MEDICAL POLICY – 2.02.507
Coronary Angiography for Known or Suspected Coronary Artery Disease

Effective Date: March 1, 2017
Last Revised: April 11, 2017
Replaces: N/A

RELATED MEDICAL POLICIES:
None

Select a hyperlink below to be directed to that section.

POLICY CRITERIA | CODING | RELATED INFORMATION
EVIDENCE REVIEW | REFERENCES | HISTORY

∞ Clicking this icon returns you to the hyperlinks menu above.

Introduction

An angiogram is a test that uses a special dye and a type of x-ray called fluoroscopy. A coronary angiography is specifically for the heart. After injecting the dye, a series of x-rays are taken to look at how the blood is flowing through the arteries within the heart. The goal is to find out if these arteries are narrowed or blocked. Information about the locations and extent of narrowing or blockage helps determine whether and what type of treatment is needed. This policy discusses when coronary angiography may be medically necessary.

Note: The Introduction section is for your general knowledge and is not to be taken as policy coverage criteria. The rest of the policy uses specific words and concepts familiar to medical professionals. It is intended for providers. A provider can be a person, such as a doctor, nurse, psychologist, or dentist. A provider also can be a place where medical care is given, like a hospital, clinic, or lab. This policy informs them about when a service may be covered.

Policy Coverage Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coronary artery disease, known or suspected</td>
<td>Coronary angiography for known or suspected coronary artery disease (CAD) may be considered medically necessary only for</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Condition** | **Medical Necessity**
---|---
**the following conditions when criteria are met:**
- Angina in any of the following situations:
  - Recurrent angina within 9 months of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI)
  - Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) class I or II or New York Heart Association (NYHA) I or II (see table in Related Information section) angina and intolerance of or failure to respond to medical treatment
  - CCS class III or IV or NYHA III or IV angina that improves to class I or II on medical treatment
  - CCS class III or IV or NYHA or III or IV angina despite optimal medical treatment
- High risk for CAD is suspected based on findings from non-invasive testing, as indicated by any of the following:
  - Echocardiographic wall motion abnormality involving greater than 2 segments
  - High-risk Duke Treadmill Score (less than or equal to minus 11) (see table in Related Information section)
  - Left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF) of 35% or less at rest
  - Stress electrocardiogram findings of ST-segment elevation, ventricular arrhythmia, or at least 2 mm of ST-segment depression
  - Stress-induced large perfusion defect or multiple perfusion defects of moderate size
  - Stress-induced left ventricular dysfunction
  - Other evidence of high risk on myocardial perfusion imaging, as indicated by 1 or more of the following:
    - Perfusion defect characterized by large fixed perfusion defect, resting perfusion defect or stress-induced single moderate defect
    - Possible left ventricular dysfunction or global ischemia, characterized by increased lung uptake of radioisotope, left ventricular enlargement or transient ischemic dilatation of left ventricle
- After myocardial infarction, for risk-stratification when the following are present:
  - Clinically significant heart failure during hospital course
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Ischemia at low level of exercise on noninvasive testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Left ventricular ejection fraction of 45% or less, and patient unable to undergo noninvasive testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ischemia recurrent (verified by clinical or noninvasive testing) within 12 months of coronary artery bypass graft (CABG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pericarditis (acute), suspected, when signs and symptoms, troponin levels, and pattern of ST elevation cannot definitively rule out acute infarction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prinzmetal’s angina (also known as variant angina), suspected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Patient surviving prior cardiac arrest or ventricular tachycardia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Risk assessment needed, prior to high-risk non-cardiac surgery, for a patient with disability or illness that precludes non-invasive testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Suspected stent thrombosis, either abrupt closure or subacute, following percutaneous coronary intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unstable angina or non-ST-elevation myocardial infarction, and high or intermediate risk for adverse outcome, as indicated by any of the following: elevated troponin levels, ischemia related heart failure, hemodynamic or electrical instability, LVEF less than 40%, suspected or confirmed new ST segment depression, prior PCI in past 6 months or prior CABG, sustained ventricular tachycardia, angina or ischemia at rest or low activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Reevaluation of a specific area or structure with same imaging modality, as indicated by 1 or more of the following: o Change in clinical status (e.g., worsening symptoms or new associated symptoms) (see Related Information section) o Need for re-imaging either prior to or after performance of invasive procedure o Need for interval reassessment that may impact treatment plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coronary angiography for known or suspected coronary artery disease is considered **not** medically necessary in the absence of the criteria above.

