

2013 RSNA (Filtered Schedule)

Saturday, November 30, 2013

12:00-02:00 PM • **SPPH01** • Room: E351 • AAPM/RSNA Physics Tutorial for Residents: Control of Dose in Computed Tomography
01:00-05:00 PM • **SPGW01** • Room: E253AB • NIH Grantsmanship Workshop
01:00-05:00 PM • **SPRW01** • Room: E253CD • RSNA/ARR Study Section Reviewers Workshop What It Takes to Be an Expert Reviewer for the NIH: The Peer Review ...
01:00-05:00 PM • **SPSP01** • Room: E451A • Radiología de la Infección e Inflamación: Sesión del Colegio Interamericano de Radiología (CIR) en España...
02:15-04:15 PM • **SPPH02** • Room: E351 • AAPM/RSNA Tutorial on Equipment Selection: Imaging Systems Designed to Reduce CT Dose and Maintain Image Quality...

Sunday, December 01, 2013

10:45-12:15 PM • **SPOI11** • Room: E353C • Oncodiagnosis Panel: Pediatric Sarcoma (An Interactive Session)

Monday, December 02, 2013

07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSC20** • Room: E350 • Controversy Session: Radiology Reporting: Is Structured Reporting the Answer?
07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSH20** • Room: E451B • Hot Topic Session: Concussion and Traumatic Brain Injury
07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSH21** • Room: E353A • Hot Topic Session: Therapies for Early Stage I Lung Cancer: Options and Controversies
01:30-02:45 PM • **SPRH21** • Room: S102D • AAPM/RSNA Basic Physics Lecture for the Radiologic Technologist: Digital Imaging Exposure Indicators-Implications...
01:30-05:45 PM • **SPPH22** • Room: S102C • Physics Symposium: Uncertainties in Radiation Therapy 2
01:30-04:30 PM • **SPRP21** • Room: E271A • Program to Enhance Relational and Communication Skills for Radiologists (PERCS:Radiology)
03:00-05:30 PM • **SPPE21** • Room: E253AB • Estate Planning in Our New Tax Environment
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPDL21** • Room: E450A • RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Chest and Abdomen
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSI21** • Room: E351 • Special Interest Session: Image Wisely®: Update on Issues in Adult Radiation Protection
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSI22** • Room: N229 • Special Interest Session: Getting Radiologist Peer Review Right
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSI23** • Room: N228 • Special Interest Session: Planning for the Future Radiology Workforce: Too Many or Too Few?
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSI24** • Room: E451A • Special Interest Session: Breast Density: Risk Assessment, Communication, and Approaches to Supplemental Imaging...
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSI25** • Room: N226 • Special Interest Session: Imaging in a New Dimension: Radiologists Add Value

Tuesday, December 03, 2013

07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSC30** • Room: E350 • Controversy Session: Fibroid Therapy: UAE vs Focused US
07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSH30** • Room: E351 • Hot Topic Session: Lung Adenocarcinoma - Evolving Concepts

Wednesday, December 04, 2013

07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSC40** • Room: E350 • Controversy Session: MRI Contrast Use: Have Quality and Safety Collided?
07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSH40** • Room: E353A • Hot Topic Session: Indications for MRI versus Low Dose CT in Congenital Heart Disease
01:30-05:30 PM • **SPHA41** • Room: S103AB • Hospital Administrators Symposium
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPDL41** • Room: E451A • RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Neuroradiology and Musculoskeletal Radiology
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC41** • Room: E450A • Controversy Session: Lung Cancer Screening: Conflict of 'Dollars and Sense?'
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC42** • Room: N228 • Controversy Session: CT Radiation and Risk: How Certain Are We of the Uncertainties?
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC43** • Room: E353B • Controversy Session: Controversies in Radiology: Stroke Penumbra Imaging (An Interactive Session)
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC44** • Room: S404AB • Controversy Session: The Evolving Role of Image-guided Pulmonary, Hepatic, and Renal Mass Biopsy: Current Indications...
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC45** • Room: S404CD • Controversy Session: The Heart of the Matter: Nuclear Stress Test vs CTA for Low to Intermediate Risk Cardiac ...
04:30-06:00 PM • **SPSC46** • Room: N227 • Controversy Session: Controversies in Imaging Strategies for HCC in Cirrhosis

Thursday, December 05, 2013

07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSC50** • Room: E351 •

07:15-08:15 AM • **SPSH50** • Room: E350 • Hot Topic Session: Multimodality Imaging with MR-PET
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPDL51** • Room: E450A • RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Radiology Potpourri
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPSH51** • Room: E451A • Hot Topic Session: Metal-on-Metal Arthroplasty Complications
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPSH52** • Room: E350 • Hot Topic Session: MR Quantification Techniques in the Liver (Fat, Iron, Fibrosis)
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPSH54** • Room: S404AB • Hot Topic Session: Amyloid Imaging
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPSH55** • Room: S403A • Hot Topic Session: From Irene to Sandy: How to Keep a Digital Department Running during a Natural Disaster
03:00-04:00 PM • **SPSH56** • Room: S403B • Hot Topic Session: Clinical 'Killer Applications' for Spectral CT

Friday, December 06, 2013

12:30-03:00 PM • **SPMK61** • Room: E350 • Friday Imaging Symposium: MR Imaging of Common Musculoskeletal Injuries (An Interactive Session)

AAPM/RSNA Physics Tutorial for Residents: Control of Dose in Computed Tomography

Saturday, 12:00 PM - 02:00 PM • E351

QA PH CT

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SPPH01 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:2 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:2

Moderator

Richard J Massoth, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To describe the underlying physics of CT Dose and the technical factors which affect patient dose. 2) To understand different approaches to image reconstruction and their contribution to patient dose reduction. 3) How to develop and review low dose protocols for CT.

SPPH01A • **Factors that Affect CT Dose and Dosimetry Methods**

Jerry A Thomas MS (Presenter) *

SPPH01B • Image Reconstruction Techniques which Contribute to Patient Dose Reduction
Richard J Massoth PhD (Presenter)

SPPH01C • Low Dose Protocols - Source and Review Methodology
Jerry A Thomas MS (Presenter) *

NIH Grantsmanship Workshop

Saturday, 01:00 PM - 05:00 PM • E253AB

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RS

SPGW01 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:3.75 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:4
Moderator
Gayle E Woloschak, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Gain greater understanding of the NIH grants process: a. understand the process for preparing a research or training grant application. b. learn the elements of a competitive grant application. 2) Gain insight into the new features of the NIH review process. 3) View the review process in action through a mock study section.

SPGW01A • Welcome and Introductory Remarks

Gayle E Woloschak PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01B • Preparing an R01 Research Application

Pratik Mukherjee MD, PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01C • Preparing K Awards

Ruth C Carlos MD, MS (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01D • Clinical Trials in Applications

Michael W Vannier MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01E • Program Perspectives

Belinda Seto PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01F • The Process of Review

Gayle E Woloschak PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01G • Mock Study Section

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01H • Questions to the Faculty

Gayle E Woloschak PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPGW01I • Summary and Evaluation Form

Gayle E Woloschak PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

RSNA/ARR Study Section Reviewers Workshop What It Takes to Be an Expert Reviewer for the NIH: The Peer Review Process Demystified

Saturday, 01:00 PM - 05:00 PM • E253CD

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RS

SPRW01 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:3.75 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:4
Moderator/Presenter
Elizabeth A Krupinski, PhD
Moderator/Presenter

Carolyn C Meltzer , MD *
Presenter
Kathryn A Morton , MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Identify the different grant mechanisms available within the NIH and the requirements for submitting to a particular mechanism. 2) List the criteria used in the evaluation of NIH grants and what happens prior to and during a study section review meeting. 3) Articulate the benefits of being a reviewer for the NIH and the different ways that one can be a reviewer.

