

Interventional Radiology Services

What Is Interventional Radiology?



Interventional Radiology is a subspecialty of radiology in which minimally invasive procedures are performed using imaging guidance. Some procedures are done for diagnostic reasons only, while others are done for treatment purposes. Images obtained with Ultrasound, MRI, CT and/or Fluoroscopy are used for these procedures.

Interventional Radiologists are board certified physicians who specialize in these minimally invasive procedures. Other subspecialty radiologists perform procedures involving their area of expertise.

About Radiology Ltd.

Radiology Ltd. is one of the largest physician-owned group practices in Tucson and has been providing imaging services for over seventy years. We are locally owned and operate two outpatient interventional radiology suites.

We are dedicated to providing Southern Arizona with comprehensive imaging in a comfortable and caring environment. We pride ourselves on our board certified physicians, specialty trained staff, and advanced technology.

In addition to Interventional Radiology Services we also offer Diagnostic Imaging and Women's Imaging Services.



Interventional Radiology Scheduling Requirements

When scheduling an interventional procedure, the following information must be faxed to (520) 545-1898:

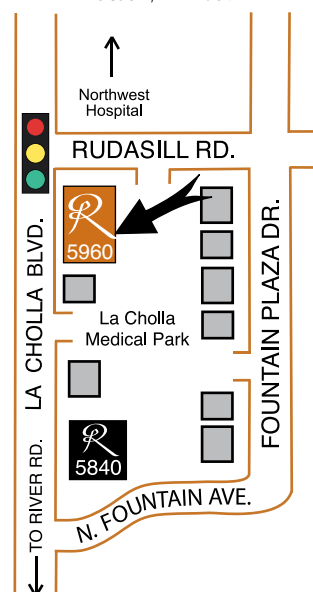
- ◆ Physicians Order (with diagnosis)
- ◆ History & Physical (H & P)
- ◆ Medication list
- ◆ Chart notes
- ◆ Prior imaging reports
- ◆ Relevant labs / pathology results

For questions
 please call
 545-1906

Radiology Ltd. Interventional Outpatient Suites

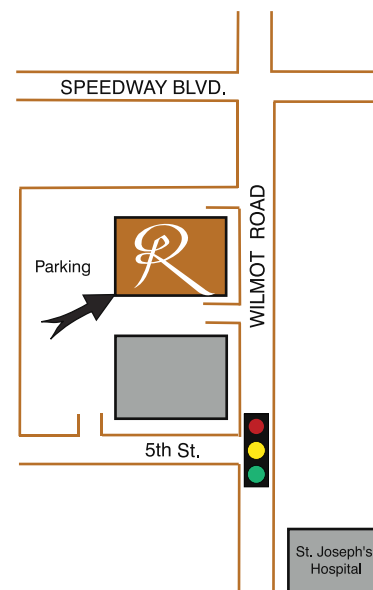
Radiology Ltd. La Cholla Center for Diagnostic Imaging and Treatment

5960 N. La Cholla Blvd.
 Tucson, AZ 85741



Radiology Ltd. Wilmot Center for Diagnostic Imaging and Treatment

677 N. Wilmot Rd.
 Tucson, AZ 85711



Vascular Services

Interventional Service	Modality	CPT Code(s)	Performed By	Evaluation Required	Labs Required	Sedation Required
VenaCure (Laser Vein Ablation) With ultrasound guidance, a thin laser fiber is inserted into the damaged vein through a needle stick in the skin and laser light is emitted through the fiber. The laser energy causes the incompetent vein to close and the body automatically redirects blood flow to other healthy veins.	Ultrasound	First Vein: 36478 Second and Subsequent Veins (single extremity): add 36479	Interventional Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	Oral sedation
Venogram A catheter is placed in a vein, and images are taken while dye is injected in order to detect narrowing or clotting of the vein.	Fluoroscopy	Unilateral: 75820, 36005 Bilateral: 75822, 36005 (x2)	Interventional Radiologist	No	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	Yes
PICC Lines Placement Fluoroscopy and ultrasound are used to guide a catheter through a vein in the arm and then into the upper chest. The catheter is used for long term IV therapy and eliminates the necessity for multiple needle punctures.	Fluoroscopy & Ultrasound	36569, 77001, 76937	Technologist / Nurse	Yes	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	No