**Conditions that do not require medical review**

Coronary angiography may be considered medically necessary for the following conditions that do not require medical review:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Medical Necessity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Congenital heart disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Heart failure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Kawasaki disease</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pulmonary artery extrinsic compressions of left main coronary artery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Valvular disease</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CPT</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93454</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93455</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with catheter placement(s) in bypass graft(s) (internal mammary, free arterial, venous grafts) including intraprocedural injection(s) for bypass graft angiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93456</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with right heart catheterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93457</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with catheter placement(s) in bypass graft(s) (internal mammary, free arterial, venous grafts) including intraprocedural injection(s) for bypass graft angiography and right heart catheterization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93458</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with left heart catheterization including intraprocedural injection(s) for left ventriculography, when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93459</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with left heart catheterization including intraprocedural injection(s) for left ventriculography, when performed, catheter placement(s) in bypass graft(s) (internal mammary, free arterial, venous grafts) with bypass graft angiography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CPT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>93460</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with right and left heart catheterization including intraprocedural injection(s) for left ventriculography, when performed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93461</td>
<td>Catheter placement in coronary artery(s) for coronary angiography, including intraprocedural injection(s) for coronary angiography, imaging supervision and interpretation; with right and left heart catheterization including intraprocedural injection(s) for left ventriculography, when performed, catheter placement(s) in bypass graft(s) (internal mammary, free arterial, venous grafts) with bypass graft angiography</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). HCPCS codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by Centers for Medicare Services (CMS).

**Related Information**

**Angina and Heart Failure Classification Tools**

- The Canadian Cardiovascular Society (CCS) grading of angina, sometimes referred to as the CCS Functional Classification of Angina, is commonly used for the classification of severity of angina.

- The New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification of heart failure uses a similar scale:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CCS Functional Classification of Angina</th>
<th>NYHA Functional Classification of Heart Failure</th>
<th>Objective Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class I.</strong> Ordinary physical activity does not cause angina, such as walking and climbing stairs. Angina with strenuous or rapid or prolonged exertion at work or recreation.</td>
<td><strong>Class I.</strong> Patients with cardiac disease but without resulting limitation of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea, or anginal pain.</td>
<td><strong>A.</strong> No objective evidence of cardiovascular disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class II.</strong> Slight limitation of ordinary activity. Walking or climbing stairs rapidly, walking uphill, walking or stair climbing after meals, or in cold, or in wind, or under emotional stress or only during the few hours after awakening. Walking more than two blocks on level and climbing more than one flight of</td>
<td><strong>Class II.</strong> Patients with cardiac disease resulting in slight limitation of physical activity. They are comfortable at rest. Ordinary physical activity results in fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea, or anginal pain.</td>
<td><strong>B.</strong> Objective evidence of minimal cardiovascular disease.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CCS Functional Classification of Angina

| Class III | Marked limitation of ordinary physical activity. Walking one or two blocks on the level and climbing one flight of stairs in normal conditions and at normal pace. |

NYHA Functional Classification of Heart Failure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Capacity</th>
<th>Objective Assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class III</td>
<td>Patients with cardiac disease resulting in marked limitation of physical activity. They are comfortable at rest. Less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea, or anginal pain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class IV</td>
<td>Patients with cardiac disease resulting in inability to carry on any physical activity without discomfort. Symptoms of heart failure or the anginal syndrome may be present even at rest. If any physical activity is undertaken, discomfort is increased.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Duke Treadmill Score (DTS)

The DTS is a point system that incorporates the results from exercise duration on the treadmill, the magnitude of ST segment deviation on EKG, and exercise-induced angina. The test identifies patients with a high probability of severe coronary artery disease (triple vessel or left main coronary artery disease) that may be found at angiography and with a higher mortality risk.

The Duke Treadmill Score is calculated as:

\[
DTS = \text{Exercise time (minutes)} - (5 \times \text{ST deviation in mm}) - (4 \times \text{angina index})
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risk level</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>5-year mortality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low risk</td>
<td>score &gt; or = to +5</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate risk</td>
<td>score between +5 and -11</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk</td>
<td>score &lt; = -11</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Evidence Review

For coronary artery disease, cardiac angiography may be indicated for evaluation of stable angina when symptoms cannot be medically controlled, are disabling, and when interventional
treatment has been proposed as the next form of therapy. Qayyum and colleagues performed a systematic review to evaluate whether routine invasive strategy improves cardiovascular outcomes more than a selective invasive strategies for acute coronary syndrome. They evaluated 10 trials with a total of 10,648 patients and found that a routine invasive strategy cannot be proven to reduce deaths or nonfatal myocardial infarction.

