



## REFERRING PHYSICIAN ORDERING GUIDE: WHAT TO ORDER WHEN

The radiologists at Radia have developed the following scanning guidelines for our referring providers to assist you in selecting the most effective imaging modality for your patient’s clinical presentation. This booklet is intended only as a guideline. For a consultation, please call 877-997-2342.

### Neuroradiology Ordering Guidelines

#### BRAIN

Indication	Preferred Study
Headache	CT head without contrast for acute (“worst headache of life”). MRI without contrast
Trauma	CT head without contrast (acute). Concussion/TBI: MRI without and with contrast with DTI
Suspected intracranial hemorrhage	CT head without contrast
Acute neurological changes	CT head without contrast (only if concern for ICH) Subsequent study: MRI with and without contrast
Acute stroke/TIA	CT head without contrast (if candidate for thrombolysis) Subsequent studies: MRI brain with /without contrast ( with MR perfusion), MRA brain and MRA neck without and with contrast as indicated
Hydrocephalus	If concern for shunt malfunction CT head without contrast. Alternative for more acute processes: MRI with and without contrast
Seizure	First (New Onset) seizures: MRI Brain with and without contrast (CT Head if patient unstable / concern for ICH).
Temporal lobe epilepsy	MRI without and with contrast with hippocampal volumes. Brain SPECT as needed
Dementia / Memory loss	MRI brain with & without contrast (Hippocampal volumetrics (Alzheimer’s disease), perfusion, aqueductal stroke volume measurement (NPH)). PET can also be considered for Alzheimer’s diagnosis
Normal pressure hydrocephalus, aqueductal stenosis, Chiari I malformation	Brain MRI without contrast & CSF flow study (Aqueductal stroke volume measurement)
Mass	MRI without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT without and with contrast

Aneurysm or AVM	"Screening" MRA Head (non-contrast) @ 3T. CTA head with contrast for definition of small aneurysms, patients who can't get MRA. Follow-up studies, MRA @ 3T
Infection	MRI without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT without and with contrast
CSF leak	CT Cisternogram (requires intrathecal contrast injection (i.e. identical to myelogram)). Nuclear medicine CSF leak study
Cranial neuropathy	MRI without and with contrast (Cranial nerve protocol)
Pituitary dysfunction	MRI Brain with and without contrast (Pituitary protocol)

## FACE

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma	CT maxillofacial without contrast
Sinus disease	CT sinus without contrast. If suspected orbital/intracranial involvement: MRI Brain and Orbits without and with contrast
Infection	CT maxillofacial with contrast. Suspected orbit or brain extension: MRI Brain and Orbits without contrast (IAC protocol)
Hearing loss, vertigo	Developmental: CT temporal bones without contrast. Sensorineural: MRI IAC without and with contrast
TMJ pain	MRI temporomandibular joints
Possible metal in orbits and patient needs an MRI	Orbits x-ray

## NECK/SOFT TISSUE

Indication	Preferred Study
Carotid or vertebral artery stenosis	CTA neck with contrast. MRA neck without and with contrast. Carotid Doppler ultrasound
Mass	CT neck with contrast. Thyroid nodule: neck ultrasound. Thyroid cancer: MR neck without and with contrast
Infection	CT neck with contrast
Neurologic deficit in brachial plexus	MRI brachial plexus without and with contrast
Carotid or vertebral artery Dissection	MRA neck without and with contrast (Dissection protocol). CTA Neck with contrast

## THORACIC SPINE

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma	CT thoracic spine without contrast. Acute neurologic deficit and CT negative: MRI without contrast
Pain, degenerative changes, radiculopathy	MRI thoracic spine without contrast. Prior surgery: MRI cervical spine without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT without contrast or CT myelogram. For pain localization in setting of prior surgery or multiple degenerative findings: SPECT fusion with CT or MRI
Mass	MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT with contrast

