



**Maxim Physician Resources
Radiology
Skills Checklist**

Enter the appropriate provider code in the blank next to the procedure. Failure to fill this out correctly can delay the screening process.

Provider Codes

1	Fully competent to perform
2	Competent with supervision
3	Not requested due to lack of expertise

Please check all that apply to your scope of practice.

Diagnostic Radiology

Abdomen

- CT, Abdomen
- MRI of abdomen and pelvis, including retroperitoneum, gastro-intestinal tract, genitourinary tract and reproductive organs
- Radiologic Examination, Abdomen

Aorta and Arteries

- Angiography, Adrenal
- Angiography, Brachial retrograde
- Angiography, Carotid/Cerebral, bilateral selective external and internal
- Angiography, Cervicocerebral catheter, including vessel origin
- Angiography, Cervicocerebral, selective catheter, including vessel origin
- Angiography, Extremity
- Angiography, Internal Mammary
- Angiography, Pelvic, Selective or Supraselective
- Angiography, Pulmonary
- Angiography, Renal
- Angiography, Selective Spinal
- Angiography, Vertebral
- Angiography, Visceral, selective or supraselective
- Angioplasty, Intra and Extracranial vessels
- Aortography, Abdominal catheter
- Aortography, Abdominal catheter plus bilateral iliofemoral lower extremity
- Aortography, Abdominal translumbar
- Aortography, Thoracic
- Infusion of Intra and Extracranial vessels
- MRI of cardiovascular system

Breast Imaging

- Mammography, Diagnostic or Screen

- Mammary Ductogram or Galactogram
- MRI of breast
- Radiologic Examination, Breast biopsy with appropriate imaging
- Radiologic Examination, Injection of tracer for sentinel node biopsies before operation
- Radiologic Examination, Localization of Breast nodule or calcification before operation, with marker and confirmation of its position with appropriate imaging

Chest

- CT, Thorax
- CT, Thorax including HRCT and CT Pulmonary Angiography
- Fluoroscopic or CT localization for needle biopsy of intrathoracic lesion
- Insertion pacemaker, fluoroscopy and radiography, supervision and interpretation only
- MRI of thorax, mediastinum and cardiovascular system
- Radiologic Examination, Chest-including fluoroscopy
- Radiologic Examination, Ribs
- Radiologic Examination, Sternum and Sternoclavicular joint or joints

Extremity

- CT, Any Extremity
- CT, Upper extremity
- MRI of soft tissues and bones of extremities
- Radiologic Examination, Acromioclavicular joints and humerus
- Radiologic Examination, Ankle
- Radiologic Examination, Ankle Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Calcaneus, toe(s)
- Radiologic Examination, Clavical and scapula
- Radiologic Examination, Elbow
- Radiologic Examination, Elbow Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Femur
- Radiologic Examination, Finger(s)
- Radiologic Examination, Foot
- Radiologic Examination, Forearm
- Radiologic Examination, Hand
- Radiologic Examination, Hip
- Radiologic Examination, Hip Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Hip during operative procedures
- Radiologic Examination, Infant Lower Extremity
- Radiologic Examination, Infant Upper Extremity
- Radiologic Examination, Infant or child Pelvis and Hips
- Radiologic Examination, Knee
- Radiologic Examination, Knee Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Shoulder
- Radiologic Examination, Shoulder Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Tibia and Fibia

- Radiologic Examination, Wrist
- Radiologic Examination, Wrist Arthrography

STAFFING SOLUTIONS

Gynecological and Obstetrical

- Fetal MR
- Hysterosalpingography
- MRI of antenatal biophysical profiles, neonatal evaluation
- Pelvimetry, with or without Placental Localization
- Radiologic Examination, Abdomen for fetal age, fetal position, fetal anomalies, fetogram
impression in skeletal dysplasia, and/or placental localization
- Radiologic examination, fetal study, intrauterine contrast visualization

Gastrointestinal Tract

- Cholangiography, During Surgery and Postoperative
- Cholangiography, Percutaneous and Transhepatic
- Cholecystography, Oral Contrast
- Cineradiography or videoradiography, Pharynx and/or esophagus
- CT
- Defacography
- Duodenography, Hypotonic
- Endoscopic Catheterization of the biliary ductal system, fluoroscopic monitoring and radiography
- Endoscopic Catheterization of the pancreatic ductal system, fluoroscopic monitoring and radiography
- Introduction of long gastrointestinal tube (e.g. Miller-Abbott)
- MRI
- Postoperative biliary duct stone removal, percutaneous via T-tube tract, basket or snare
(e.g. Burhenne technique)
- Radiologic Examination, Colon Barium Enema
- Radiologic Examination, Gastrointestinal Tract, Upper with small bowel
- Radiologic Examination, Pharynx, and/or cervical esophagus
- Radiologic Examination, Small Bowel