Cardiac angiography use is discouraged in patients who have mild angina that is responsive to medication, with no evidence of ischemia on noninvasive testing. One major study cited is the Clinical Outcomes Utilizing Revascularization and Aggressive DruG Evaluation (COURAGE) trial which revealed no significant differences in the primary end point of all-cause mortality or nonfatal myocardial infarction [MI] or major secondary end points (composites of death/MI/stroke; hospitalization for acute coronary syndromes [ACSs]) during a median 4.6-year follow-up in 2,287 patients with stable coronary artery disease randomized to optimal medical therapy (OMT) with or without percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). There were no significant differences between treatment arms for the composite of cardiac death or MI or in any of the major prespecified composite cardiovascular events during long-term follow-up, even after excluding periprocedural MI as an outcome of interest. Overall, cause-specific cardiovascular outcomes paralleled closely the primary and secondary composite outcomes of the trial as a whole. Compared with an initial management strategy of OMT alone, addition of PCI did not decrease the incidence of major cardiovascular outcomes including cardiac death or the composite of cardiac death/MI/ACS/stroke in patients with stable coronary artery disease.

The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recommends coronary angiography for patients with stable angina only when symptoms are not satisfactorily controlled with optimal medical treatment.

Specialty society guidelines recommend cardiac angiography for risk assessment in patients with stable ischemic heart disease when clinical characteristics and noninvasive testing results suggest a high likelihood of severe disease. For example, cardiac angiography is indicated when noninvasive imaging suggests the possibility of left main coronary artery stenosis or severe multivessel disease, or to guide percutaneous interventions.

**Description**

Cardiac angiography is an invasive procedure that includes fluoroscopy after injection of contrast material via catheter into the great vessels, chambers, and coronary vessels of the heart, as well as venous and arterial bypass grafts or other arterial conduits such as the mammary arteries. In addition to demonstrating areas of impeded, regurgitant, or otherwise abnormal
blood flow, cardiac angiography with right heart catheterization or left ventriculography enables quantitative assessment of myocardial function, such as left ventricular ejection fraction, cardiac output, or degree of shunting. It also enables quantitative assessment of coronary blood flow.

If a blockage is found, a percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) such as angioplasty may be done to open the blockage. This may be done during the same procedure or at a later time. If there are many blockages or blockages in certain areas, a coronary artery bypass may be indicated.

Risks of coronary angiography include cardiac tamponade, arrhythmias, injury to a catheterized artery, low blood pressure, allergic reaction to contrast dye, excessive bleeding, kidney damage, stroke or heart attack.

Coronary angiography refers specifically to the imaging of the coronary arteries to investigate coronary artery disease.

ACCF / AHA/ ACP / AATS / PCNA / SCAI / STS Guideline

The 2012 ACCF/AHA/ACP/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS guideline for the diagnosis and management of patients with stable ischemic heart disease lists the following indications for coronary angiography:

3.3.1. Coronary Angiography as an Initial Testing Strategy to Assess Risk: Recommendations

Class I (Should be performed)

- Patients with SIHD who have survived sudden cardiac death or potentially life-threatening ventricular arrhythmia should undergo coronary angiography to assess cardiac risk. (Level of Evidence: B – Single RCT or nonrandomized studies)

- Patients with SIHD who develop symptoms and signs of heart failure should be evaluated to determine whether coronary angiography should be performed for risk assessment. (Level of Evidence: B – Single RCT or nonrandomized studies)
3.3.2. Coronary Angiography to Assess Risk After Initial Workup With Noninvasive Testing: Recommendations

Class I (Should be performed)

- Coronary arteriography is recommended for patients with SIHD whose clinical characteristics and results of noninvasive testing indicate a high likelihood of severe IHD and when the benefits are deemed to exceed risk. (Level of Evidence: C – Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

Class IIa (It is reasonable to perform)

- Coronary angiography is reasonable to further assess risk in patients with SIHD who have depressed LV function (EF <50%) and moderate risk criteria on noninvasive testing with demonstrable ischemia (Level of Evidence: C - Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

- Coronary angiography is reasonable to further assess risk in patients with SIHD and inconclusive prognostic information after noninvasive testing or in patients for whom noninvasive testing is contraindicated or inadequate. (Level of Evidence: C - Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

- Coronary angiography for risk assessment is reasonable for patients with SIHD who have unsatisfactory quality of life due to angina, have preserved LV function (EF >50%), and have intermediate risk criteria on noninvasive testing. (Level of Evidence: C - Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