## LUMBAR SPINE

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma	CT lumbar spine without contrast. Acute neurologic deficit and CT negative: MRI without contrast
Pain, degenerative changes, radiculopathy, sciatica	MRI lumbar spine without contrast. Prior surgery: MRI without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT without contrast or CT myelogram. For pain localization in setting of prior surgery or multiple degenerative findings: SPECT fusion with CT or MRI
Pars stress injury	MRI lumbar spine 3T pars protocol. 3T not available: SPECT bone scan. Followup: CT without contrast
Mass	MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast. MRI contraindicated: CT with contrast
Lumbosacral plexus abnormality	MRI lumbosacral plexus (pelvis) without contrast

## Musculoskeletal Ordering Guidelines

### SHOULDER

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for occult fracture in younger patients. MR for occult fracture in older patients. CT arthrography without and with contrast for arthroplasty complications
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Ultrasound for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI shoulder without and with contrast
General pain	MRI shoulder without contrast. US for patients who cannot have an MRI
Suspected rotator cuff tear	MRI without contrast; some shoulder surgeons prefer MRI shoulder arthrogram. CT arthrogram for patients who cannot have an MRI
Proximal biceps injury	MRI shoulder without contrast. US for patients who cannot have an MRI
Suspected labral tear	MRI shoulder arthrogram

### HUMERUS

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for occult fracture in younger patients. MRI for occult fracture in older patients
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Ultrasound for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI humerus without and with contrast
Infection	MRI humerus without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury	MRI humerus without contrast
Post-traumatic radial nerve injury	MRI humerus without contrast

## ELBOW

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for occult fracture in younger patients. CT for arthroplasty complications. MRI for occult fracture in older patients
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Ultrasound for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, epicondylitis	MRI without contrast
Distal biceps injury	MRI elbow without contrast
Ligament injury, especially in throwing athletes	MRI elbow arthrogram
Osteochondral lesion	MRI elbow without contrast
Nerve injury/entrapment syndrome	MRI elbow without contrast

## FOREARM

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for occult fracture in younger patients. MRI for occult fracture in older patients
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Ultrasound for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury	MRI without contrast
Nerve injury/entrapment	MRI without contrast

## WRIST

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. MRI for occult fracture (such as scaphoid and distal radius)
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, tendinopathy	MRI without contrast
Ligament injury	MRI wrist arthrogram
TFCC injury	MRI wrist arthrogram

## HAND

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury, rheumatologic diseases	MRI without contrast

## FINGER (AREA FROM MCP JOINT TO DISTAL TIP)

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures.
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast.
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, ligament injury	MRI without contrast
Tendon injury	MRI without contrast first. US for dynamic abnormality

## SACRUM

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, decubitus ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, sacroiliitis	MRI without contrast
Suspected sacral plexus nerve impingement	MRI without contrast
Piriformis syndrome	MRI without contrast

## BONY PELVIS

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for occult fracture in younger patients. MRI for occult fracture in older patients
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. US for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, decubitus ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury	MRI without contrast
"Groin pull," sports hernia	MRI without contrast

## HIP

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for arthroplasty complications. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. US for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, decubitus ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury	MRI without contrast
Arthritis	MRI without contrast
Osteonecrosis	MRI without contrast
Stress injury	MRI without contrast
Labral tear, suspected femoroacetabular impingement syndrome	MRI hip arthrogram
Assess iliopsoas tendon in snapping hip syndrome	US

## THIGH/FEMUR

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for hardware complications. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. US for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury, hamstring injury	MRI without contrast
Nerve injury	MRI without contrast

## KNEE

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for arthroplasty complications. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. US for suspected lipoma or Baker's cyst. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, internal derangement (i.e. ligament or meniscal tear)	MRI without contrast. CT arthrogram in patients who cannot have an MRI
Meniscal tear in setting of prior partial meniscectomy	MRI knee arthrogram
Arthritis	MRI without contrast
Osteonecrosis	MRI without contrast
Cartilage and Osteochondral Lesions	MRI without contrast and with T2 mapping

