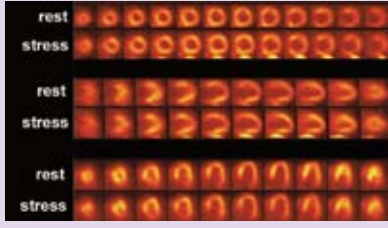
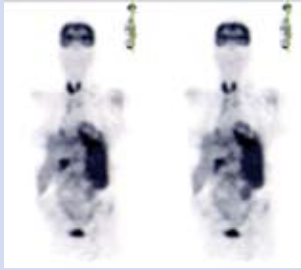
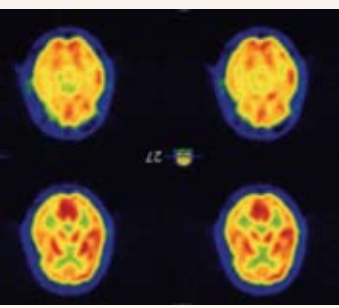
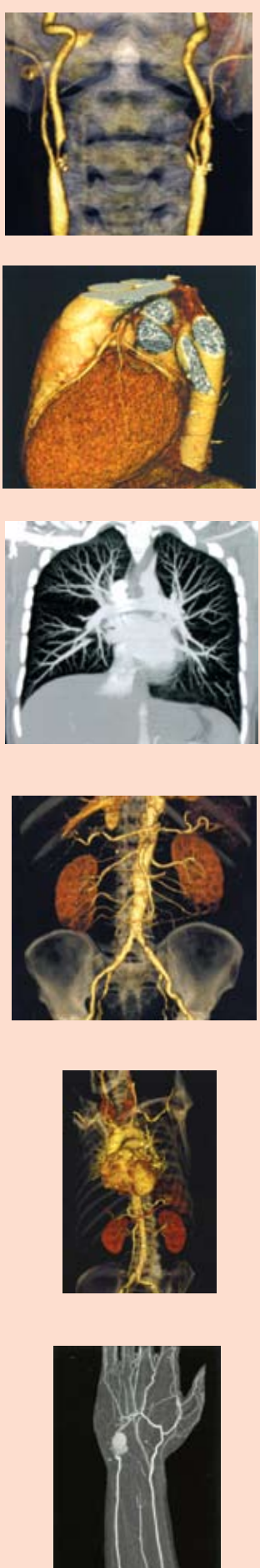


Test Name	Purpose	Clinical Indications														
<p>Cardiac PET -Rubidium-82</p> 	<p>Cardiac Perfusion Myocardial perfusion is a test that assesses the blood flow (perfusion) to the heart muscle (myocardial). The procedure is similar to the nuclear cardiology studies: Thallium Stress Test or Cardiolite Stress Test.</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Coronary Artery Disease</td> <td>Atypical Chest Pain</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Abnormal EKG</td> <td>Evaluate the patient after PTCA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dilated Cardiomyopathy</td> <td>analysis of cardiac symptom presentations</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chronic Ischemia</td> <td>Post myocardial infarction syndrome</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hyperlipidemia</td> <td>Diabetes mellitus</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Myocardial infarction</td> <td>Acute and chronic vascular disease</td> </tr> </table> <p>Persistent symptoms post negative SPECT Identification of areas at risk of myocardial necrosis when compared with FDG viability study</p>	Coronary Artery Disease	Atypical Chest Pain	Abnormal EKG	Evaluate the patient after PTCA	Dilated Cardiomyopathy	analysis of cardiac symptom presentations	Chronic Ischemia	Post myocardial infarction syndrome	Hyperlipidemia	Diabetes mellitus	Myocardial infarction	Acute and chronic vascular disease		
Coronary Artery Disease	Atypical Chest Pain															
Abnormal EKG	Evaluate the patient after PTCA															
Dilated Cardiomyopathy	analysis of cardiac symptom presentations															
Chronic Ischemia	Post myocardial infarction syndrome															
Hyperlipidemia	Diabetes mellitus															
Myocardial infarction	Acute and chronic vascular disease															
<p>Cardiac PET -FDG Viability</p>	<p>FDG, PET is used in cardiology to assess the viability of the heart.</p>	<p>Myocardial viability studies with FDG PET should be performed in patients with ischemic heart disease and left ventricular function who are potential candidates for coronary revascularization.</p>														
<p>Oncology PET</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis • Initial Staging • Restaging • Assessing Recurrence • Locating Unknown Primary • Monitoring Response to Therapy • Prognosis 	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Breast Cancer</td> <td>Pancreatic Cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ovarian Cancer</td> <td>Lymphoma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cervical Cancer</td> <td>Testicular Cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bladder Cancer</td> <td>Colorectal Cancer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lung Cancer</td> <td>Melanoma</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Esophageal Cancer</td> <td>Dementia</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Head and Neck Cancer</td> <td>Brain Cancer</td> </tr> </table>	Breast Cancer	Pancreatic Cancer	Ovarian Cancer	Lymphoma	Cervical Cancer	Testicular Cancer	Bladder Cancer	Colorectal Cancer	Lung Cancer	Melanoma	Esophageal Cancer	Dementia	Head and Neck Cancer	Brain Cancer
