

# ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY STATEMENT

## Ohio Medicaid

| Policy Name & Number                   | Date Effective |
|--|----------------|
| Obstetrical Ultrasounds-OH MCD-AD-1017 | 02/01/2024     |
| Policy Type                            |                |
| ADMINISTRATIVE                         |                |

Administrative Policy Statement prepared by CareSource and its affiliates are derived from literature based on and supported by clinical guidelines, nationally recognized utilization and technology assessment guidelines, other medical management industry standards, and published MCO clinical policy guidelines. Medically necessary services include, but are not limited to, those health care services or supplies that are proper and necessary for the diagnosis or treatment of disease, illness, or injury and without which the patient can be expected to suffer prolonged, increased or new morbidity, impairment of function, dysfunction of



## A. Subject

Obstetrical Ultrasounds

## B. Background

Ultrasounds are a common procedure during pregnancy. Ultrasounds can confirm cardiac activity, estimate gestational age, determine the number of fetuses, and identify fetal anomalies. Some pregnancies will require more ultrasounds based on factors such as age or medical history.

## C. Definitions

- x First Trimester Ultrasound - The uterus, cervix, adnexa, and cul de sac region is examined. The presence, size, location, and number of gestational sac(s) should be evaluated, and gestational sac(s) should be examined for the presence of a yolk sac and embryo/fetus. When an embryo/fetus is present, crown-rump length and cardiac activity should be documented.
- x Pregnancy - Pregnancy begins on the date of the initial visit in which pregnancy was confirmed and extends for 280 days or 40 weeks.
- x Second and Third Trimester Ultrasound - The American College of Radiology (ACR), the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD), the Society for Maternal-Fetal Medicine (SMFM), the Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound (SRU), American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (ACOG), and the American Institute of Ultrasound in Medicine (AIUM) have adopted the following uniform terminology: standard, limited, and specialized.
  - o A standard obstetric ultrasound examination includes evaluation of the following:
    - f fetal presentation and number
    - f amniotic fluid volume
    - f cardiac activity
    - f placental position
    - f fetal biometry
    - f anatomic survey
    - f examination of maternal cervix and adnexa, as clinically appropriate and when technically feasible
  - o A limited examination is performed to answer a specific clinical question (eg, to verify fetal presentation in a patient who is in labor or to confirm fetal heart activity in a patient experiencing vaginal bleeding), but it does not replace a standard examination.
  - o Specialized examinations are typically performed starting at 32 weeks of gestation but may be done earlier if there are multiple risk factors or particularly worrisome problems. A specialized anatomic ultrasound examination is performed when an anomaly (eg, fetal growth restriction) is suspected based on the history, laboratory abnormalities, or the results of a limited or standard examination. A biophysical profile (BPP) is a specialized examination that combines ultrasound examination and fetal heart rate monitoring to evaluate the amount of amniotic fluid and the fetal heart rate, breathing, body/limb movements and muscle tone. A BPP is typically

The ADMINISTRATIVE Policy Statement detailed above has received due consideration as defined in the ADMINISTRATIVE Policy Statement Policy and is approved.