Class III: (No benefit)

- Coronary angiography for risk assessment is not recommended in patients with SIHD who elect not to undergo revascularization or who are not candidates for revascularization because of comorbidities or individual preferences. (Level of Evidence: B – Single RCT or nonrandomized studies)

- Coronary angiography is not recommended to further assess risk in patients with SIHD who have preserved LV function (EF >50%) and low-risk criteria on noninvasive testing. (Level of Evidence: B – single RCT or nonrandomized studies)
Coronary angiography is not recommended to assess risk in patients who are at low risk according to clinical criteria and who have not undergone noninvasive risk testing. (Level of Evidence: C - Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

Coronary angiography is not recommended to assess risk in asymptomatic patients with no evidence of ischemia on noninvasive testing. (Level of Evidence: C - Consensus opinion, case studies or standard of care)

The 2014 ACC/AHA/AATS/PCNA/SCAI/STS Focused Update of the Guideline for the Diagnosis and Management of Patients With Stable Ischemic Heart Disease specifies a Class I recommendation for coronary angiography as useful in patients with presumed stable ischemic heart disease who have unacceptable ischemic symptoms despite guideline-directed medical treatment and who are amenable to, and candidates for, coronary revascularization.

The ACC/AHA/ESC 2006 guidelines for management of patients with ventricular arrhythmias and the prevention of sudden cardiac death suggest it may be the only diagnostic tool available for a patient unable to have exercise treadmill testing or stress imaging due to intolerance to pharmacologic stress or other technical reasons (e.g., obesity, severe pulmonary disease). It also is indicated in patients resuscitated from cardiac arrest or premonitory death rhythms, such as polymorphic ventricular tachycardia or sustained ventricular tachycardia.

Several different risk scoring systems and clinical prediction tools (such as SYNTAX and ACUITY) have been created to help differentiate patients who are likely to have significant obstructive disease on coronary angiography from those who are not, as well as to help determine optimal revascularization strategy and clinical outcomes. Specialty society guidelines state that calculation of the Society of Thoracic Surgeons (STS) and SYNTAX scores is reasonable in patients who have unprotected left main coronary artery lesions and complex coronary artery disease.

**Occupation of Patient that Involves Safety of Others**

Abnormal results on noninvasive testing help determine cardiac risk regardless of occupation. Indications for proceeding directly to coronary angiography, without non-invasive risk stratifying studies, do not change based on occupation. Factors such as age or sedentary lifestyle alone, in absence of other diagnoses listed in the policy statement; do not convey risk sufficient to proceed directly with coronary angiography. Thus the occupation of the patient, coupled with a factor such as sedentary lifestyle, does not, by itself, convey risk and coronary angiography would be considered not medically necessary.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Comments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06/10/13</td>
<td>New policy. Add to Cardiology section. This policy is approved with a 90-day hold for provider notification and will be effective on October 1, 2013.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/15/13</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Change title to policy 2.02.508.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/17/13</td>
<td>Update Related Policies. Change title to policy 2.02.508.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/13/14</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy extensively re-written. Policy statements reorganized but intent is unchanged. Policy updated with literature search. Reference to using MCG as a tool to guide determinations is removed. References added. Diagnosis codes (both ICD-9 and ICD-10) removed from the policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12/22/14</td>
<td>Interim Review. Reference #1 removed. Related Policies 6.01.03 and 6.01.43 archived and removed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08/11/15</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy updated with literature search. Reference added. Investigational statement on Coronary Artery Calcium Scoring deleted because this technology is reviewed by AIM and the policy has been archived. Remainder of policy statement unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01/12/16</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy reviewed. Literature search did not prompt adding new references. Policy statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02/14/17</td>
<td>Annual Review. Policy reviewed with literature search, no references added. Policy statements unchanged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>04/11/17</td>
<td>Policy moved into new format; no change to policy statements. Evidence Review section reformatted.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Disclaimer:** This medical policy is a guide in evaluating the medical necessity of a particular service or treatment. The Company adopts policies after careful review of published peer-reviewed scientific literature, national guidelines and local standards of practice. Since medical technology is constantly changing, the Company reserves the right to review and update policies as appropriate. Member contracts differ in their benefits. Always consult the member benefit booklet or contact a member service representative to determine coverage for a specific medical service or supply. CPT codes, descriptions and materials are copyrighted by the American Medical Association (AMA). ©2017 Premera All Rights Reserved.