4) Observe a mock study section presented by the NIH with experienced reviewers evaluating at least two grant mechanisms.

ABSTRACT

This workshop designed to provide information to radiologists and imaging scientists interested in serving as expert peer reviewers on NIH and other grant study sections. Although a significant amount of information is available on how the review process works, many investigators (new and experienced) have questions that are best answered in person by those who have first-hand experience. Attendees will be provided with a clearer understanding of the review process, enabling them to be better prepared to serve as reviewers on NIH Study Sections or other grant-review panels.

SPRW01A • Welcome and Introductory Remarks

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01B • The New Peer Review Process: Changes, Challenges, and Opportunities

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01C • Review Criteria: Varying Emphasis by Grant Mechanism

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01D • Getting on a Study Section: How, Why, and Which One?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01E • Panel Discussion/QandA

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01F • Reviewing for Other Organizations

SPRW01G • Mock Study Section (Joint Session with NIH Grantsmanship Workshop Faculty)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPRW01H • Closing Comments

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Radiologia de la Infeccion e Inflamacion: Sesión del Colegio Interamericano de Radiologia (CIR) en Español/Imaging of Infection and Inflammation: Session of the Interamerican College of Radiology (CIR) in Spanish

Saturday, 01:00 PM - 05:00 PM • E451A



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SPSP01 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:3.75 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:4

Chairman

Gloria Soto Giordani , MD

Moderator

Pablo R Ros , MD, PhD *

Moderator

Miguel E Stopen , MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Revisar los principales hallazgos radiológicos de los procesos infecciosos e inflamatorios por órganos y sistemas. 2) Entender el papel de las diferentes modalidades de imagen en infección e inflamación. 3) Entender la utilización adecuada del diagnóstico por imágenes en procesos infecciosos e inflamatorios. 1) Review the main infectious and inflammatory conditions in multiple organ systems. 2) Review key imaging findings in the main infectious and inflammatory processes. 3) Understand the role of different imaging modalities in infection and inflammation. 4) Understand the appropriate utilization of imaging in infection and inflammation.

ABSTRACT

URL

SPSP01A • Introducción/Opening Remarks

Gloria Soto Giordani MD (Presenter)

SPSP01B • Primera Parte: Radiologia de la Infeccion e Inflamacion/Part I: Imaging of Infection and Inflammation

Pablo R Ros MD, PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSP01C • Sistema Nervioso Central: Claves en el Diagnostico por la Imagen de la Tuberculosis Cerebral/Central Nervous

Salvador Pedraza MD, PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Discutir las técnicas radiológicas y el algoritmo diagnóstico en la Tuberculosis cerebral. 2) Comentar los patrones típicos de presentación de la Tuberculosis cerebral. 3) Comentar las características atípicas que puede presentar la tuberculosis cerebral. 4) Importancia del Diagnóstico por la Imagen en el Tratamiento y Pronóstico del paciente con Tuberculosis cerebral. 1) Diagnostic algorithm of Cerebral Tuberculosis. 2) Typical imaging pattern of Cerebral Tuberculosis. 3) Atypical imaging signs of Cerebral Tuberculosis. 4) Utility of Imaging to guide the treatment and to predict clinical outcome of patients with Cerebral Tuberculosis.

ABSTRACT

URL

SPSP01D • Huesos y Articulaciones: Artritis Séptica y Osteomielitis/Bones and Joints: Septic Arthritis and Osteomyelitis

Sergio Fernandez-Tapia MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

ABSTRACT

Septic arthritis occurs by hematogenous route, by contiguity or by direct inoculation and may be pyogenic or non-pyogenic, more common in the appendicular skeleton in children and in the axial skeleton in adult. The most common causative agents are Staphylococcus aureus in the pyogenic and Mycobacterium tuberculosis in the non-pyogenic.

Diagnostic imaging of septic arthritis has little specific signs. In plain x-ray is seen increasing volume and density of soft tissues, with partial or total loss of the peri-articular fat lines, without bone alterations in the early stages mainly in children. In order to avoid irreversible damage of articular cartilage and joint is mandatory to perform a joint puncture to prepare smear and culture and therefore establish the diagnosis and early treatment. In the later stages as the plain x-ray imaging methods, US, CT, MRI, PET-CT and SPECT are of great value, alone or all together can establish the diagnosis.

Magnetic resonance imaging MRI is very sensitive but little specific.

In the appendicular skeleton more frequently in shoulder, knee or hip can increase joint fluid and synovitis or its complications such as osteomyelitis or abscesses, while in the axial skeleton infection manifests as spondylodiscitis, usually affecting only one intervertebral space and which can be extend to soft tissues or the spinal canal that becomes more evident with the application of gadolinium. These data establish diagnosis but the definitive settles with the smear, culture or biopsy. In all cases should be establish the differential between pyogenic and TB diagnosis.

Osteomyelitis has three types of acute, subacute and chronic presentation. The infection reaches bone by hematogenous route, by contiguity or by direct inoculation. The most common causative agent both in children and in adults is Staphylococcus aureus followed from a huge list of pathogens including Mycobacterium tuberculosis, anaerobes, fungi, etc. It occurs at any age and risk factors are wounds in skin, exposed fractures, surgery, prosthesis, diabetes, immuno suppressed and others. Acute osteomyelitis has no manifestation on plain x-ray or in single CT bone scan and MRI can show it with high sensitivity but low specificity. The MRI shows edema in bone and soft tissue with greater intensity after the application of gadolinium-based contrast material, but only biopsy and culture give the definitive diagnosis. Subacute osteomyelitis is represented by the Brodie's abscess which is located in the epiphysis or the metaphysis owing to vascular pattern in children in those places, while in adults the location is metadiaphysaria, its etiology is usually pyogenic but it could also be tuberculous. As seen in the plain x-ray as geographical with sclerosus edge, thickness and radiopaque, with similar image in the TAC, but MRI is more sensitive and with the application of gadolinium-based contrast material sensitivity and specificity increase giving reliability to the diagnosis.

Chronic osteomyelitis is composed of the involucrum, sequestra and fistulous tract, demonstrated altogether by plain x-ray, CT and MRI that together with the application of gadolinium-based contrast material can demonstrate the features of each of them as well as its complications like an abscesses, which can be supported with methods such as SPECT or PET-CT in cases of doubt. If the diagnosis and treatment of osteomyelitis is set properly, the result can be the cure.

Diabetic foot deserves a special mention in the chapter of infection since we need to know it deeply to help establish the presence of infectious process in the best way. Because the neuroarthropathy, peripheral arterial disease and the increased sensitivity to infection, diabetic patients exposed to skin lesions in the sole of the foot, support sites such as the head of the first and fifth metatarsal and heel, with high risk of developing ulcers, which are ports of entry of the different microorganisms that can develop cellulitis, septic arthritis and osteomyelitis. Plain x-ray, CT, MRI, PET-CT and SPECT alone, combined or all together provide valuable data to establish the diagnosis although as in all infectious processes, smear, culture or biopsy establish the final diagnosis. La artritis séptica se produce por vía hematogena, por contigüidad o por inoculación directa y puede ser piógena o no piógena, más común en el esqueleto apendicular en niños y en el esqueleto axial en los adultos. Los agentes causales más comunes son el estafilococo dorado en las piógenas y el mycobacterium tuberculosis en las no piógenas. El diagnóstico por imagen de la artritis séptica tiene signos poco específicos. En la radiografía simple se ve aumento de volumen y densidad de los tejidos blandos, con pérdida parcial o total de las líneas grasas peri-articulares, sin alteraciones óseas en las etapas tempranas principalmente en niños. Si estos datos se suman a la realización de una punción para frotis y cultivo, se establece el diagnóstico definitivo y por tanto el tratamiento oportuno.

En las etapas más tardías los métodos de imagen como la radiografía simple, el US, la TAC, la IRM, el PET-CT y el ESPECT son de gran valor ya que solos o en conjunto pueden orientar el diagnóstico.