Head and Neck

- Cisternography, positive contrast
- CT, Face
- CT, Head
- CT, Neck
- CT, Orbit, Sella, or Posterior Fossa
- CT, Temporal Bone
- MRI, Brain
- MRI, Neck
- Radiologic Examination, Cerebellopartive Angle, Internal Auditory Canal

Radiologic Examination, Eye (For detection of foreign body or localization of foreign body)

Radiologic Examination, Facial Bones

Radiologic Examination, Mandible

Radiologic Examination, Nasal Bones

Radiologic Examination, Orbits

Radiologic Examination, Paranasal Sinuses

Radiologic Examination, Pituitary

Radiologic Examination, Salivary gland for calculus

Radiologic Examination, Skull

Radiologic Examination, Soft tissue neck

Radiologic Examination, Temporal Bones

Radiologic Examination, Temporomandibular joint

Sialography

Stereotaxic Localization, Head

Spine and Pelvis

CT, Cervical Spine

CT, Lumbar Spine

CT, Thoracic Spine

CT, Pelvis

Diskography, Cervical

Diskography, Lumbar

MRI of vertebral column, spine, orthopedic pelvis

Myelography, Cervical

Myelography, Lumbosacral

Myelography, Thoracic

Myelography, Entire Spine Canal

Radiologic Examination, Pelvis

Radiologic Examination, Sacroiliac Joints

Radiologic Examination, Sacrum and Coccyx

Radiologic Examination, Spine (Scoliosis study, including supine and erect studies)

Vertebroplasty

Transcatheter Therapy and Biopsy

Change of Percutaneous Drainage Catheter

Drainage of abscess, percutaneous with radiologic guidance (fluoroscopy, ultrasound, or

computed tomography) with or without placement of indwelling catheter

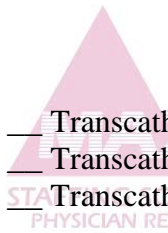
Percutaneous placement of drainage catheter for combined internal and external biliary

drainage or of a drainage stent for internal biliary drainage in patients with an inoperable mechanical biliary obstruction.

Percutaneous transhepatic biliary drainage

Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty

Transcatheter biopsy



- ___ Transcatheter retrieval, percutaneous of fractured venous or arterial catheter
- ___ Transcatheter therapy, embolization including angiography
- ___ Transcatheter therapy, infusion, including angiography

Urinary Tract

- ___ CT
- ___ Corpora Cavernostography
- ___ Cystography
- ___ Introduction of intracatheter or catheter into renal pelvis for drainage and/or injection, percutaneous, with fluoroscopic monitoring and radiography.
- ___ Introduction of ureteral catheter or stent into ureter through renal pelvis for drainage and/or injection, percutaneous, with fluoroscopic monitoring and radiography
- ___ MRI
- ___ Radiologic Examination, renal cyst study, translumbar, contrast visualization
- ___ Urethrocytography, Retrograde
- ___ Urethrocytography, Voiding
- ___ Urography, Antegrade (Pyelostogram, Nephrogram, Loopogram)
- ___ Urography (pyelography), Intravenous
- ___ Urography, Retrograde

Vascular System (Heart)

- ___ MRI of the heart and great vessels

Veins and Lymphatics

- ___ Hepatic venography wedged or free, with hemodynamic evaluation
- ___ Lymphangiography, extremity only
- ___ Lymphangiography, pelvic/abdominal
- ___ Percutaneous transhepatic portography with hemodynamic evaluation
- ___ Splenoportography
- ___ Venography, Adrenal, selective
- ___ Venography, Azygos
- ___ Venography, Caval inferior
- ___ Venography, Caval superior
- ___ Venography, Epidural
- ___ Venography, Extremity
- ___ Venography, Intraosseous
- ___ Venography, Orbital
- ___ Venography, Renal
- ___ Venography, Sinus or jugular, catheter
- ___ Venography, Superior sagittal sinus
- ___ Venous Sampling through catheter without Angiography (e.g. for parathyroid hormone, renin)

Miscellaneous

- ___ Bone Age Studies

- Bone Length Studies (Orthroentgenogram, Scanogram)
- CT guidance for cyst aspiration
- CT guidance for placement of radiation therapy fields
- Consultation on x-ray examination made elsewhere, written report
- Fluoroscopy
- Joint Survey, Single view one or more joints
- Radiologic Examination, At bedside or in operating room, not otherwise specified
- Radiologic Examination, Complete Axial and Appendicular Skeleton
- Radiologic Examination, Complex motion (e.g. hypercyclidal) and Body Section (e.g. Mastoid Polytomography)
- Radiologic Examination, Fistula or sinus tract study
- Radiologic Examination, Osseous Survey, Infant
- Radiologic Examination, Osseous Survey, Limited (e.g. Metastases)
- Radiologic Examination, Single plane body section (e.g. Tomography)
- Subtraction in conjunction with contrast studies

