Medicare May Cover PET for Cervical Ca Staging

BY MARY JO M. DALES

single 18-fluorodeoxyglucose PET scan would be covered for staging biopsy-proven cervical cancer under a proposal issued by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

The agency is soliciting public comments on the proposed decision and anticipates receiving expert opinion and

professional society position statements before issuing a final decision.

The CMS is recommending against coverage of 18-fluorodeoxyglucose (FDG) PET imaging for the initial diagnosis of cervical cancers, since "there is no credible evidence that the results of FDG PET imaging are useful" for this indication, according to the proposal.

Prospective data collection on FDG

PET imaging for initial staging of cervical cancer and evidence analysis led CMS to conclude that the results are "used by the treating physician to make meaningful changes in therapeutic management and improve health outcomes and thus are reasonable and necessary."

CMS proposes to cover one FDG PET when performed to determine the location or extent of the tumor for the following purposes related to the initial treatment strategy:

- ▶ To determine whether the beneficiary is an appropriate candidate for an invasive diagnostic or therapeutic proce-
- ► To determine the optimal anatomic location for an invasive procedure; or
- ► To determine the anatomic extent of tumor when the recommended antitumor treatment reasonably depends on

'Compared with other determining lymph node

the extent of the tumor.

The finding of distant metastases, in particular to the supraclavicular lymph nodes, changes the treatment strategy for cervical cancer.

'Compared with other noninvasive methods, FDG PET is more sensitive in determining lymph node involvement in initial assessment of cervical cancer," the proposal said.

CMS.

Further information about the proposed decision is available online at www.cms.hhs.gov/mcd/viewdraft decision memo. asp? from 2 = view draftdecisionmemo.asp&id=232&.

noninvasive methods, FDG PET is more sensitive in involvement in initial assessment of cervical cancer.'

In addition, the published literature supports the beneficial effect of this strategy on initial treatment planning, "with the majority of the effect being avoidance of futile surgery," according to

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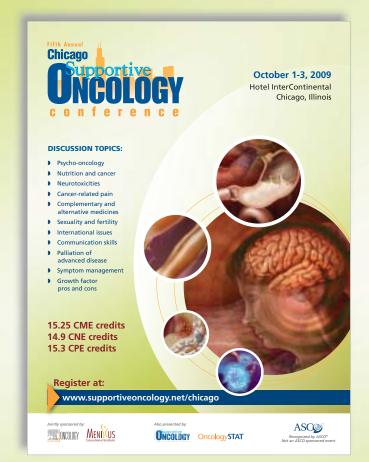
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