La imagen por resonancia magnética IRM es muy sensible pero poco específica.

En el esqueleto apendicular con más frecuencia en hombro, rodilla o cadera puede demostrar derrame articular y datos de sinovitis o sus complicaciones como osteomielitis o abscesos, mientras que en el esqueleto axial la infección articular se manifiesta como espondilodiscitis, generalmente afectando solo un espacio intervertebral y que se pueden extender a los tejidos blandos o al canal raquídeo que se hacen más evidentes con la aplicación de gadolinio. Estos datos orientan al diagnóstico pero el definitivo se establece con el cultivo, el frotis o la biopsia.

En todos los casos hay que establecer el diagnóstico diferencial entre piógena y tuberculosa. La osteomielitis tiene tres tipos de presentación, aguda, subaguda y crónica. La infección llega al hueso por vía hematogena, por contigüidad o por inoculación directa. El agente causal más común tanto en niños como en adultos es el estafilococo dorado seguido de una gran lista de agentes patógenos incluidos el mycobacterium tuberculosis, anaerobios, hongos etc. Se presenta a cualquier edad y son factores de riesgo heridas en piel, fracturas expuestas, cirugía, prótesis, diabéticos, inmuno suprimidos y otros.

La osteomielitis aguda no tiene manifestación ni en radiografía simple ni en TAC solo la gammagrafía ósea y la IRM pueden demostrarla con alta sensibilidad pero poca especificidad. La IRM muestra edema óseo y de tejidos blandos con mayor intensidad después de la aplicación de gadolinio, pero solo la biopsia y el cultivo dan el diagnóstico definitivo.

La osteomielitis subaguda esta representada por el absceso de Brodie que en los niños se localiza en la epífisis o en la metáfisis por el patrón vascular en esos sitios, mientras que en los adultos la localización es metadiáfisiaria, su etiología generalmente es piógena pero también puede ser tuberculosa. Se puede observar en la radiografía simple como imagen geográfica de borde escleroso grueso y radioopaco al igual que en la TAC, pero la IRM es más sensible y con la aplicación de gadolinio la sensibilidad y especificidad aumentan dando mayor confiabilidad al diagnóstico.

La osteomielitis crónica esta integrada por el involucro, el sequestro y la cloaca, demostrados en conjunto por la radiografía simple, la TAC y la IRM que junto con la aplicación del medio de contraste gadolinio permiten demostrar las características de cada uno de ellos así como sus complicaciones como los tractos fistulosos y los abscesos, que en casos de duda se pueden apoyar con métodos tales como el SPECT o el PET-CT.

Si el diagnóstico y tratamiento de la osteomielitis se establece oportunamente, el resultado puede ser la curación. El pie diabético merece una mención especial en el capítulo de infección ya que debemos conocerlo profundamente para ayudar a establecer de la mejor manera la presencia de proceso infeccioso. Debido a la neuroartropatía, a la enfermedad arterial periférica y a la mayor sensibilidad a la infección, el paciente diabético esta expuesto a lesiones de piel en la región plantar en los sitios de apoyo como son la cabeza del primer y quinto metatarsianos y el calcáneo, con alto riesgo de desarrollar úlceras, que son los puertos de entrada de los diferentes

microorganismos que pueden desarrollar celulitis, artritis séptica y osteomielitis. La radiografía simple, la TAC, la IRM, el PET-CT y el SPECT solos, combinados o todos en conjunto aportan datos valiosos para establecer el diagnóstico aunque como en todos los procesos infecciosos, el frotis el cultivo y/o la biopsia son los que establecen el diagnóstico final.

URL

SPSP01E • Inflamación/Fibrosis Bronquiolar: Rol del Diagnóstico por Imagen/Inflammation/Bronchial Fibrosis: The Role of Diagnostic Imaging

Santiago E Rossi MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Define terminology and classification of small airways disease / bronchiolitis. 2) Review common disease entities manifesting as bronchiolar disease. 3) Describe clinical and imaging clues helpful in narrowing the differential diagnosis.

SPSP01F • Radiología Pediátrica: Neumonías en Niños: Cuando la Radiografía de Tórax no es Suficiente/Pediatric Radiology: Pneumonia in Children: When Chest Radiography Isn't Enough

Pedro Daltro MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Establecer cuando la radiografía de tórax es suficiente para el diagnóstico de la neumonía en niños. 2) Identificar los hallazgos radiológicos más frecuentes en las neumonías virales y bacterianas. 3) Cuando y cómo utilizar la ecografía como complemento de la neumonía en niños. 4) Cuando la TC de tórax es necesaria como complemento de la neumonía en los niños, haciendo hincapié en la necesidad de establecer criterios específicos para su indicación y el requisito de utilizar las técnicas con baja dosis de radiación. 1) To define when the chest radiograph is sufficient for diagnostic imaging of pneumonia in children. 2) To identify the most common radiological findings in viral and bacterial pneumonias. 3) When and how to use ultrasound as a complement to pneumonia in children. 4) When chest CT is needed as a complement to pneumonia in children, emphasizing the need to establish specific criteria for its nomination and the requirement to use techniques with low-dose radiation.

SPSP01G • Preguntas/Questions and Answers

SPSP01H • Segunda Parte: Radiología de la Infección e Inflamación/Part II: Imaging of Infection and Inflammation

Miguel E Stoopen MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSP01I • Visceras Huecas Abdominales: Enfermedad Inflamatoria Intestinal/Hollow Abdominal Viscera: Inflammatory Bowel Disease

Diego A Aguirre MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSP01J • Visceras Sólidas Abdominales: Pancreatitis/Solid Abdominal Viscera: Pancreatitis

Douglas J Racy MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Elucidate acute pancreatitis in its early phase and later phase, and the persistent organ failure that can accompany its occurrence. 2) Enumerate the various fluid collections encountered in acute pancreatitis as defined by the revised Atlanta classification. 3) Identify the two phases of acute pancreatitis, the parameters that determine care, and the treatment for an infected walled-off necrosis.

ABSTRACT

Imaging of acute pancreatitis requires not only an understanding of the disease subtypes and associated complications but also familiarity with the appropriate radiologic nomenclature as defined by the Atlanta symposium in 1992 and, more recently, by the Acute Pancreatitis Classification Working Group in 2008. The accurate description of the radiological findings plays a critical role in the evaluation and management of patients with acute pancreatitis, particularly those with severe disease. There have been increasing efforts to develop uniformity in the use of terminology used to define the radiologic findings in acute pancreatitis. Terms such as acute peripancreatic fluid collections, acute post-necrotic fluid collections, pseudocyst, and walled-off pancreatic necrosis are now recommended as they describe the evolution of fluid collections in patients with both interstitial and necrotizing pancreatitis and nonspecific terms such as pancreatic abscess and phlegmon are being abandoned. In this review we illustrate, with case examples, the standardized terminology used in the radiological and clinical description of acute pancreatitis, its severity, and complications with an emphasis on the role of computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Different management options of the associated complications are also discussed. The use of standardized terminology will hopefully improve the communication between radiologists, gastroenterologists, and surgeons to facilitate treatment planning and will lead to enhanced outcomes for patients with acute pancreatitis as well as create uniformity for enrollment into research studies.

SPSP01K • Vías Urinarias: Pielonefritis y Absceso Renal/Urinary Tract: Pyelonephritis and Renal Abscess

Victor J Casillas MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To describe the clinical presentation, etiology and radiographic imaging modalities to evaluate acute pyelonephritis and renal abscess. 2) To illustrate the imaging findings of these conditions. 3) To discuss the differential diagnosis and management. 1) Describir la

presentacion clinica, la etiologia y las modalidades por imagenologia para la evaluacion de la pielonefritis aguda y absceso renal. 2) Presentar los hallazgos por imagenologia de estas condiciones. 3) Discutir el diagnostico diferencial y el manejo.

