

 Texas Children's®	Maternal Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	
Guideline # 11220	Categories Clinical → Care Coordination, TCHP Guidelines	This Guideline Applies To: Texas Children's Health Plan
		Document Owner Lisa Fuller

GUIDELINE STATEMENT:

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) of the fetus, placenta, and maternal pelvic imaging is a covered benefit with prior authorization of Texas Children’s Health Plan (TCHP).

DEFINITIONS:

FDA: Food and Drug Administration

ACR: American College of Radiology

GUIDELINE

1. All requests for prior authorization for Fetal MRI are received via fax, mail and electronically by the Utilization Management Department and processed during normal business hours.
2. The Utilization Management professional receiving the request evaluates the submitted information to determine if the documentation supports the requested imaging procedure as an eligible service.
3. To request prior authorization documentation supporting the medical necessity of the requested treatment must be provided.
4. Current treating physician must submit a clinic visit note dated within 30 days of the request that explains the need for Fetal MRI. This must accompany the prior authorization form.
5. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the fetus, placenta, and maternal pelvic imaging (procedure codes 74712 and 74713) is a benefit for pregnant TCHP members.
6. Reimbursement: Procedure codes 74712 and 74713 may be reimbursed as follows:
 - 6.1 The *total component* may be reimbursed:
 - To the physician, radiation treatment center, portable X-ray supplier, radiological lab, and physiological lab providers for services rendered in the office setting.

- To the hospital, radiation treatment center, portable X-ray supplier, radiological lab, and physiological lab providers for services rendered in the outpatient hospital setting

6.2 The *professional component* may be reimbursed:

- To the physician, portable X-ray supplier, radiological lab, and physiological lab providers for services rendered in the office and outpatient hospital setting.
- To physician providers for services rendered in the inpatient hospital setting.

6.3 The *technical component* may be reimbursed:

- To the physician, radiation treatment center, portable X-ray supplier, radiological lab and physiological lab providers for services rendered in the office setting.
- To the radiation treatment center, portable X-ray supplier, radiological lab, and physiological lab providers for services rendered in the outpatient hospital setting.

7. Fetal MR is indicated when:

- An abnormality on ultrasound is not clearly defined and more information is sought in order to make a decision about therapy, delivery or to advise a family about prognosis (e.g., potential anomaly in the setting of maternal obesity, oligohydramnios or advanced gestational age)
- An abnormality is identified with ultrasonography and the treating physician desires MR specific information in order to make decisions about care.
- A fetus is significantly at risk for abnormality that will affect prognosis even if no finding is discovered with ultrasound (e.g., neurologic ischemia after laser ablation of placental anastomoses in Twin-Twin Transfusion Syndrome).

8. Requirements for Fetal MRI

- Screening for ferromagnetic devices or implants is negative in the mother.
- Gestational age: Currently there are no specific guidelines from the FDA Based upon available data regarding risk of teratogenicity, the American College of Radiology has concluded that no special consideration is recommended for the first trimester vs any other trimester in pregnancy, No current evidence exists to show that fetal MRI is harmful to either the mother or fetus.
- Appropriate indication for the Fetal MRI
- Based upon the most recent study findings, as well as ongoing theoretical concerns and data from animal studies, gadolinium contrast use with MRI should be limited to situations in which the benefits clearly outweigh the possible risks. It may be used as a contrast agent in a pregnant woman only if it significantly improves diagnostic performance and is expected to improve fetal or maternal outcome.

9. Requests that do not meet the criteria established by this guideline will be referred to a TCHP Medical Director/Physician reviewer for review and the Denial Policy will be followed.
10. Preauthorization is based on medical necessity and not a guarantee of benefits or eligibility. Even if preauthorization is approved for treatment or a particular service, that authorization applies only to the medical necessity of treatment or service. All services are subject to benefit limitations and exclusions. Providers are subject to State and Federal Regulatory compliance and failure to comply may result in retrospective audit and potential financial recoupment.

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