

MRI Fetal

CPT: 74712, 74713

1. Brain and spine

1.1 . Congenital anomalies of the brain or skull suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

1.1.1 Ventriculomegaly

1.1.2 Agenesis of the corpus callosum

1.1.3 Abnormalities of the cavum of the septum pellucidum

1.1.4 Holoprosencephaly

1.1.5 Posterior fossa anomalies

1.1.6 Cerebral cortical malformations or migrational anomalies

1.1.7 Solid or cystic masses

1.1.8 Cephalocele

1.2 Vascular abnormalities of the brain suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

1.2.1 Vascular anomalies

1.2.2 Hydranencephaly

1.2.3 Stroke/infarctions

1.2.4 Hemorrhage

1.2.5 Monochorionic twin pregnancy complications

1.3 Congenital anomalies of the spine suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

1.3.1 Neural tube defects

1.3.2 Sacrococcygeal teratomas

1.3.3 Caudal regression/sacral agenesis

1.3.4 Sirenomelia

1.3.5 Vertebral anomalies

2 Skull, face, neck

2.1 Masses of the face and neck suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

2.1.1 Vascular or lymphatic anomalies

2.1.2 Goiter

2.1.3 Teratomas

2.1.4 Facial clefts

3 Thorax

3.1 Thoracic pathology suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

3.1.1 Congenital lung malformations (including pulmonary airway malformations, bronchogenic cyst, sequestration, congenital lobar overinflation)

3.1.2 Congenital diaphragmatic hernia

3.1.3 Effusions

3.1.4 Mediastinal masses

3.1.5 Esophageal atresia

4 Abdomen and Pelvis

4.1 Abdominal and pelvis pathology suspected or not adequately assessed by sonography

4.1.1 Determining the etiology of an abdominal-pelvic cyst

4.1.2 Assessing the size and location of tumors such as hemangiomas, neuroblastomas, sacrococcygeal teratomas, and suprarenal or renal masses

4.1.3 Assessing complex genitourinary anomalies, such as bladder exstrophy, cloacal malformation or exstrophy, or complex lower urinary tract obstruction such as prune belly syndrome

4.1.4 Assessing renal anomalies in cases of severe oligohydramnios

4.1.5 Diagnosing bowel anomalies such as anorectal malformations, or complex bowel obstructions such as with megacystis microcolon hypoperistalsis syndrome

5 Complications of monochorionic twins suspected or not adequately addressed by sonography

6 Fetal surgery assessment when not adequately addressed by sonography

6.1 Meningocele

6.2 Sacrococcygeal teratomas

6.3 Process obstructing the airway

6.4 Complications of monochorionic twins needing surgery

6.5 Chest masses