ABSTRACT

URL

SPSP01L • Pelvis Femenina y Masculina: Enfermedad Inflamatoria Pélvica/Female and Male Pelvis: Pelvic Inflammatory Disease

Pablo Soffia MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Discuss the optimal CT techniques for evaluating patients with suspected PID. 2) Recognize the CT findings commonly seen in early and advanced PID. 3) Discuss common and uncommon causes of PID

ABSTRACT

Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID) represents inflammation of the upper genitalia and the adjacent pelvic region. The etiology is an infectious agent, but it is often never identified. Risk factors include young age, high frequency of partner change, lack of barrier contraception low socioeconomic group. The clinical presentation is pelvic pain, fever and leucocytosis. US is considered the initial imaging test of choice but CT is more accurate. The main findings in CT are: Small amount of fluid in the pelvis, fat stranding or increased attenuation of pelvic fat and pyosalpinx. Tuboovarian abscess appears as a complex fluid collection with thick enhancing walls, commonly bilateral. CT can be used as guidance for percutaneous drainage,.

SPSP01M • Preguntas/Questions and Answers

SPSP01N • Clausura/Closing Remarks

AAPM/RSNA Tutorial on Equipment Selection: Imaging Systems Designed to Reduce CT Dose and Maintain Image Quality

Saturday, 02:15 PM - 04:15 PM • E351

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SPPH02 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:2 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:2

Moderator

Jerry A Thomas, MS *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the differences in design and imaging reconstruction in commercial systems designed for CT imaging and aftermarket image post processing systems. 2) To appreciate the impact dose reduction techniques have on image quality and the clinical management of disease. 3) To develop a business model for incorporating dose reduction into CT imaging.

SPPH02A • Image Equipment Overview - CT Dose Reduction Techniques

Jerry A Thomas MS (Presenter) *

SPPH02B • Impact of Dose Reduction on Image Quality and Medical Diagnosis

Richard J Massoth PhD (Presenter)

SPPH02C • Building a Business Case for Dose Reduction Technologies in CT

Jerry A Thomas MS (Presenter) *

Oncodiagnosis Panel: Pediatric Sarcoma (An Interactive Session)

Sunday, 10:45 AM - 12:15 PM • E353C

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SPOI11 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

Nina A Mayr, MD

Moderator

John Breneman, MD

Gregory S Stacy, MD *

Lynn Million, MD

Raffi S Avedian, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the principles of musculo-skeletal imaging as it relates to soft tissue tumors arising in the extremity and trunk. Specifically, the learner will understand the importance of how appropriate imaging modalities are critical to correct diagnosis, staging and treatment of soft tissue tumors in children. 2) Apply basic physics principles to the imaging and therapeutic modalities involved in diagnosis, staging and management of soft tissue sarcomas in children. Specifically, the learner will be able to apply specific imaging modalities and techniques in order to improve the detection, accuracy of staging and management of soft tissue sarcomas, while minimizing the risk of ionizing radiation exposure in children. 3) Analyze the value of different imaging modalities and therapeutic techniques for children with soft tissue sarcomas. Specifically, the learner will be able to analyze the importance of specific imaging studies required for patient enrollment in clinical trials and ensure safe administration of cancer therapy with respect to cost. 4) Demonstrate how cultural and economic differences may influence practices of care for radiologic imaging in children with soft tissue sarcomas today and the future. 5) Compare relative value of image guided techniques in management of pediatric soft tissue sarcomas. Specifically, the learner will be able to compare the pros and cons of current imaged guided techniques for the diagnosis and management of soft tissue sarcomas in children to optimize outcome and minimize complications.

Controversy Session: Radiology Reporting: Is Structured Reporting the Answer?

Monday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E350

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SPSC20 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Curtis P Langlotz, MD, PhD *

Richard B Gunderman, MD, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand how structured reporting differs from conventional dictation. 2) Learn the strengths and weaknesses of structured reporting. 3) Evaluate arguments for and against adopting structure reporting. 4) Decide whether adopting structured reporting is right for your

practice.
ABSTRACT

The clinical report is an essential part of the service radiologists provide to their patients. The report is a tool that communicates information to referring physicians, serves as the legal record that documents the episode of care and records information for future use. A structured report is uniform, comprehensive, easily managed report that is 'readable' to humans and machines alike. Structured reporting improves radiology reporting practice by creating clear and consistent reports that contain reusable structured data. Structured reports facilitate closed-loop result communication, real-time radiologist decision support, quality improvement processes, and clinical research. This session will develop logical arguments regarding the strengths and weaknesses of structured reporting, thereby enabling the listener to form reasoned opinions about its value.

Hot Topic Session: Concussion and Traumatic Brain Injury

Monday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E451B



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SPSH20 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Pratik Mukherjee, MD, PhD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the potential of magnetoencephalography (MEG) for better diagnosis in mild traumatic brain injury (TBI). 2) To review the current best practices for imaging of sports concussions and the findings of recent imaging research studies of athletes. 3) To provide an overview of blast injury and other special characteristics of TBI in military populations, with the most recent results from imaging studies.

SPSH20A • MEG of Mild Traumatic Brain Injury: A New Frontier

Mingxiong Huang PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH20B • Imaging of Sports Concussion

Michael M Zeineh PhD, MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH20C • Imaging of Military TBI

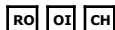
Gerard Riedy PhD, MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Hot Topic Session: Therapies for Early Stage I Lung Cancer: Options and Controversies

Monday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E353A



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SPSH21 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Zhongxing Liao, MD

Joseph K Salama, MD

Damian E Dupuy, MD *

Jessica S Donington, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the role, benefits and risks of stereotactic radiation in the treatment of early-stage lung cancer. 2) To understand interventional oncology and surgical options in the treatment of early-stage lung cancer. 3) To gain a critical appraisal of all three options and risks and benefits of each for personalized care in challenging patients population with common multi-morbidity.

ABSTRACT

URL

AAPM/RSNA Basic Physics Lecture for the Radiologic Technologist: Digital Imaging Exposure Indicators-Implications for Image Quality and Dose

Monday, 01:30 PM - 02:45 PM • S102D



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SPPH21 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.25 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

Douglas E Pfeiffer, MS *

Eric L Gingold, PhD

Charles E Willis, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand why exposure indicators are necessary for computed radiography and digital radiography. 2) Provide examples of how exposure indicators can be used for quality control of an imaging operation. 3) Explain the relationship between the amount of radiation used to perform the examination, the radiation dose to the patient, and the quality of the resulting image. 4) Discuss the importance of establishing and managing target values. 5) Appreciate the practical limitations of exposure indicators.

ABSTRACT

URL

Physics Symposium: Uncertainties in Radiation Therapy 2

Monday, 01:30 PM - 05:45 PM • S102C



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SPPH22 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:4 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:4.5

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe the limitations of traditional QA/QM programs in radiation oncology. 2) Understand the rationale for establishing risk-based QA/QM programs in radiation oncology. 3) Learn how to apply FMEA methodology in radiation oncology.

