



## Vascular Accreditation Requirements

Non-invasive diagnosis of lower extremity arteries– CPT codes 93922,93923,and 93924

For CPT code description and current CMS reimbursement by state, see our [“2025 Medicare Reimbursement Schedule”](#).

The accuracy of non-invasive vascular diagnostic testing depends on the skill, knowledge, and experience of the person or persons performing and interpreting the test.

In addition to the national description of the tests, some local CMS carriers have instituted LCDs covering these tests, and some of these LCDs incorporate requirements for the credentials of the individuals performing and interpreting the tests, and/or accreditation requirements for the facility where they are performed. **Note: In no state are credentials required of the physician if they are performing the test themselves.**

**In each state these Part B requirements generally take one of these four formats:**

**A:** No known Part B CMS/LCD policies

**B:** It is RECOMMENDED (but not required) that the studies be performed under the direct supervision of persons credentialed in that study or in an accredited laboratory

**C:** The tests should be performed by either:

- A physician competent in vascular studies, or under general supervision of physicians credentialed in vascular studies, or
- A technician that is certified in vascular technology (such as an RVT, a VS, or a RVS), or
- In a laboratory accredited in vascular technology

**D:** The tests should be performed by or under the personal supervision of a physician who can document recent residency or CME training, or

- By a certified vascular technologist, or
- Performed in an accredited vascular laboratory

Alabama	<b>A</b>
Alaska	<b>A</b>
Arizona	<b>A</b>
Arkansas	<b>A</b>
California	<b>A</b>
Colorado	<b>A</b>
Connecticut	<b>C</b>
Delaware	<b>A</b>
D.C.	<b>A</b>
Florida	<b>C</b>
Georgia	<b>A</b>
Hawaii	<b>A</b>
Idaho	<b>A</b>

Illinois	<b>C</b>
Indiana	<b>A</b>
Iowa	<b>A</b>
Kansas	<b>A</b>
Kentucky	<b>C</b>
Louisiana	<b>A</b>
Maine	<b>C</b>
Maryland	<b>A</b>
Massachusetts	<b>C</b>
Michigan	<b>C</b>
Minnesota	<b>C</b>
Mississippi	<b>A</b>
Missouri	<b>A</b>

Montana	<b>A</b>
Nebraska	<b>A</b>
Nevada	<b>A</b>
N. Hampshire	<b>C</b>
New Jersey	<b>A</b>
New Mexico	<b>A</b>
New York	<b>C</b>
North Carolina	<b>A</b>
North Dakota	<b>A</b>
Ohio	<b>C</b>
Oklahoma	<b>A</b>
Oregon	<b>A</b>
Pennsylvania	<b>A</b>

Puerto Rico	<b>C</b>
Rhode Island	<b>C</b>
South Carolina	<b>A</b>
South Dakota	<b>A</b>
Tennessee	<b>A</b>
Texas	<b>A</b>
Utah	<b>A</b>
Vermont	<b>C</b>
Virginia	<b>A</b>
Washington	<b>A</b>
West Virginia	<b>A</b>
Wisconsin	<b>C</b>
Wyoming	<b>A</b>

**Disclaimer:** Newman Medical manufactures medical devices and provides general information on vascular disease diagnosis as an overview for our customers. Please note that diagnostic competency and reimbursement requirements are complex and may change without notice. Clinicians are responsible for determining their own competency in vascular diagnosis, as well as for submitting appropriate codes, charges, and modifiers for the services they provide. Before performing or interpreting examinations, or submitting claims, clinicians should contact third-party payers, the AMA, and/or CMS to confirm current requirements for competency, coverage, coding, and payment.