoracic Society**
The American Thoracic Society (2020) published guideline recommendations on detection and diagnosis of sarcoidosis.48 This guideline generally recommends cardiac MRI over PET or transthoracic echocardiography (TTE) for obtaining diagnostic or prognostic information in patients with sarcoidosis and potential cardiac involvement. In cases where cardiac MRI is unavailable or inconclusive, PET is recommended over TTE to obtain diagnostic or prognostic information. Both of these recommendations are conditional, and based on very low-quality evidence.

**U.S. Preventive Services Task Force Recommendations**
No U.S. Preventive Services Task Force recommendations for the use of PET in cardiac imaging have been identified.

**Medicare National Coverage**
Medicare (2002) began to cover fluorine 18-labeled deoxyglucose (FDG)-PET for the determination of myocardial viability as a primary or initial diagnostic study before revascularization and continued to cover FDG-PET when used as a follow-up to an inconclusive SPECT.49 However, if a patient only receives FDG-PET with inconclusive results, a follow-up SPECT is not covered. Full and partial ring PET scanners approved or cleared by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) are covered.

"Limitations: In the event that a patient receives a SPECT with inconclusive results, a PET scan may be performed and covered by Medicare. However, SPECT is not covered following a FDG PET with inconclusive results.... Frequency: In the absence of national frequency limitations, contractors can, if necessary, develop reasonable frequency limitations for myocardial viability."

A national coverage determination for PET for perfusion of the heart (220.6.1) states that "PET scans performed at rest or with pharmacological stress used for noninvasive imaging of the perfusion of the heart for the diagnosis and management of patients with known or suspected coronary artery disease using the FDA approved radiopharmaceutical Rubidium 82 (Rb 82) are covered." The following criteria are required:

- The PET scan, whether at rest alone, or rest with stress, is performed in place of, but not in addition to, a single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT); or
- The PET scan, whether at rest alone or rest with stress, is used following a SPECT that was found to be inconclusive. In these cases, the PET scan must have been considered necessary in order to determine what medical or surgical intervention is required to treat the patient. (For purposes of this requirement, an inconclusive test is a test(s) whose results are equivocal, technically uninterpretable, or discordant with a patient's other clinical data and must be documented in the beneficiary's file.)"

**Ongoing and Unpublished Clinical Trials**
Some currently ongoing and unpublished trials that might influence this review are listed in Table 5.
Table 5. Summary of Key Trials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NCT No.</th>
<th>Trial Name</th>
<th>Planned Enrollment</th>
<th>Completion Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ongoing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT01288560</td>
<td>Alternative Imaging Modalities in Ischemic Heart Failure (AIMI-HF) Project I-A of Imaging Modalities to Assist With Guiding Therapy and the Evaluation of Patients With Heart Failure (IMAGE-HF)</td>
<td>1511</td>
<td>Jun 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCT00756379</td>
<td>Randomized Trial of Comprehensive Lifestyle Modifications, Optimal Pharmacological Treatment and PET Imaging for Detection and Management of Stable Coronary Artery Disease</td>
<td>1085</td>
<td>Mar 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NCT: national clinical trial.

References

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detection of obstructive coronary artery disease: a meta-analysis. J Am Coll Cardiol. May
08 2012; 59(19): 1719-28. PMID 22554604

tomography versus single photon emission computed tomography for coronary artery
23051888

Rb-82 myocardial perfusion PET: comparison with ECG-gated Tc-99m sestamibi SPECT. J
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myocardial perfusion imaging in patients with known or suspected coronary artery

negative non-invasive cardiac investigations in patients with suspected or known
coronary artery disease-a meta-analysis. Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging. Sep 01 2017;
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PET for the detection of viability in patients with coronary artery disease and left
15824927

tomography imaging-assisted management of patients with severe left ventricular
dysfunction and suspected coronary disease: a randomized, controlled trial (PARR-2). J

Fluorodeoxyglucose Positron Emission Tomography Imaging-Assisted Management of
Patients With Severe Left Ventricular Dysfunction Secondary to Coronary Disease. Circ
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between positron emission tomography-guided and single-photon emission computed
tomography-guided patient management: a prospective, randomized comparison of
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myocardial viability in patients with left ventricular dysfunction. Indian Heart J. Sep 2016;
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myocardial perfusion positron emission tomography added value of coronary flow

24. Schindler TH, Schelbert HR, Quercioli A, et al. Cardiac PET imaging for the detection and
monitoring of coronary artery disease and microvascular health. JACC Cardiovasc