SPPH22A • New Paradigms of QA/QM

Jatinder R Palta PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

The increasing complexity, functionality, and site-to-site variability of modern radiation therapy planning and delivery techniques challenge the traditional prescriptive quality assurance/quality management (QA/QM) programs that ensure safety and reliability of treatment planning and delivery systems under all clinical scenarios. The manufacturing industry has historically relied on extensive testing and use of techniques such as probabilistic reliability modeling for developing and maintaining new products. Among the most widely used method of risk analyses are Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA). This is a methodology for analyzing potential reliability problems early in the development cycle where it is easier to take actions to overcome these issues, thereby enhancing reliability through design. FMEA is used to identify potential failure modes, determine their effect on the operation of the product, and identify actions to mitigate the failures. From a manufacturer's perspective, FMEA is a valuable method to systematically evaluate a device design's potential for inducing use errors. User errors are defined as a pattern of predictable human errors that can be attributable to inadequate or improper design. When these risk analyses are done early in the development cycle, potential faults and their resulting hazards are identifiable and much easier to mitigate with error-reducing designs. These risk management methods are excellent complements to other important user-centered design best practices. Risk analysis, or hazard analysis, is a structured tool for the evaluation of potential problems which could be encountered in connection with the use of a device. The early and consistent use of FMEAs in the design process allows the engineers to design out failures and produce reliable and safe products. FMEAs also capture historical information for use in future product improvement. Such an approach should result in a QA/QM program in Radiation Oncology that has

URL

SPPH22B • QA/QM of the Reference Dosimetry

Larry A DeWerd PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPPH22C • QA/QM of the Treatment Planning Process

Jeffrey V Siebers PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPPH22D • QA/QM of the Treatment Delivery Process

Thomas R Mackie PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPPH22E • QA/QM of the Treatment Guidance Process

Lei Dong PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Program to Enhance Relational and Communication Skills for Radiologists (PERCS:Radiology)

Monday, 01:30 PM - 04:30 PM • E271A

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SPPR21 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:3 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:3.5

Stephen D Brown, MD
Elaine C Meyer, PhD, RN
Michael J Callahan, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To improve radiology trainees' preparedness to communicate with patients about a new, unexpected or difficult diagnosis. 2) To enhance radiology trainees' success in discussing radiation safety with patients.

ABSTRACT

Expectations are rapidly evolving for how radiologists communicate with patients. Radiologists today face heightened responsibilities to discuss diagnostic information and to optimize communication about radiation exposure. These communication challenges require radiologists to convey cognitively complex information under emotionally charged conditions. Few educational opportunities exist to help radiologists acquire the skills necessary to approach these conversations effectively. PERCS-Radiology seeks to fill this gap and to enhance radiology trainees' confidence and skills when communicating with patients about these difficult topics. This 3 hour workshop will combine didactic and educational media presentations with realistic improvised enactments between workshop participants and professional actors. Enactment participants will receive feedback from other course participants, faculty, and actors. Faculty facilitators include experts in healthcare communication pedagogy. The learning model emphasizes group collaboration among professionals from varying levels of experience, integration of perspectives from patient and family representatives, and a safe environment that respects multiple viewpoints. Radiology trainees are the core learning group.

Estate Planning in Our New Tax Environment

Monday, 03:00 PM - 05:30 PM • E253AB

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SPEP21 • CME :CME credit is not available for this session.
Alicia K Waltenberger

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Fundamentals of conventional estate planning for any financial situation. 2) Planning strategies for retirement needs, Roth conversions, and charitable gifts. 3) Sophisticated strategies to leverage taxable gifts and transfer wealth to lower generations.

ABSTRACT

It is important to understand the fundamentals of estate planning and the importance of having a solid plan in place regardless of your financial situation. The desire to be tax efficient and keep up with the changing tax environment can sometimes feel like an insurmountable feat. In this seminar, we will explore a number of issues in the financial and tax planning arena including:

- o Retirement Needs Analysis ♦ reviewing your income sources and anticipated expenses in retirement and analyzing what effect the changing income tax environment has on your financial plan;
- o Roth Conversions ♦ an analysis of whether a Roth conversion is a smart move, unwise or much ado about nothing;
- o Estate Planning Basics ♦ a review of estate planning fundamentals, including a look at conventional estate planning strategies and how the changes in the estate tax laws may impact that conventional planning;
- o Sophisticated Planning Strategies - there are various planning techniques available to leverage taxable gifts, allowing wealth to be funneled to lower generations on a tax-advantaged basis both during lifetime and at death;
- o Non-Tax Related Planning ♦ a look at how family dynamics, asset protection and state tax issues may impact the estate plan; and
- o Charitable Planning ♦ identifying the types of gifts and giving techniques that offer the greatest tax benefit to donors both during lifetime and at death.

In addition to comprehensive discussion outlined above, the session will include ample opportunity for QandA.

RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Chest and Abdomen

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E450A

GI **CH**

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SPDL21 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5

Paul J Chang, MD *
Neety Panu, MD, FRCPC
Gregory L Katzman, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) The participant will be introduced to a series of radiology case studies via an interactive team game approach designed to encourage ♦active♦ consumption of educational content. 2) The participant will be able to use their mobile wireless device (tablet, phone, laptop) to electronically respond to various imaging case challenges; participants will be able to monitor their individual and team performance in real time. 3) The attendee will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance. This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live♦. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.

ABSTRACT

URL

Special Interest Session: Image Wisely®: Update on Issues in Adult Radiation Protection

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E351

QA

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SPSI21 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator
James A Brink, MD
Moderator
Richard L Morin, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the use and value of dose index registries. 2) To understand what patients want to know about their radiation exposure from medical imaging examinations. 3) To explore how best to work with payers on radiation protection programs. 4) To identify issues related to state regulations and accreditation for the use of ionizing radiation with medical imaging.

SPSI21A • Image Wisely® Update

James A Brink MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI21B • Dose Registries: Rationale and Implementation

Richard L Morin PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI21C • What Patients Want to Know before Their Radiologic Exams

Andrew T Trout MD (Presenter) ; **Jay K Pahade** MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI21D • Working with Payers on Radiation Protection Programs

Christopher Wald MD, PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI21E • CT Dose Issues: State Regulations, Accreditation, and Real-life Scenarios

Robert K Zeman MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Special Interest Session: Getting Radiologist Peer Review Right

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • N229

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QA

SPSI22 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

Joseph R Steele, MD *

SPSI22A • Options for Radiologist Peer Review

David B Larson MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the importance of a non-punitive approach to peer review. 2) Understand elements required to create a non-punitive environment. 3) Understand the limitations of using peer review for individual performance measurement. 4) Be able to implement a non-punitive peer review program locally.

SPSI22B • Peer Review of Procedural Radiologists

Joseph R Steele MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the status of the SIR Quality Registry. 2) Be able to design an IR peer review system using the SIR Quality Registry. 3) Learn how to drive quality improvement using regular feedback from a national quality registry.

SPSI22C • Peer Review as your PQI Project

Bettina Siewert MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To be familiar with the elements of a PQI project. 2) To identify peer review data suitable for a PQI project. 3) To perform a gap analysis of one's own peer review data. 4) To formulate a practical plan to achieve performance improvement. 5) To monitor improvement.

ABSTRACT

In this course we will discuss the PQI process, including necessary elements of a PQI project. We will start by identifying peer review data that is suitable for a project. A classification system for errors will be introduced that allows us to group errors, streamline our analysis and develop performance improvement measures. We will focus on individual and group projects, outline the differences in how these projects are performed and help the radiologist decide which type of project is best suited to her/his practice. We will define how an improvement plan can be put in place and how improvement can be measured. We will demonstrate the timeline and necessary documentation.

URL

Special Interest Session: Planning for the Future Radiology Workforce: Too Many or Too Few?

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • N228

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LM HP ED

SPSI23 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Director

Carolyn C Meltzer, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Identify the current workforce distribution of radiologists in the US. 2) Examine the many variables that may influence future workforce planning for radiology. 3) Appraise the complexity of the effects of health care reform on radiology.

ABSTRACT

This workshop will provide attendees with a better understanding of the NIH grant review process from the perspective of those who have served on review committees in order to better prepare them for submitting and resubmitting proposals and to encourage them to serve as reviewers. If you think like a reviewer, you can be a better grant writer! Although there is a significant amount of information available on how to write NIH grants and how the review process works, many investigators (new and experienced) often have questions that are best answered directly in person by those who have first-hand experience.

SPSI23A • Introduction and Overview of Issues

Carolyn C Meltzer MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI23B • ACR 2013 Workforce Survey

Edward I Bluth MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

The results of the ACR 2013 Workforce Survey will be presented and discussed.

