

## Indications Usually Covered by Private and Commercial Payers

### Oncology

#### Brain Tumor

- Differentiate recurrent tumor from radiation necrosis
- Differentiate primary CNS lymphoma from toxoplasmosis
- Exclude metastatic disease to the brain

#### Breast Cancer

- Identify involved axillary nodes or distant metastatic disease
- Exclude local recurrence of disease
- Evaluate response to treatment

#### Cervical Cancer

- Detect pre-treatment metastases (staging) in newly diagnosed cervical cancer prior to surgery or chemotherapy

#### Colorectal Cancer

- Detect locally recurrent or distant metastatic disease in patients with elevated or rising CEA who may be candidates for surgical re-excision
- Rule out distant metastases for pre-operative evaluation

#### Head and Neck Cancer

- Determine extent of local, regional and distant disease
- Detect recurrent or residual tumor following definitive therapy.

#### Lung Cancer

- Distinguish malignant from benign pulmonary nodules
- Stage for mediastinal or distant metastatic disease
- Use as part of radiotherapy treatment planning
- Detect recurrent or residual tumor following definitive therapy

#### Lymphoma

- Determine extent of disease and measure treatment response

#### Melanoma

- Identify extent of local and regional disease spread in patients with high-risk melanoma (e.g., primary tumor > 4 mm) or in suspected recurrence

#### Esophageal Cancer

- Identify extent of disease
- Measure treatment response and exclude recurrence

#### Musculoskeletal Tumors

- Evaluate local extent of disease and exclude distant metastasis
- Measure treatment response and exclude recurrent/residual tumor following definitive therapy

#### Ovarian Cancer

- Detect recurrent/residual tumor prior to surgical exploration or additional chemotherapy

#### Pancreatic Cancer

- Differentiate benign processes such as pancreatitis, mucinous cyst adenoma and pseudocyst from malignant disease
- Rule out distant metastases for pre-operative evaluation

#### Thyroid Cancer

- Detect metastatic or locally recurrent disease in patients with elevated thyroglobulin after definitive initial treatment and negative I-131 examination

### Neurology

#### Dementia

- Differentiate Alzheimer's disease from multi-infarct dementia or fronto-temporal dementia

#### Epilepsy

- Localize the seizure focus in patients with intractable complex seizure disorders

#### Stroke

- Evaluate extent of disease and recovery following therapy

### Cardiology

#### Myocardial Viability

- Distinguish viable myocardium from infarcted tissue in patients with suspected hibernating or stunned myocardium

#### Coronary Artery Disease

- Identify ischemic disease

#### Pre-operative Prognostic Assessment

- Evaluate extent of disease in patients being considered for interventional revascularization or transplantation procedures