**Scope:** Medical policies are systematically developed guidelines that serve as a resource for Company staff when determining coverage for specific medical procedures, drugs or devices. Coverage for medical services is subject to the limits and conditions of the member benefit plan. Members and their providers should consult the member benefit booklet or contact a customer service representative to determine whether there are any benefit limitations applicable to this service or supply. This medical policy does not apply to Medicare Advantage.
Discrimination Is Against the Law

Premera Blue Cross complies with applicable Federal civil rights laws and does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex. Premera does not exclude people or treat them differently because of race, color, national origin, age, disability or sex.

Premera:
- Provides free aids and services to people with disabilities to communicate effectively with us, such as:
  - Qualified sign language interpreters
  - Written information in other formats (large print, audio, accessible electronic formats, other formats)
- Provides free language services to people whose primary language is not English, such as:
  - Qualified interpreters
  - Information written in other languages

If you need these services, contact the Civil Rights Coordinator.

If you believe that Premera has failed to provide these services or discriminated in another way on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, or sex, you can file a grievance with:

Civil Rights Coordinator - Complaints and Appeals
PO Box 91102, Seattle, WA 98111
Toll free 855-332-4535, Fax 425-918-5592, TTY 800-842-5357
Email AppealsDepartmentinquines@Premera.com

You can file a grievance in person or by mail, fax, or email. If you need help filing a grievance, the Civil Rights Coordinator is available to help you.

You can also file a civil rights complaint with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office for Civil Rights, electronically through the Office for Civil Rights Complaint Portal, available at https://ocrportal.hhs.gov/ocr/portal/lobby.jsf, or by mail or phone at:

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue SW, Room S09F, HHH Building
Washington, D.C. 20201, 1-800-368-1019, 800-537-7697 (TDD)

Getting Help in Other Languages

This Notice has Important Information. This notice may have important information about your application or coverage through Premera Blue Cross. There may be key dates in this notice. You may need to take action by certain deadlines to keep your health coverage or help with costs. You have the right to get this information and help in your language at no cost. Call 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Oromo (Cushite):

Français (French):
Appelez le 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Deutsche (German):

中文 (Chinese):
本通知有重要的訊息。本通知可能有關於您透過 Premera Blue Cross 提交的申請或保險的重要訊息。本通知內容可能會有重要日期。您可能需要在截止日期之前採取行動，以保留您的健康保險或費用補貼。您有權利免費以您的母語得到本訊息和幫助。請撥電話 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357)。

Italiano (Italian):
Premera Blue Cross (Spanish): Este aviso contiene información importante. Es posible que este aviso contenga información importante acerca de su solicitud o cobertura a través de Premera Blue Cross. Es posible que haya fechas clave en este aviso. Es posible que deba tomar alguna medida antes de determinadas fechas para mantener su cobertura médica o ayuda con los costos. Usted tiene derecho a recibir esta información y ayudar en su idioma sin costo alguno. Llame al 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Tagalog (Tagalog): Ang Pagawa na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon. Ang pagawa na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross. Maaaring maayon ang mahalagang paksa dito sa pagawa na ito. Magakuhan ng impormasyon at pagtutulungan nang tubo para sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross. Tumawag na kay lahat ng mga kasaniller at mga konsepto para sa iyong aplikasyon o pagsakop sa pamamagitan ng Premera Blue Cross.


Russian (Russian): Настоящее уведомление содержит важную информацию. Это уведомление может содержать важную информацию о вашем заявлении или страховом покрытии через Premera Blue Cross. В настоящем уведомлении могут быть ключевые даты. Вам, возможно, потребуется принять меры к определенным предельным срокам для сохранения страхового покрытия или помощи с расходами. Вы имеете право на бесплатное получение этой информации и помощь на вашем языке. Звоните по телефону 800-722-1471 (TTY: 800-842-5357).

Vietnamese (Vietnamese): Thông báo này cũng có thể đóng góp vào việc tạo ra một môi trường an toàn hơn trong các cường quốc của Premera Blue Cross. và việc sử dụng các công cụ của chúng ta trong việc cung cấp thông tin để đảm bảo thông tin phải được lưu trữ an toàn, có thể xem như một cách để bảo vệ thông tin của bạn. Thông tin này có thể được sử dụng để phòng ngừa các rủi ro và thực hiện các thay đổi cần thiết để đảm bảo thông tin được bảo vệ tốt nhất có thể. Thông tin này cũng có thể được sử dụng để tìm ra thông tin khác và hỗ trợ có thể liên quan đến các vấn đề khác.