URL

SPSI23C • Our Changing Health Care World: Factors Influencing the Need vs Surplus of Radiologists

Cheri L Canon MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI23D • Is Radiology Still an Attractive Field: A Program Director's Perspective

Mark E Mullins MD, PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI23E • Going Forward: Is There a Formula for Success

Jocelyn D Chertoff MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSI23F • Panel Discussion/Q and A

Carolyn C Meltzer MD (Presenter) * ; **Edward I Bluth** MD (Presenter) ; **Cheri L Canon** MD (Presenter) * ; **Mark E Mullins** MD, PhD (Presenter) ; **Jocelyn D Chertoff** MD (Presenter) ; **Shawn D Teague** MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Special Interest Session: Breast Density: Risk Assessment, Communication, and Approaches to Supplemental Imaging

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E451A

BR

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SPSI24 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

Robert A Smith, PhD

Martin J Yaffe, PhD *

Jennifer A Harvey, MD *

Wendie A Berg, MD, PhD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe the current advocacy movement promoting state and federal requirements to report details about breast density, risks associated with breast density, and supplemental imaging options on mammography reports. 2) Understand the association of breast density and the risk of developing breast and the risk of poorer outcomes on screening mammography. 3) Describe the methods for assessment of mammographic density. 4) Describe the strengths and limitations of the different options for supplemental imaging in women with dense breast tissue. 5) Articulate the potential benefits, limitations, and harms associated with supplemental imaging in women with varying degrees of breast density.

Special Interest Session: Imaging in a New Dimension: Radiologists Add Value

Monday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • N226

LM GN

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SPSI25 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5

Mary C Mahoney, MD *

Bibb Allen, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the mission and goals of RSNA's Radiology Cares: The Art of Patient-centered Practice and ACR's Imaging 3.0 campaigns. 2) To assess your radiology practice model and realign it to focus on value over volume. 3) To learn tactics to put the concepts of patient-centeredness and value vs. volume into practice.

Controversy Session: Fibroid Therapy: UAE vs Focused US

Tuesday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E350

US IR OB GU

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SPSC30 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Brian S Funaki, MD

James B Spies, MD

Alan H Matsumoto, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe role of uterine artery embolization in the treatment of symptomatic uterine fibroids. 2) Explain the use of high-intensity focused ultrasound (HIFU) in treatment of uterine fibroids. 3) Describe one pitfall of HIFU in treatment of uterine fibroids.

Hot Topic Session: Lung Adenocarcinoma - Evolving Concepts

Tuesday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E351

OI CH

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SPSH30 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Ella A Kazerooni, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To become familiar with the revised lung adenocarcinoma classification scheme. 2) To learn the appropriate imaging technique for detection and characterization of lung adenocarcinomas, particularly part solid and ground glass nodules. 3) To learn appropriate strategies

for managing nodules with a ground glass component, including the recommendations from the Fleischner Society.

ABSTRACT

With advances in CT technology, thinner slices of the whole lungs in a single breath hold has become routine. With the improved resolution, more small nodules, and increasingly more nodules that are partly or entirely ground glass in opacity are detected that ever before. This has become particularly evident through the many single are lung cancer screening with low dose CT cohort studies, and the NLST. As nodules have been resected internationally, the need to redefine these largely adenocarcinomas are was needed, resulting in a multisociety effort published in 2011; the details of this revised pathologic classification with imaging correlation be discussed and illustrated. In addition, it has been recognized that part solid nodules (mixed ground glass and solid components) carry a higher risk than pure ground glass nodules, and the latter higher risk than the more ubiquitous solid nodules. Managing these part solid and non solid nodules, together referred to as 'subsolid nodules' should therefore be different. In early 2013 the Fleischner Society published new recommendations for how to manage solitary and multiple subsolid nodules detected on CT as a complement to their earlier recommendations for managing indeterminate lung nodules which dealt with solid nodules, The details of the subsolid nodule management recommendations will also be discussed. Recommended reading: 1) Recommendations for the Management of Subsolid Pulmonary Nodules Detected at CT: A Statement from the Fleischner Society. Radiology. 2013 Jan;266(1):304-17

<http://radiology.rsna.org/content/early/2012/10/10/radiol.12120628.full> 2) International Association for the Study of Lung Cancer/American Thoracic Society/European Respiratory Society International Multidisciplinary Classification of Lung Adenocarcinoma. J Thorac Oncol. 2011 Feb;6(2):244-85

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21252716>

URL

<http://radiology.rsna.org/content/early/2012/10/10/radiol.12120628.full> <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21252716>

SPSH30A • The Revised Lung Adenocarcinoma Classification: Justification and Radiologic-Pathologic Correlation

William D Travis (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH30B • The Radiologist Approach to Lung Adenocarcinomas: Imaging Technique, Reporting, and Management Recommendations

David P Naidich MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Controversy Session: MRI Contrast Use: Have Quality and Safety Collided?

Wednesday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E350

QA MR

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SPSC40 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Thomas M Grist, MD *

Jeffrey C Weinreb, MD *

Martin R Prince, MD, PhD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Be aware of the current issues relating to the use of gadolinium based contrast agents in patients with renal failure. 2) Be updated on factors relating to the relative and absolute risk of NSF in patients receiving gadolinium based contrast agents. 3) Be aware of current practical approaches to minimizing risk of NSF in patients with renal failure receiving gadolinium based contrast agents. 4) Be exposed to debate and discussion on the risk /benefit of using vs non using gadolinium based contrast agents in patients with renal failure. 5) Be better informed about management of the patient with renal failure requiring MRI with gadolinium based contrast agents.

ABSTRACT

URL

Hot Topic Session: Indications for MRI versus Low Dose CT in Congenital Heart Disease

Wednesday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E353A

MR CT CA

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SPSH40 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Rajesh Krishnamurthy, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand how new generation ultrafast wide array CT scanners with adaptive iterative reconstruction reduce radiation dose and decrease sedation rates in pediatric cardiac CT. 2) Learn about recent advances in use of MRI for evaluating morphology, function, flow and myocardial tissue properties in CHD. 3) Evaluate role of low-dose CT versus MRI for management decision-making in the pre-operative period in the following conditions: vascular rings and slings, pulmonary atresia, anomalous coronaries, single versus two ventricle repair, heterotaxy and aortopathies. 4) Evaluate role of low-dose CT versus MRI for management decision-making following palliation of CHD in the following conditions: Following coarctation repair, after two-ventricle repair of conotruncal anomalies, and single ventricle s/p Glenn and Fontan procedures.

SPSH40A • Preoperative Evaluation of CHD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40B • MRI

Shi-Joon Yoo MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40C • CT

Rajesh Krishnamurthy MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40D • Discussion

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40E • Postoperative Evaluation of CHD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40F • MRI

Shi-Joon Yoo MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40G • CT

Rajesh Krishnamurthy MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH40H • Discussion

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Hospital Administrators Symposium

Wednesday, 01:30 PM - 05:30 PM • S103AB

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SPHA41 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:4 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:4.5

Moderator

Jonathan W Berlin, MD *

SPHA41A • Introduction

Jonathan W Berlin MD (Presenter) *

SPHA41B • New Roles for Radiologists in the Next Decade

Alan D Kaye MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Awareness of the current pressures on radiologists. 2) Key constituencies for radiologists of the future. 3) How individual radiologists and their practices need to adapt to the above to provide value in the evolving health care landscape.

SPHA41C • Radiology in the Next Decade: The Payer's Perspective

Mark D Hiatt MD,MBA (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To explain the new emphasis on value over volume in the accountable care era. 2) To examine how radiologists may need to be more involved in coordinating care to achieve appropriate utilization. 3) To discuss how radiologists may share in the savings from value-based care.

