

# Provider Led Entity

## CDI Quality Institute AUC Questions: Nontraumatic Abdominal Pain

10/31/17

**Patient/Problem:** Appropriateness of advanced imaging procedures in patients with the following clinical presentations:

- Diffuse or poorly localized abdominal pain with or without fever (including clinical suspicion for bowel perforation, abscess, incarcerated hernia, post-surgical complication and symptomatic abdominal aortic aneurysm);
- Abdominal/Epigastric pain with suspected peptic ulcer disease;
- Right lower quadrant pain with suspected appendicitis;
- Right upper quadrant pain with suspected hepatobiliary disease with or without jaundice, with or without known gallbladder calculi,
- Left lower quadrant pain with suspected diverticulitis,
- Abdominal pain with suspected or known acute or chronic pancreatitis;
- Abdominal pain with nausea, obstipation, vomiting and/or distention with suspected small bowel obstruction (high grade, low-grade or intermittent), large bowel obstruction, pseudo-obstruction, ileus and gastric outlet obstruction;
- Abdominal pain with distention, diarrhea, nausea and/or vomiting with suspected gastroenteritis, inflammatory bowel disease or irritable bowel syndrome; and
- Abdominal pain with suspected mesenteric ischemia/infarct or ischemic colitis.

For patients > 18 years of age, in a community outpatient setting, without pregnancy, and for the purposes of diagnosis.

**Interventions:** Advanced testing – MRI with and/or w/o IV contrast, CT with and/or w/o IV contrast, MRA, CTA, CT enteroclysis/ enterography, MR enteroclysis/ enterography, Nuclear medicine scanning (hepatobiliary, Ga-67, Tc-99m WBC, In-111 WBC) and PET scanning.

**Comparison:** Gold standard (Image findings, biopsy results, surgical findings, angiographic findings or patient outcome).

**Outcome:** Diagnostic accuracy, effect on patient management, and/or patient outcome.

## Exclusions:

- Abdominal trauma,
- chronic liver disease,
- renal disease including renal calculus
- uterine and ovarian disease including pelvic inflammatory disease,
- prostate cancer and prostatitis,
- painless jaundice,
- GI bleeding,
- Constipation,
- Inguinal and hiatal hernias,
- Staging of primary abdominal cancers (NCCN),
- Evaluation for abdominal metastatic disease (NCCN),
- Pregnant patients, and
- Pediatric patients.