

## 2011 Imaging Criteria

### Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI), Orbit<sup>(1, 2)</sup>

ICD-9-CM: 88.97

CPT: 70540, 70542, 70543

I/O Setting: Outpatient

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#### INDICATION(S)

100 Facial/orbital trauma by Hx

200 Suspected tumor

300 Extraocular myopathy

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100 Facial/orbital trauma by Hx

200 Suspected tumor **[One]**

210 Unilateral proptosis<sup>(3)</sup>

220 Orbital/periorbital mass

300 Extraocular myopathy<sup>(4)</sup>

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## Notes

### (1)

CT and MRI each have relative advantages and disadvantages. In general, CT provides more information about bone abnormalities and is better tolerated by patients. MRI is superior in evaluating soft tissues and for detecting intraorbital disease.

### (2)

The following are examples of relative and absolute contraindications to the use of magnetic resonance imaging:

- Implanted devices that are electrically or magnetically activated (e.g., cardiac pacemakers, automatic cardioverter defibrillators, drug infusion pumps, cochlear implants)
- Ferromagnetic metal objects (e.g., cerebral aneurysm clips, intraocular metallic foreign body, prostheses, screws)
- Pregnancy, first trimester
- Renal insufficiency in cases when magnetic resonance imaging is performed with gadolinium-based contrast

### (3)-DEF:

Ocular proptosis (exophthalmos) is the abnormal protrusion of the eyeball.

### (4)

Occasionally, CT or MRI is performed to confirm the involvement of the ophthalmic muscles in systemic conditions such as Graves' disease.