## CALF/TIBIA

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. US for suspected lipoma. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, muscle injury	MRI without contrast
Stress injury, "shin splints"	MRI without contrast

## ANKLE/HINDFOOT

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. CT for arthroplasty complications. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, osteomyelitis, ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain, ligamentous injury	MRI without contrast
Tendinopathy, Achilles injury	MRI without contrast. US in patients who cannot have an MRI

Plantar fasciitis	MRI without contrast. US in patients who cannot have an MRI
Tarsal coalition	CT or MRI without contrast
Osnavicular syndrome	MRI without contrast
Cartilage and Osteochondral Lesions	MRI without contrast and with T2 mapping
Tarsal tunnel syndrome	MRI without contrast
Chronic instability, lateral impingement syndrome, adhesive capsulitis	MRI ankle arthrogram

## MIDFOOT

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures. MRI for occult fracture
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, osteomyelitis, ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain	MRI without contrast. SPECT bone scan fusion study with either CT or MRI if injection or joint surgery planned.
Metatarsal stress fracture	MRI without contrast
Lis France ligament injury	MRI without contrast

## FOREFOOT/TOES (REGION FROM MTP JOINT TO DISTAL TIP)

Indication	Preferred Study
Trauma, surgical hardware	X-ray first. CT for pre-operative planning of fractures
Masses	X-ray first for bony lesions. Otherwise MRI without and with contrast
Infection, osteomyelitis, ulcer	MRI without and with contrast
General pain	MRI without contrast
Plantar plate injury, turf toe	MRI without contrast
Morton's neuroma	MRI without and with contrast

## OTHER

Indication	Preferred Study
Non-acute traumatic pain in scapula, clavicle, sternoclavicular joints, sternum, ribs, abdominal muscles, and back muscles	MRI without contrast
Skeletal metastases	Bone scan for overview. MR without and with contrast for specific lesions
DVT	US
Foreign body localization	US
Superficial abscess detection and drainage	US
Pain injection or aspiration	Depending on site, these are performed under x-ray or US

## Thoracic Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Chronic Dyspnea	High resolution chest CT (HRCT)
Hemoptysis	Chest CT with contrast. If contrast contraindicated then chest CT without contrast may be ordered.
Lung cancer-Noninvasive staging	Chest CT with or without contrast if renal failure or PET/CT
Screening for pulmonary metastases	CT chest with or without for initial evaluation or surveillance. Chest X-ray if performed as a baseline
Pulmonary nodule > 1 cm	Chest CT without contrast. Alternatively: PET/CT or transthoracic needle biopsy are equally appropriate options to work up nodule.
Pulmonary nodule < 1 cm	Chest CT follow up without contrast. Consider transthoracic needle biopsy if high suspicion for malignancy.
Blunt chest trauma, suspect aortic injury	CTA chest with contrast
Acute chest pain suspect aortic dissection	Chest x-ray most appropriate first imaging test only if readily available and does not delay CT or MRA. Cannot definitively exclude dissection. CTA chest and abdomen is the definitive test to rule out aortic dissection. Alternative: MRA chest and abdomen if CT contrast is contraindicated.
Suspected pulmonary embolism	CTA chest with contrast is current standard of care to exclude pulmonary embolism. Alternative: When CT contrast contraindicated, consider ventilation/perfusion scan and lower extremity venous Doppler ultrasound to rule out deep venous thrombosis.
Acute respiratory illness- immunocompetent patient	Chest X-ray. Chest CT without contrast when x-ray findings inconclusive.