Breast Cancer	Pancreatic Cancer															
Ovarian Cancer	Lymphoma															
Cervical Cancer	Testicular Cancer															
Bladder Cancer	Colorectal Cancer															
Lung Cancer	Melanoma															
Esophageal Cancer	Dementia															
Head and Neck Cancer	Brain Cancer															
<p>Neurology PET</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnosis of partial epilepsy • Localizing seizure focus • Predicting surgical outcome • Early diagnosis of dementia • Diagnosis of Alzheimer's Disease 	<p>PET for refractory seizures is covered if it is performed for presurgical evaluations PET for Alzheimer's Disease is covered for patients with: Documented cognitive decline of at least six months. Recently established diagnosis of dementia who:</p> <p>Meet diagnostic criteria for both Alzheimer's disease (AD) and fronto-temporal dementia (FTD)</p> <p>Have been evaluated for specific alternate neurodegenerative disease or causative factors.</p> <p>The cause of the clinical symptoms remain uncertain.</p>														
<p>16 Slice CT and CT Angiography</p> 	<p>CT (computed tomography) angiography (CTA) is an examination that uses x-rays to visualize blood flow in arterial vessels throughout the body:</p> <p>Arteries serving the BRAIN (Carotid)</p> <p>Identify a small aneurysm or arterio-venous malformation inside the brain that can be life-threatening.</p> <p>Examining arteries in the brain may help reach a correct diagnosis in patients who complain of headaches, dizziness, ringing in the ears, or fainting</p> <p>Arteries serving the HEART (Coronary)</p> <p>Arteries serving the LINGS (Pulmonary)</p> <p>Examine the pulmonary arteries in the lungs to rule out pulmonary embolism, a serious but treatable condition.</p> <p>Arteries serving the Kidneys (Renal)</p> <p>Visualize blood flow in the renal arteries (those supplying the kidneys) in patients with high blood pressure and those suspected of having kidney disorders. Narrowing (stenosis of a renal artery is a cause of high blood pressure (hypertension) in some patients, and can be corrected</p> <p>Also done in prospective kidney donors.</p> <p>Arteries serving the ARMS and LEGS</p> <p>Detect atherosclerotic disease that has narrowed the arteries to the legs.</p> <p>CTA is also very helpful:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify dissection in the aorta or its major branches • detect narrowing or obstruction of arteries in the pelvis • When a stent has been placed to restore blood flow in a diseased artery, CT angiography will show whether it is serving its purpose • Injured patients may benefit from CTA if there is a possibility that one or more arteries have been damaged. • In patients with a tumor it may be helpful for the surgeon to know the details of arteries feeding the growth. 	<p>Headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, fainting</p> <p>Chest pain, Shortness of Breath, Dizziness, Chest Burning, Left Arm Pain, Jaw Pain, Sweating, Chest discomfort</p> <p>Shortness of Breath</p> <p>Uncontrolled hypertension, malignant hypertension</p> <p>Claudication, leg pain on walking, abdominal aortic aneurysm, known in peripheral vascular disease</p>														