

<b>Measure ID</b>	ASNC 3
<b>Measure Title</b>	Cardiac Stress Nuclear Imaging Not Meeting Appropriate Use Criteria: Testing in Asymptomatic, Low-Risk Patients
<b>Measure Description</b>	Percentage of stress nuclear Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) studies performed on asymptomatic, low coronary heart disease (CHD) risk patients 18 years and older for initial detection and risk assessment.
<b>Numerator</b>	Number of stress nuclear Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) studies performed on asymptomatic, low CHD risk patients for initial detection and risk assessment.
<b>Denominator</b>	All instances of stress nuclear Myocardial Perfusion Imaging (MPI) studies performed on patients aged 18 years and older during the reporting period.
<b>Denominator Exclusions</b>	None
<b>Denominator Exceptions</b>	None
<b>High Priority</b>	High Priority
<b>Outcome</b>	
<b>Inverse Measure</b>	Y
<b>Rationale</b>	Diagnostic testing, such as stress SPECT and stress PET myocardial perfusion imaging, is used to detect disease and provide risk assessment used to modify treatment strategies and approaches. Information provided by such testing can initiate, modify and stop further treatments for coronary heart disease (medications and revascularization) which have an impact on patient outcomes. In addition, false positives and false negatives can adversely impact the patient and their treatment outcomes. Lastly, radiation from stress SPECT and stress PET pose a minimal but still important consideration for patient safety. Ensuring proper patient selection can avoid using resources in patients not expected to benefit from the testing and for which the associated risks would be unnecessary.