Drainage Tube / Stent Placement

Interventional Service	Modality	CPT Code(s)	Performed By	Evaluation Required	Labs Required	Sedation Required
Biliary Tube / Stent Exchange Fluoroscopy is used to guide a catheter and/or stent into the biliary ducts of the liver. This is performed to relieve the buildup of bile caused by an obstruction.	Fluoroscopy	47525, 75894, 47505, 74305	Interventional Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
Nephrostomy / Ureteral Tube Placement & Exchange Fluoroscopy is used to guide a catheter into the kidney. This is performed to relieve the buildup of urine caused by an obstruction.	Fluoroscopy	Placement: 74425, 50390, 74475, 50392 Check and Change: 50394, 50398, 74425, 75984	Interventional Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
Percutaneous Abscess Aspiration / Drainage A thin catheter is placed through the skin to drain an infected collection in the body.	CT,	77012, 10140	Interventional or Body Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
	Ultrasound or	76942, 10140				
	Fluoroscopy	77002, 10140				

Minimally Invasive Diagnostic Procedures

Interventional Service	Modality	CPT Code(s)	Performed By	Evaluation Required	Labs Required	Sedation Required
Arthrogram (Shoulder, Elbow, Wrist, Hip, Knee, and Ankle) Fluoroscopy is used to place a thin needle into the symptomatic joint. Dye is injected and images are obtained. In most cases additional images are then obtained using MRI or CT.	Fluoroscopy; then MRI	Upper Joints Shoulder: 73222, 23350, 73040, 77002 Elbow: 73222, 24220, 73085, 77002 Wrist: 73222, 25246, 73115, 77002 Lower Joints Hip: 73722, 27093, 73525, 77002, 27095 Knee: 73722, 27370, 73580, 77002 Ankle: 73722, 27648, 73615, 77002	Interventional, Body, or Musculoskeletal Radiologist	No	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	No
	or CT	Upper Joints Replace code 73222 with 73201 Lower Joints Replace code 73722 with 73701				
Myelogram (Cervical, Thoracic, Lumbar) Fluoroscopy is used to place a thin needle into the spinal canal. Dye is injected and images are obtained. In most cases additional images are then obtained using CT.	Fluoroscopy; then CT	C-Spine: 62284, 72240, 72126, 61055, 77003 T-Spine: 62284, 72255, 72129, 77003 L-Spine: 62284, 72265, 72132, 77003 Use 72270 for 2 or 3 levels	Neuro-radiologist	No	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	No
Arthrocentesis (Joint Fluid Aspiration, Joint Tap, Synovial Fluid Aspiration) A needle is placed into a joint space and fluid is removed for diagnostic analysis or to help relieve pain and pressure on the joint.	Fluoroscopy	Small Joint or Bursa (fingers, toes): 26000, 77002 Intermediate Joint or Bursa (TMJ, acromioclavicular; wrist, elbow, ankle, olecranon bursa): 20605, 77002 Major Joint or Bursa (shoulder; hip, knee, subacromial bursa): 20610, 77002	Interventional or Body Radiologist	No	No	Local anesthetic
	or CT	Small Joint or Bursa (fingers, toes): 26000, 77012 Intermediate Joint or Bursa (TMJ, acromioclavicular; wrist, elbow, ankle, olecranon bursa): 20605, 77012 Major Joint or Bursa (shoulder; hip, knee, subacromial bursa): 20610, 77012				
Paracentesis A thin needle or tube is placed into the abdomen in order to remove fluid for diagnosis and/or reduce discomfort.	Ultrasound	49080, 76942	Interventional or Body Radiologist	No	Yes, call for specifics	No
Thoracentesis A thin needle or tube is placed into the chest in order to remove fluid for diagnosis and/or to reduce discomfort.	CT	32421, 32422, 77012	Interventional or Body Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	No
	or Ultrasound	32421, 32422, 76942				
Image-Guided Percutaneous Biopsy A needle is placed in a desired location using imaging guidance in order to obtain a small piece of tissue so that it can be examined by a pathologist. <i>Certain biopsies may need to be performed at the hospital due to their risk of complications.</i>	CT,	Thyroid: 60100, 77012, 10022 Lung/Mediastinum: 32405, 77012, 10022 Liver: 47000, 77012 Renal: 50200, 77012 Abdominal/Retroperitoneal Mass: 49180, 77012	Interventional or Body Radiologist	Yes	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
	Ultrasound	Thyroid: 60100, 76942, 10022 Lung/Mediastinum: 32405, 76942, 10022 Liver: 47000, 76942 Renal: 50200, 76942 Abdominal/Retroperitoneal Mass: 49180, 76942				
	or Fluoroscopy	Thyroid: 60100, 77002, 10022 Lung/Mediastinum: 32405, 77002, 10022 Liver: 47000, 77002 Renal: 50200, 77002 Abdominal/Retroperitoneal Mass: 49180, 77002				