SPHA41D • Radiology Utilization Management in the Next Decade

Cherrill Farnsworth (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Attendees will leave with having heard about radiology utilization management changing from denial based to best practices and peer to peer consulting driven by today's search engines and real time point of care smart phone, tablet and laptop tools. They will see actual such tools used today in action. 2) Attendees will learn the financial and economic drivers that are causing these changes and, thus understand where this is coming from and how it saves money in the American healthcare system and in their practice. 3) Attendees will leave having learned the political drivers of these changes and which ones are likely to stand and which ones are most likely to change or be withdrawn. 4) Attendees will be given actionable solutions that they can implement into their practices in order to maximize their department or groups readiness for change.

SPHA41E • Question and Answer Period

Jonathan W Berlin MD (Presenter) * ; **Alan D Kaye** MD (Presenter) ; **Mark D Hiatt** MD,MBA (Presenter) * ; **Cherrill Farnsworth** (Presenter) *

SPHA41F • Radiology Practice Mergers and Acquisitions: Clinical and Administrative Issues

Blair Faber (Presenter) ; **Howard B Chrisman** MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand economic and operational forces driving consolidation of radiologic practices. 2) Understand the positive and negative aspects of radiologic practice consolidation. 3) Explore key clinical and administrative challenges when approaching a radiology practice merger or acquisition.

SPHA41G • Predicting the Future of Radiology: Medical Center President Perspective

Sharon O'Keefe (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Describe the key economic drivers of healthcare reform in the near term. 2) Identify how healthcare reform will alter the relationship between Radiology and medical centers. 3) Evaluate future opportunities for Radiology and the evolving delivery system to prosper.

SPHA41H • Teleradiology versus Local Radiologists: Issues and Perspectives

David C Levin MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Become familiar with the advantages of using a teleradiology company. 2) Become aware of the drawbacks of using a teleradiology company. 3) Understand the added value to the hospital of having a fully staffed local radiology group on site.

SPHA41I • Question and Answer Period

Blair Faber (Presenter) ; Howard B Chrisman MD (Presenter) ; Sharon O'Keefe (Presenter) ; David C Levin MD (Presenter) * ; Jonathan W Berlin MD (Presenter) *

RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Neuroradiology and Musculoskeletal Radiology

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E451A



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SPDL41 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5

Paul J Chang, MD *
Neety Panu, MD, FRCPC
Gregory L Katzman, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) The participant will be introduced to a series of radiology case studies via an interactive team game approach designed to encourage active consumption of educational content. 2) The participant will be able to use their mobile wireless device (tablet, phone, laptop) to electronically respond to various imaging case challenges; participants will be able to monitor their individual and team performance in real time. 3) The attendee will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance. This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.

Controversy Session: Lung Cancer Screening: Conflict of 'Dollars and Sense?'

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E450A



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SPSC41 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator
Ned Patz, MD
Ned Patz, MD
Caroline Chiles, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the primary objectives of the NLST. 2) Describe the results of the NLST and assess their potential applications to clinical practice. 3) Assess advantages and limitations of LDCT screening. 4) Consider financial implications of widespread screening.

ABSTRACT
URL

Controversy Session: CT Radiation and Risk: How Certain Are We of the Uncertainties?

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • N228



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SPSC42 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator
Donald P Frush, MD
Rebecca Smith-Bindman, MD
William R Hendee, PhD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the source of data that have been used to assess the association between medical radiation exposure and cancer risk. 2) To understand the work that has been done to quantify risk and the uncertainty in those estimates.

ABSTRACT
URL

<http://www.radiology.ucsf.edu/research/labs/radiology-outcomes-research>

Controversy Session: Controversies in Radiology: Stroke Penumbra Imaging (An Interactive Session)

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • E353B



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SPSC43 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator
Max Wintermark, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Assess the evidence for and against penumbra imaging in acute ischemic stroke. 2) Create multi-modal stroke imaging algorithms based on intended treatment options.

SPSC43A • Stroke Penumbra Imaging: Pro

Steven Warach MD, PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC43B • Stroke Penumbra Imaging: Con

Albert J Yoo MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Controversy Session: The Evolving Role of Image-guided Pulmonary, Hepatic, and Renal Mass Biopsy: Current Indications and Controversies

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • S404AB

GU **GI** **CH**

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SPSC44 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

William W Mayo-Smith, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To describe the current role of receptor studies in lung biopsy specimens. 2) To report what imaging and biochemical studies are diagnostic of hepatocellular carcinoma obviating the need for biopsy. 3) To describe the current and future indications for renal mass biopsy and why many, if not all small solid masses may need to undergo biopsy.

ABSTRACT

SPSC44A • Pulmonary Biopsy

Elizabeth H Moore MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC44B • Liver Biopsy

Fred T Lee MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC44C • Renal Mass Biopsy

Stuart G Silverman MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Controversy Session: The Heart of the Matter: Nuclear Stress Test vs CTA for Low to Intermediate Risk Cardiac Patients with Chest Pain

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • S404CD

ER **NM** **IR** **CT** **CA**

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SPSC45 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Suhny Abbara, MD *

Sharmila Dorbala, MBBS *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review the current literature on cardiac CT in the setting of chest pain with low to intermediate risk. 2) To review the current literature on radionuclide myocardial perfusion imaging in the setting of chest pain with low to intermediate risk. 3) To understand the strengths and weaknesses of radionuclide imaging and MDCT in this particular situation.

ABSTRACT

URL

<http://www.mgh-cardiovascularimages.org/>

Controversy Session: Controversies in Imaging Strategies for HCC in Cirrhosis

Wednesday, 04:30 PM - 06:00 PM • N227

MR **CT** **GI**

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SPSC46 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1.5

Moderator

Rendon C Nelson, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand optimal strategies for using CT and MRI to detect and stage hepatocellular carcinoma. 2) To understand the pharmacokinetic and imaging properties of various MR contrast agents and how to use them to optimize the detection and staging of hepatocellular carcinoma. 3) To learn how to implement the LiRads classification system into routine interpretation of hepatocellular carcinoma on CT and MRI.

SPSC46A • CT vs MR

Rendon C Nelson MD (Presenter) * ; **Mustafa R Bashir** MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To understand the optimal CT and MRI techniques for detecting and staging hepatocellular carcinoma. 2) To learn when CT is a more suitable choice or MRI is a more suitable choice for detecting and staging hepatocellular carcinoma.

ABSTRACT

SPSC46B • MR Contrast Agents (Hepatobiliary vs Purely Extracellular Agents)

Claude B Sirlin MD (Presenter) * ; **John R Leyendecker** MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSC46C • LI-RADS

Reena C Jha MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review the LI-RADS classification system. 2) By means of case study, discuss LI-RADS categories, and show both representative and challenging cases and strategies for classification.

ABSTRACT

URL

Controversy Session: Imaging of Inflammatory Bowel Disease: If There Was Only One Choice-What Would It Be? CT or MR Enterography?

Thursday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E351

[MR](#) [CT](#) [GI](#)

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SPSC50 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Joel G Fletcher, MD *

SPSC50A • The Argument for CT Enterography

Joel G Fletcher MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review the medical justification and appropriateness of CT enterography for Crohn's disease diagnosis and staging. 2) To understand the natural history of Crohn's disease and the relationship between patient symptoms and biologic activity. 3) To discuss methods for performing CT enterography for Crohn's disease, and how the technique can be adapted for different patients. 4) To briefly review the imaging findings of Crohn's disease at CT enterography. 5) To understand the risks of CT enterography. 6) To discuss integration of CT enterography with other tests that diagnose and stage Crohn's disease (e.g., ileocolonoscopy, capsule endoscopy, MR enterography, fluoroscopy). 7) To discuss relative merits of CT enterography in comparison to MR enterography.

SPSC50B • The Argument for MR Enterography

David J Grand MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To review the appropriateness of MR enterography for Crohn's disease diagnosis and staging. 2) To discuss the technical aspects unique to MR Enterography. 3) To briefly review the imaging findings of Crohn's disease at MR enterography. 4) To discuss the relative merits of MR enterography in comparison to CT enterography.