## Gastrointestinal Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Acute abdominal pain, fever, R/O Abscess	CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast. Alternative: MRI offers imaging without non-ionizing radiation and can provide additional clinically useful information regarding ovarian pathology, PID, ectopic pregnancy and ovarian torsion.
Pregnant patient with acute abdominal pain	Ultrasound, if indeterminate then MRI Abdomen and pelvis without contrast
Pancreatitis	Abdomen with contrast. Ultrasound to exclude gallstones
Blunt trauma stable patient	CT Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis with contrast
Blunt trauma unstable patient	X-ray chest/abdomen/pelvis with Ultrasound FAST scan.
Colorectal cancer screening	CT colonography every 5 years after negative screen.
Crohn's disease - adult	CT enterography. Alternative: MRI enterography has shown similar sensitivity and specificity to CT and avoids radiation risks.
Crohn's disease - child	MRI or CT enterography initial presentation. MRI enterography for known disease to avoid repetitive CT radiation exposure.
Jaundice-painless	CT pancreas protocol with contrast

Jaundice with pain/fever	Ultrasound abdomen
Left lower quadrant pain	CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast
Liver lesion initially identified on U/S or CT	MRI liver with contrast
Palpable abdominal mass	CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast most definitive.. Alternative: MRI with contrast or ultrasound do not use ionizing radiation
Right lower quadrant pain suspected appendicitis	CT abdomen/pelvis with contrast
Right lower quadrant pain-pregnant	Ultrasound, obtain MRI if inconclusive
Right lower quadrant pain- children	Ultrasound, obtain MRI if inconclusive
Dysphagia-oropharyngeal with attributable cause	Modified barium swallow
Dysphagia- unexplained or retrosternal	Pharyngoesophagram
Right upper quadrant pain	Ultrasound limited. If only gallstones present and no fever or elevated WBC then hepatobiliary scan.
Suspected liver metastases	CT or MRI with contrast. MRI should be first line study when indeterminate liver lesions found on ultrasound or CT.
Suspected small bowel obstruction	CT with IV contrast only if high grade or complete obstruction. Alternative: If partial or low grade obstruction suspected MRI enterography may be considered.
Perianal/Perirectal Fistula evaluation	MRI Fistulogram with/without contrast

## Urologic Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Flank pain- suspected stone disease	CT abdomen and pelvis without contrast (CTKUB). If recurrent symptoms of stone disease then CTKUB or ultrasound.
Scrotal pain, mass, trauma	Scrotal ultrasound
Hemospermia	MRI prostate with Gd
Acute pyelonephritis	CT abdomen and pelvis without and with contrast.. Alternative: Renal ultrasound less sensitive an specific than CT
Hematuria	CT abdomen and pelvis without and with contrast. Order as CT-IVP which includes high resolution excretory phase imaging of the renal collecting systems and ureters
Bladder cancer follow up	CT abdomen and pelvis without and with contrast CT-IVP
Renal cell cancer follow up	CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast. Alternative: MRI abdomen and pelvis
Incidental renal mass	Either CT or MRI without and with contrast is appropriate
Incidental adrenal mass	CT without contrast. If indeterminate then CT without and with contrast. Alternative: MRI without contrast if CT inconclusive also no radiation risks
Prostate cancer post treatment, rising PSA levels	Bone scan. CT or MRI abdomen and pelvis with contrast for soft tissue disease

Prostate cancer pretreatment staging	Pelvis MRI with contrast and endorectal coil. Bone scan
Recurrent urinary tract infections in women	CT without and with contrast for bladder and kidneys evaluation. MRI pelvis to exclude urethral diverticulum or pelvic prolapse
Renal failure, rule out obstruction	Ultrasound
Renal trauma	CT abdomen and pelvis with contrast
Renovascular hypertension	Renal artery MRA or CTA with contrast. Alternative: Renal Doppler ultrasound when contrast is contraindicated
Suspect lower urinary tract trauma	X-ray retrograde cystography or CT cystogram