Pain Management

Interventional Service	Modality	CPT Code(s)	Performed By	Evaluation Required	Labs Required	Sedation Required
Joint Injection (Lumbar Facet and Sacroiliac) Steroid medication is injected into the symptomatic joint to decrease pain and swelling.	Fluoroscopy	Lumbar Facet: 64475, 77003	Interventional, Body, or Musculoskeletal Radiologist	Yes	None	No
	or CT	Sacroiliac (SI): 64475, 77012				
Spinal Injection (Epidural, Nerve Root, Facet, and Sacroiliac) Anesthetics and/or steroid medications are injected in the spine to reduce back and/or leg pain. These can be both diagnostic and therapeutic and include epidural, nerve root, facet, and sacroiliac joint injections.	Fluoroscopy	Epidural: C-, T-Spine: 62310, 77003 L-Spine: 62311, 77003 Nerve Root /Block (per level/per side) C-, T-Spine: 64479, 77003, 64480 L-Spine: 64483, 77003, 64484	Neuro-radiologist	Yes	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	No
	or CT	Epidural: L-Spine: 77012, 62311, 77003 SI: 77012, 62311 Nerve Root /Block (per level/per side) L-Spine: 77012, 64483, 77003, 64484				
Lumbar Puncture (Spinal Tap, Spinal Puncture, Thecal Puncture, Rachiocentesis) Local anesthesia is injected into the lumbar region of the back, and a needle is inserted into the spinal canal. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) can then be removed for testing.	Fluoroscopy	62270, 77003	Neuro-radiologist	Yes, may require a consult. Must have either MRI or CT + Bone Scan prior to evaluation	Only if patient is taking Coumadin or other blood thinning medication	No
Vertebroplasty (Thoracic, Lumbar) Fluoroscopy is used to place a needle into a fractured vertebra. Bone cement is then injected to stabilize the fracture.	Fluoroscopy	T-Spine: 72291, 22520 (if biopsy is included use 20225) L-Spine: 72291, 22521 (if biopsy is included use 20251)	Interventional Radiologist or Neuro-radiologist	Yes, may require a consult. Must have either MRI or CT + Bone Scan prior to evaluation	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
Sacroplasty CT is used to guide two needles into a fractured sacrum. A mixture of bone cement and contrast is then injected into the sacrum through the needles to stabilize the fracture.	CT	22899, 72292	Interventional Radiologist or Neuro-radiologist	Yes, may require a consult. Must have either MRI or CT + Bone Scan prior to evaluation	Yes, call for specifics	Yes
Epidural Blood Patch Epidural Blood Patch (EBP) is used to treat spinal headaches that are most commonly encountered after dural puncture. The blood patch acts as a gelatinous glue which prevents cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) leakage and allows the dural hole to heal.	Fluoroscopy	62273, 77003	Neuro-radiologist	Sometimes	Only if patient is taking Coumadin	No

Cardiac Services

Interventional Service	Modality	CPT Code(s)	Performed By	Evaluation Required	Labs Required	Sedation Required
Calcium Score CT is used to determine if Coronary Artery Disease is present and to what extent, by evaluating calcified plaque in the coronary arteries.	CT	0144T	Cardiac Radiologist	No	No	No
Coronary (Cardiac) CTA CT is used to visualize and evaluate the coronary arteries, pulmonary veins, thoracic aorta, pericardium, and cardiac masses.	CT	0146T	Cardiac Radiologist	No	If patient is diabetic, BUN and creatinine levels are required	No