

# DIAGNOSTIC PARTNERS

## INTRODUCTORY TEXT BOX

Diagnostic Partners provides a range of onsite, in-office cardiac and vascular diagnostic testing services. From Resting Echocardiograms to Abdominal Aorta scans, each study is performed in the comfort of your doctor's office by our dual-registered sonographers using the latest medical technology.

Every study is then interpreted by a board-certified cardiologist. Reports are seamlessly delivered back to your doctor, typically by the next business day. Your doctor will contact you with results.

At the time of the exam, all Medicare patients must have: (1) their signed physician's order for each exam including the reason for the exam and its ICD-10 code; (2) a copy of their Medicare card (front and back); and (3) any secondary insurance card/s.

| SERVICE               | TEXT DESCRIPTION   |
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| Echocardiogram        | <p>The resting echocardiogram shows a real-time, cross-sectional, two-dimensional image of the patient's beating heart, including the heart's chambers, valves and large blood vessels. The sonographer employs Doppler ultrasound imaging during the resting echocardiogram to reveal blood-flow direction and velocity. The echocardiogram's data is recorded as both still and video images, and a permanent record is created. A resting echocardiogram is a safe, painless procedure for the patient that takes the sonographer about 25 - 30 minutes to perform.</p> <p>Patient needs to remove clothing from the waist, up; female patients suggested do not wear a dress.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abnormal EKG</li> <li>Chest Pain</li> <li>Syncope and Collapse</li> <li>Hypertensive Heart Disease</li> <li>Atrial Fibrillation</li> <li>Enlarged Heart</li> <li>Shortness of Breath</li> <li>Murmur</li> </ul> |
| Stress Echocardiogram | <p>A conventional stress echocardiogram requires the use of a treadmill because the patient is monitored during physical activity. Before starting the stress echocardiogram, the sonographer first obtains baseline resting echocardiogram images. Following the baseline images, the</p>   |

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|                      | <p>patient moves to a treadmill for a stress test, where they are monitored using an EKG and gradually increases his/ her efforts until at 85 percent of maximum heart rate. The patient is then quickly returned to the exam table so the technician can capture the post-exercise echocardiogram images. Because the complete test requires an initial resting echocardiogram, the stress test, and a final, post-exercise echocardiogram, the procedure requires about 45-60 minutes.</p> <p>Patient should wear loose comfortable clothing and running shoes.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u><br/>           Abnormal EKG<br/>           Chest Pain<br/>           Syncope and Collapse<br/>           Painful Respiration<br/>           Cardiovascular Disease<br/>           Angina<br/>           Previous Myocardial Infarction</p>                                  |
| Carotid Duplex Scans | <p>Carotid duplex imaging is conducted via ultrasound. Unlike resting or stress echocardiograms, which examine the heart, during carotid duplex imaging the sonographer focuses on the patient's carotid arteries in the neck. The test is designed to show whether and to what degree plaque has narrowed the arteries. Arterial plaque can compromise blood supply to the brain and increase risk of stroke.</p> <p>For a carotid duplex procedure, the patient lies on his or her back. The procedure is safe, painless and relatively quick; it should take about 20 minutes.</p> <p>Patient should not wear a turtleneck top.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u><br/>           Vascular Murmur<br/>           Dizziness<br/>           Syncope and Collapse<br/>           Cerebral Atherosclerosis<br/>           Amaurosis Fugax<br/>           Intractable Migraine</p> |

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| Carotid+ Scan            | <p>A Carotid+ scan combines a full carotid duplex study with a full carotid intima-media thickness (CIMT) scan. CIMT scans measure the thickness of the carotid arteries' inner walls. Ultrasound imaging of the carotid arteries can also reveal the presence of plaque, which increases the patient's risk of stroke. The most common cause of thickening of the intima media is atherosclerosis. It is not, however, the only cause.</p> <p>The data produced by the CIMT imaging allows the interpreting physician to compare the average thickness of the patient's intima media against that of other people the same age and gender to arrive at an arterial "age" for the patient.</p> <p>The procedure is safe and painless. The Carotid+ scan should take about 20-30 minutes.</p> <p>Patient should not wear a turtleneck top.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Family History of Cardiovascular Disease</li> <li>Post-Heart Attack or Post-Stroke Monitoring</li> <li>Tobacco Use</li> <li>Obesity (BMI &gt;30)</li> <li>High LDL or Low HDL Cholesterol Levels</li> <li>A Positive EBT Calcium Score</li> <li>Diabetes</li> <li>Elevated Lipoprotein(a)</li> <li>Hypertension</li> <li>Sedentary Lifestyle</li> </ul> |
| Peripheral Arterial Exam | <p>During a peripheral arterial exam, the sonographer uses a variety of ultrasound imaging techniques to produce images of the arterial blood flow in the patient's lower extremities. The peripheral arterial exam may include real-time ultrasound imaging, Doppler spectrum analysis and segmental pressures. The peripheral arterial takes about 45 minutes to complete.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Diabetes with Peripheral Circulatory Disorders</li> <li>Pain in Limb</li> <li>Localized Superficial Swelling</li> <li>Mass/Lump in Extremity</li> </ul>  |

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|                                   | <p>Non-healing Wounds/Ulcers</p> <p>Numbness in Limb</p>  |
| <p>Abdominal Aorta Scan (AAA)</p> | <p>During an abdominal aorta scan, the sonographer uses two types of ultrasound to systematically interrogate the entire length of the abdominal aorta. They also create images of the common iliac arteries. The most frequent reason for ordering an abdominal aorta scan is to check for the presence of an enlargement in the aorta that indicates an aneurysm.</p> <p>The abdominal aorta scan is safe and painless. The patient lies motionless on their back while the sonographer creates ultrasound images of the abdomen. The abdominal aorta scan should take 15 - 20 minutes.</p> <p>For morning appointments, no food or liquids after midnight. For afternoon appointments, patient may eat a light meal <b>at least 6 hours</b> prior to the test. Medications may be taken with a reasonable amount of water.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u></p> <p>Tobacco Use</p> <p>History of Tobacco Use</p> <p>Family History of AAA</p> <p>Advanced Coronary Disease</p> <p>Abdominal Aortic Aneurysm without Rupture</p> <p>Abdominal Pain</p> |
| <p>Venous Duplex Scan</p>         | <p>The Venous Duplex scan is a painless exam that uses ultrasound to check the circulation in the large veins in the legs. During a lower extremity scan, the veins in the legs and ankles are viewed. The procedure takes about 30 minutes to complete.</p> <p>Any suspected deep vein thrombosis (DVT) indications must be referred directly to a specialist, or to the ER. Patient is required to disrobe from the waist, down.</p> <p><u>Common Indications:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Edema in the legs</li> <li>• Leg/foot pain at rest</li> <li>• Excessive Varicose Veins</li> </ul>   |

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|                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Venous insufficiency</li> <li>• Venous reflux</li> </ul>  |
| Holter Monitoring | <p>A Holter Monitor is a small recording device that a patient wears for a 24-hour period to produce a continuous record of their ECG. Holter monitoring is useful in detecting cardiac abnormalities that might not show up in an exam of shorter duration. Holter monitoring is performed during the course of the patient's ordinary daily activities and the chest electrodes are worn discreetly under clothing. The patient is able to do ordinary activities as long as the electrodes and monitor stay dry.</p> <p>No lotions or oils on the patient's upper torso.</p> <p><u>Common indications:</u></p> <p>Bundle Branch Block</p> <p>Atrial Flutter</p> <p>Cardiac Dysrhythmia</p> <p>Palpitations (PVC, PAC)</p> |