ABSTRACT

Hot Topic Session: Multimodality Imaging with MR-PET

Thursday, 07:15 AM - 08:15 AM • E350

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SPSH50 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Kathryn J Fowler, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand challenges and potential solutions associated with PET/MR attenuation correction. 2) Become aware of advanced body applications for PET/MR. 3) Understand challenges of integrating PET/MR into clinical workflow.

SPSH50A • Advanced PET/MR

Ciprian Catana MD, PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH50B • Integration of PET/MR into Clinical Workflow

Kathryn J Fowler MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH50C • Challenges of Attenuation Correction

Martin Judenhofer PhD (Presenter)

RSNA Diagnosis Live™: Radiology Potpourri

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • E450A

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GN

SPDL51 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1

Paul J Chang, MD *
Neety Panu, MD, FRCPC
Gregory L Katzman, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) The participant will be introduced to a series of radiology case studies via an interactive team game approach designed to encourage active consumption of educational content. 2) The participant will be able to use their mobile wireless device (tablet, phone, laptop) to electronically respond to various imaging case challenges; participants will be able to monitor their individual and team performance in real time. 3) The attendee will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance. This interactive session will use RSNA Diagnosis Live. Please bring your charged mobile wireless device (phone, tablet or laptop) to participate.

ABSTRACT

The extremely popular audience participation educational experience is back! Diagnosis Live! is an expert-moderated session featuring a series of interactive case studies that will challenge radiologists' diagnostic skills and knowledge. Building on last year's successful Diagnosis Live! premiere, this session features a lively, fast-paced game format: participants will be automatically assigned to teams who will then use their personal mobile devices to test their knowledge in a fast-paced session that will be both educational and entertaining. After the session, attendees will receive a personalized self-assessment report via email that will review the case material presented during the session, along with individual and team performance.

Hot Topic Session: Metal-on-Metal Arthroplasty Complications

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • E451A

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MK

SPSH51 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator
Alice S Ha, MD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Identify normal imaging appearance of metal on metal arthroplasty and differentiate from other implant types. 2) Identify the imaging appearance of Adverse Reaction to Metal Debris on various imaging modalities including MR and CT. 3) Understand basic concepts to reduce metal artifacts in CT and MRI in imaging hip arthroplasty patients. 4) Understand role of imaging-guided procedures in ARMD diagnosis.

SPSH51A • Metal-on-Metal Arthroplasty Complications: History and Controversies

Alice S Ha MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH51B • Various Imaging Appearances of Adverse Reaction to Metal Debris (ARMD)

Theodore T Miller MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Hot Topic Session: MR Quantification Techniques in the Liver (Fat, Iron, Fibrosis)

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • E350

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MR BQ GI

SPSH52 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator
Claude B Sirlin, MD *

SPSH52A • MR Quantification of Liver Fat

Scott B Reeder MD, PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the relative accuracy and performance of US, CT and MRI for the detection and quantification of hepatic steatosis. 2) Understand the fundamentals of emerging confound-corrected MRI methods to quantify liver fat content.

SPSH52B • MR Quantification of Liver Iron

Diego Hernando PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) Understand the fundamentals of MR methods to quantify liver iron. 2) Understand the main advantages and disadvantages of different methods.

ABSTRACT

Assessment of liver iron levels is necessary for detection and quantitative staging of iron overload, and monitoring of iron-reducing treatments. This lecture discusses the need for non-invasive assessment of liver iron, and reviews qualitative and quantitative methods with a particular emphasis on MRI. Methods that are in clinical use, as well as their limitations, are described. Remaining challenges, unsolved problems, and recently introduced techniques to provide improved characterization of liver iron deposition are discussed.

URL

SPSH52C • MR Quantification of Liver Fibrosis

Richard L Ehman MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1) Briefly review different MR-based techniques to evaluate liver fibrosis.
- 2) Understand the fundamentals of MR elastography.
- 3) Understand the performance of MR elastography for evaluating liver fibrosis.

Hot Topic Session: Amyloid Imaging

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • S404AB



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SPSH54 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Kejal Kantarci , MD, MS *

Moderator

Satoshi Minoshima , MD, PhD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1) Describe the role of amyloid and FDG PET imaging for tracking the progression of Alzheimer's disease from preclinical stage to dementia.
- 2) Properly choose amyloid imaging, MRI and FDG PET for the differential diagnosis of dementia.
- 3) Learn the appropriate use criteria for amyloid PET.

SPSH54A • Amyloid PET and FDG PET across the AD Spectrum: Redundant or Complementary?

Alexander Drzezga MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH54B • Multimodality Imaging and the Role of Amyloid PET in Differential Diagnosis of Dementia

Kejal Kantarci MD, MS (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPSH54C • Appropriate Use Criteria of Amyloid PET

Satoshi Minoshima MD, PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

ABSTRACT

This session will review the Appropriate Use Criteria for Amyloid PET Imaging published in 2013 by the Amyloid Imaging Task Force jointly supported by the Society of Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging (SNMMI) and Alzheimer's Association (AA) and discuss various clinical scenarios in which amyloid PET imaging is appropriate and not appropriate in dementia workup.

URL

Hot Topic Session: From Irene to Sandy: How to Keep a Digital Department Running during a Natural Disaster

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • S403A



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SPSH55 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

David S Hirschorn , MD

Kamran Nasrullah

Michael P Recht , MD

Daniel P Link , MD *

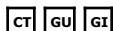
David S Hirschorn , MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1) Understand the challenges of natural disasters to a radiology department.
- 2) Learn about the dangers to patients, personnel and equipment posed by natural disasters.
- 3) Explore methods to maintain operation of essential radiologic services during natural disasters.
- 4) Understand how to recover a radiology dept from natural disasters.

Hot Topic Session: Clinical 'Killer Applications' for Spectral CT

Thursday, 03:00 PM - 04:00 PM • S403B



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SPSH56 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:1 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:1

Moderator

Robert M Nishikawa , PhD *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- 1) Understand the advantages of using spectral CT over conventional CT.
- 2) Learn about state-of-the-art clinical applications of spectral CT.
- 3) Assess future potential applications of spectral CT to clinical practice.

SPSH56A • The Physics behind Spectral CT - What Is Possible Today and Tomorrow?

Mats Danielsson PhD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSH56B • Thoracoabdominal Material Specific Vascular Imaging

Ioannis Vlahos MRCP, FRCR (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSH56C • Characterization of Fat Using Dual Energy

Anders Persson MD, PhD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

SPSH56D • Killer Applications of Dual-Energy CT in the Abdomen

Dushyant V Sahani MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under the main title.

Friday Imaging Symposium: MR Imaging of Common Musculoskeletal Injuries (An Interactive Session)

Friday, 12:30 PM - 03:00 PM • E350

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SPMK61 • AMA PRA Category 1 Credit™:2.5 • ARRT Category A+ Credit:3

Moderator

Mark D Murphey, MD

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1) To recognize the common patterns of meniscal injuries on MR imaging and their clinical importance. 2) To identify the MR appearance of hip labral tears and patterns of femoroacetabular impingement syndrome (FAI). 3) To describe the common MR patterns and locations of rotator cuff tears and the importance of associated tendon retraction and muscle atrophy. 4) To recognize the patterns of injury and MR appearance associated with cruciate and collateral ligament injuries of the knee.

SPMK61A • MR of the Menisci

Mark D Murphey MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPMK61B • MR of the Hip Labrum

Donna G Blankenbaker MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPMK61C • MR of the Rotator Cuff

William B Morrison MD (Presenter) *

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

SPMK61D • MR of the Cruciate and Collateral Knee Ligaments

Mini N Pathria MD (Presenter)

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

View learning objectives under main course title.

Disclosure Index

A

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