## Womens Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Abnormal vaginal bleeding	Transvaginal/Transabdominal pelvic ultrasound
Acute pelvic pain-reproductive age-gynecological etiology suspected	Transvaginal/Transabdominal pelvic ultrasound. If positive pregnancy test and ultrasound inconclusive then MRI pelvis has been beneficial in providing additional diagnostic information.
Gravid cervix assessment	Pelvic ultrasound
Clinically suspected adnexal mass-Initial evaluation reproductive age or postmenopausal.	Transvaginal/Transabdominal pelvic ultrasound. Short term pelvic ultrasound follow up often required based on initial findings. May proceed to MR characterization based on size and composition of any ovarian findings.
Adnexal mass, reproductive age, not pregnant that is persistent or getting larger	MRI pelvis without and with Gd
First trimester bleeding	Transvaginal/Transabdominal pelvic ultrasound
Second, third trimester uterine bleeding	Transabdominal ultrasound
Growth disturbances, IUGR	OB Ultrasound
Ovarian cancer screening	Transvaginal/Transabdominal pelvic ultrasound. Note: Women with a familial predisposition should be counseled that there is no proven benefit to current screening methods
Cervix/Endometrial cancer pretreatment evaluation and staging	MRI pelvis without and with Gd. Often followed by CT Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis or PET/CT.
Pelvic floor bulging, defecatory dysfunction	MRI Pelvis with and without Gd Often followed by CT Chest/Abdomen/Pelvis or PET/CT
Vesico-vaginal or recto-vaginal fistula evaluation	MRI Pelvis Fistulography with/without contrast
Fecal incontinence-evaluate anal sphincter	MRI Pelvis-anal sphincter without contrast (often done in conjunction with Defecography if there is also fecal incontinence)
Abnormal fetal ultrasound (usually for better evaluation of cranial abnormalities)	MRI Fetal exam without contrast
Fetal or Placental abnormality	MRI abdomen/pelvis with contrast if ultrasound inconclusive

## Vascular Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Pulsatile abdominal mass, suspected aortic aneurysm	Ultrasound aorta/abdomen initial screening. May be limited by body habitus or acoustic shadow. CT abdomen and pelvis preferred for symptomatic patients when ultrasound not useful.
Known aortic abdominal aortic aneurysm, treatment planning	CTA abdomen and pelvis with contrast
Aortic injury suspected	CTA chest with contrast
Claudication-suspected vascular etiology	Lower extremity arterial Doppler. Alternative: lower extremity MRA or CTA runoff providing no contrast contraindication.
Cold, painful leg-sudden onset	Lower extremity arteriography. Alternative: CTA or MRA from distal aorta through lower extremities if no contrast contraindications and time allows.
Deep venous thrombosis-lower or upper extremity	Ultrasound venous with Doppler
Pelvic vein or central chest vein thrombosis	MR or CT venography with contrast.
Upper GI bleeding-negative endoscopy	CT abdomen with contrast

## Pediatric Imaging Guidelines

Indication	Preferred Study
Headache, acute with or without positive neurological signs and symptoms	CT or MRI head without contrast
Hematuria	Renal and bladder ultrasound. If trauma or suspected stone disease then CT
Limping in child 0-5 years old	X-ray of pelvis and lower extremity. 3 phase bone scan if limping persists and negative x-rays
Seizures non traumatic	MRI without and with Gd
Sinusitis-chronic or with orbital or intracranial complications	Sinus CT. MRI orbits/head
Urinary tract infection	Renal and bladder ultrasound. Voiding cystourethrography to exclude reflux.
Neck mass, lymphadenopathy	Neck ultrasound. CT with contrast is complementary
Right lower quadrant pain under 14 years old	Ultrasound. MRI abdomen/pelvis with contrast if ultrasound inconclusive
Suspected spine trauma, alert child no pain	X-ray. If known cervical fracture then CT. No ACR consensus on imaging fractures of the thoracic and lumbar spine on children.

DDH (Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip), including: abnormal finding on physical or imaging exam of the hip, monitoring of patients being treated for DDH, family history of DDH, breech presentation, oligohydramnios, neuromuscular condition	Ultrasound of the Hip
Stigmata associated with spinal dysraphism such as mass, skin discoloration, tags, hair tuft, hemangiomas, pinpoint midline dimple, paramedian deep dimples, atypical dimples	Ultrasound of the Spine