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coronary artery disease. Role of coronary flow reserve, fractional flow reserve, and
positron emission tomography imaging in revascularization decision-making. J Am Coll
Cardiol. Oct 29 2013; 62(18): 1639-1653. PMID 23954338

evaluation with positron emission tomography and the risk of cardiovascular events in
patients with coronary artery disease: a systematic review of prognostic studies. Eur Heart
42. Hendel RC, Berman DS, DiCarli MF, et al. ACCF/ASNC/ACR/AHA/ASE/SCCT/SCMR/SNM 2009 Appropriate Use Criteria for Cardiac Radionuclide Imaging: A Report of the American College of Cardiology Foundation Appropriate Use Criteria Task Force, the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the American College of Radiology, the American Heart Association, the American Society of Echocardiography, the Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography, the Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic...
6.01.20

Cardiac Applications of Positron Emission Tomography Scanning

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**Documentation for Clinical Review**

Please provide the following documentation:

- History and physical and/or consultation notes including:
  - Indication for PET scan
  - Previous treatment and response
- Previous Imaging reports (e.g., CT, MRI, SPECT)
- Reason patient is unable to undergo MRI (if applicable)

**Post Service (in addition to the above, please include the following):**

- PET report

**Coding**

This Policy relates only to the services or supplies described herein. Benefits may vary according to product design; therefore, contract language should be reviewed before applying the terms of the Policy. Inclusion or exclusion of codes does not constitute or imply member coverage or provider reimbursement.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
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<td>78429</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or rejection fraction[s], when performed), single study; with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan (Code effective 1/1/2020)</td>
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</tbody>
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### Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78430</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); single study, at rest or stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan (<strong>Code effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78431</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed); multiple studies at rest and stress (exercise or pharmacologic), with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan (<strong>Code effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78432</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability) (<strong>Code effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78433</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), combined perfusion with metabolic evaluation study (including ventricular wall motion[s] and/or ejection fraction[s], when performed), dual radiotracer (e.g., myocardial viability); with concurrently acquired computed tomography transmission scan (<strong>Code effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78434</td>
<td>Absolute quantitation of myocardial blood flow (AQMBF), positron emission tomography (PET), rest and pharmacologic stress (List separately in addition to code for primary procedure) (<strong>Code effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>78459</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), metabolic evaluation (<strong>Code revision effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion; single study at rest or stress (<strong>Code revision effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<td>78492</td>
<td>Myocardial imaging, positron emission tomography (PET), perfusion; multiple studies at rest and/or stress (<strong>Code revision effective 1/1/2020</strong>)</td>
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<td>HCPCS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9526</td>
<td>Nitrogen N-13 ammonia, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 40 mCi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9552</td>
<td>Fluorodeoxyglucose F-18 FDG, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 45 mCi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9555</td>
<td>Rubidium Rb-82, diagnostic, per study dose, up to 60 mCi</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A9598</td>
<td>Positron emission tomography radiopharmaceutical, diagnostic, for non-tumor identification, not otherwise classified</td>
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</table>

### Policy History

This section provides a chronological history of the activities, updates and changes that have occurred with this Medical Policy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effective Date</th>
<th>Action</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12/15/2014</td>
<td>Policy title change from Positron Emission Tomography (PET) with position change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/2017</td>
<td>Policy revision without position change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/01/2017</td>
<td>Policy revision without position change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/01/2018</td>
<td>Coding update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11/01/2018</td>
<td>Policy revision without position change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/16/2019</td>
<td>Policy revision without position change</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Effective Date | Action
--- | ---
03/01/2020 | Coding update
05/01/2020 | Administrative update. Policy statement and guidelines updated.
12/01/2020 | Annual review. Policy statement, guidelines and literature updated.

Definitions of Decision Determinations

**Medically Necessary:** Services that are Medically Necessary include only those which have been established as safe and effective, are furnished under generally accepted professional standards to treat illness, injury or medical condition, and which, as determined by Blue Shield, are: (a) consistent with Blue Shield medical policy; (b) consistent with the symptoms or diagnosis; (c) not furnished primarily for the convenience of the patient, the attending Physician or other provider; (d) furnished at the most appropriate level which can be provided safely and effectively to the patient; and (e) not more costly than an alternative service or sequence of services at least as likely to produce equivalent therapeutic or diagnostic results as to the diagnosis or treatment of the Member’s illness, injury, or disease.

**Investigational/Experimental:** A treatment, procedure, or drug is investigational when it has not been recognized as safe and effective for use in treating the particular condition in accordance with generally accepted professional medical standards. This includes services where approval by the federal or state government is required prior to use, but has not yet been granted.

**Split Evaluation:** Blue Shield of California/Blue Shield of California Life & Health Insurance Company (Blue Shield) policy review can result in a split evaluation, where a treatment, procedure, or drug will be considered to be investigational for certain indications or conditions, but will be deemed safe and effective for other indications or conditions, and therefore potentially medically necessary in those instances.

**Prior Authorization Requirements (as applicable to your plan)**

Within five days before the actual date of service, the provider must confirm with Blue Shield that the member's health plan coverage is still in effect. Blue Shield reserves the right to revoke an authorization prior to services being rendered based on cancellation of the member's eligibility. Final determination of benefits will be made after review of the claim for limitations or exclusions.

Questions regarding the applicability of this policy should be directed to the Prior Authorization Department at (800) 541-6652, or the Transplant Case Management Department at (800) 637-2066 ext. 3507708 or visit the provider portal at www.blueshieldca.com/provider.

Disclaimer: This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. Blue Shield of California may consider published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines, and local standards of practice in developing its medical policy. Federal and state law, as well as contract language, including definitions and specific contract provisions/exclusions, take precedence over medical policy and must be considered first in determining covered services. Member contracts may differ in their benefits. Blue Shield reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate.
## POLICY STATEMENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BEFORE</th>
<th>AFTER</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cardiac Applications of Positron Emission Tomography Scanning 6.01.20</strong></td>
<td><strong>Cardiac Applications of Positron Emission Tomography Scanning 6.01.20</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Policy Statement:</strong> <strong>Myocardial Perfusion</strong></td>
<td><strong>Policy Statement:</strong> <strong>Myocardial Perfusion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac positron emission tomography (PET) scanning may be considered <strong>medically necessary</strong> to assess myocardial perfusion and thus diagnose coronary artery disease (CAD) in <strong>either</strong> of the following conditions:</td>
<td>Cardiac positron emission tomography (PET) scanning may be considered <strong>medically necessary</strong> to assess myocardial perfusion and thus diagnose coronary artery disease (CAD) in <strong>either</strong> of the following conditions:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Patient with indeterminate single-photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scan</td>
<td>- Patient with indeterminate single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) scan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Patient for whom SPECT could be reasonably expected to be suboptimal in quality on the basis of body habitus with <strong>one</strong> or <strong>more</strong> of the following:</td>
<td>- Patient for whom SPECT could be reasonably expected to be suboptimal in quality on the basis of body habitus with <strong>one</strong> or <strong>more</strong> of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Body mass index (BMI) of 35 or above</td>
<td>- Body mass index (BMI) of 35 or above</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Large breasts</td>
<td>- Large breasts</td>
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<td>- Breast implants</td>
<td>- Breast implants</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Mastectomy</td>
<td>- Mastectomy</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Chest wall deformity</td>
<td>- Chest wall deformity</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Pleural or pericardial effusion</td>
<td>- Pleural or pericardial effusion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Myocardial Viability | | Myocardial Viability |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Cardiac PET scanning may be considered **medically necessary** to assess myocardial viability for a patient with severe left ventricular dysfunction as a technique to determine candidacy for a revascularization procedure. (See the Policy Guidelines section regarding the relative effectiveness of PET and SPECT scanning) | Cardiac PET scanning may be considered **medically necessary** to assess **myocardial viability** for a patient with severe left ventricular dysfunction as a technique to determine candidacy for a revascularization procedure. (See the Policy Guidelines section regarding the relative effectiveness of PET and SPECT scanning.) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The following is considered <strong>investigational:</strong></th>
<th>The following is considered <strong>investigational:</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Cardiac PET scanning for quantification of myocardial blood flow for a patient diagnosed with coronary artery disease</td>
<td>- Cardiac PET scanning for quantification of myocardial blood flow for <strong>cardiac event risk stratification of</strong> a patient diagnosed with coronary artery disease</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Cardiac Sarcoïdosis</strong></th>
<th><strong>Cardiac Sarcoïdosis</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cardiac PET scanning for diagnosing cardiac sarcoïdosis may be considered <strong>medically necessary</strong> for <strong>all</strong> of the following:</td>
<td>Cardiac PET scanning for diagnosing cardiac sarcoïdosis may be considered <strong>medically necessary</strong> for <strong>all</strong> of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEFORE</td>
<td>AFTER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Patient is unable to undergo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)</td>
<td>I. Patient is unable to undergo magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)</td>
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<tr>
<td>scanning due to <strong>one or more</strong> of the following:</td>
<td>scanning due to <strong>one or more</strong> of the following:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Patient has a pacemaker or automatic implanted</td>
<td>A. Patient has a pacemaker or automatic implanted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cardioverter defibrillator</td>
<td>cardioverter defibrillator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o Patient has metal implant other than a pacemaker or</td>
<td>B. Patient has metal implant other than a pacemaker or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automatic implanted cardioverter defibrillator</td>
<td>automatic implanted cardioverter defibrillator</td>
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