Diagnostic Ultrasound

- A-Mode: Implies a one-dimensional ultrasonic measurement procedure.
- M-Mode: Implies a one-dimensional ultrasonic measurement procedure with movement of the trace to record amplitude and velocity of moving echo-producing structures.
- B-Scan: Implies a two-dimensional ultrasonic scanning procedure with a two-dimensional display.
- Real-time Scan: Implies a two-dimensional ultrasonic scanning procedure with display of both two-dimensional structures and motion with time.

Abdomen and Retroperitoneum

- Echography, abdominal (B-Scan and/or Real-time)
- Echography, retroperitoneal (e.g. renal, aorta, nodes) (B-Scan and/or Real-time)

Chest

- Echography, Breast (A-Mode, B-scan, or Real Time)

Extremities

- Echography, extremities (B-Scan and/or Real-time)

Genitalia

- Echography, Scrotum and contents

Head and Neck

- Echography, Thyroid(A-Mode, B-Scan or real time)
- Echoencephalography with image documentation, including A-Mode encephalography as secondary component where indicated. (B-Scan and/or Real time) (Gray Scale-For determination of ventricular size, delineation of cerebral contents and detection of fluid

masses or other intracranial abnormalities)

Pelvis

- Echography, pelvic area (Doppler)
- Echography, pelvic in obstetrics, gynecology, or transplants to include fetal growth rate, heart beat, anomalies, and placental location. (B-scan and/or Real-time)

Ultrasonic Guidance Procedures

- Ultrasonic guidance for amniocentesis
- Ultrasonic guidance for cyst or renal pelvis aspiration
- Ultrasonic guidance for needle biopsy
- Ultrasonic guidance for placement of Radiation Therapy fields
- Ultrasonic guidance for thoracentesis
- Sonohysterography

Vascular Studies

- Peripheral Imaging (B-scan and or Real-time)

Nuclear Medicine

Brain

- 99m Tc ECD
- 99m Tc HMPAO
- 123I Iodoamphetamine
- 201Tl Chloride
- 99m Tc DTPA
- 111In DTPA
- 18F-FDG

Cardiac

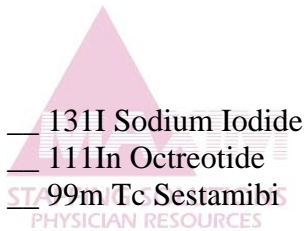
- 99m Tc-Labeled Red Cells
- 201Tl Chloride
- 99m Tc Sestamibi
- 99m Tc Teboroxime
- 99m Tc Tetrofosmin
- 18F-FDG

Cisternography

- 99m Tc DTPA
- 111In DTPA

Endocrine

- 99m Tc Pertechnetate
- 123I Sodium Iodide
- 131I MIBG



- ^{131}I Sodium Iodide
- ^{111}In Octreotide
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sestamibi

Gastric

- ^{111}In DTPA
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sulfur Colloid

G-I

- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Pertechnetate
- ^{111}In DTPA
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ RBC's
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ MAA

Infection

- ^{67}Ga
- ^{111}In Oxine-labeled Leukocytes
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ HMPAO-Labeled Leukocytes
- ^{18}F -FDG

Liver-Spleen

- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ MAA
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Mebrofenin
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ HSA
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ RBC's Denatured

Lung

- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ MAA
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Microspheres
- ^{133}Xe Gas
- ^{133}Xe Saline
- ^{127}Xe Gas
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ DTPA Aerosol
- ^{18}F -FDG

Lymph Node

- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Antimony Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sulfur Colloid

Musculoskeletal

- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Pyrophosphate
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Methylene Diphosphonate
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$ Apcitide



Renal

- ^{99m}Tc DTPA
- ^{99m}Tc Glucoheptonate
- ^{99m}Tc DSMA
- ^{99m}Tc MAG 3
- ^{123}I Hippuran
- ^{131}I Hippuran
- ^{125}I Iothalamate
- ^{99m}Tc Sulfur Colloid
- ^{99m}Tc Pertechnetate

Tumor

- ^{111}In Proscint
- ^{67}Ga Citrate
- ^{99m}Tc Neotect
- ^{201}Tl Chloride
- ^{99m}Tc CEA-scan
- ^{111}In Oncoscint
- ^{18}F -FDG

THERAPY

Endocrine

- Graves, Multinodular Goiter
- Thyroid Cancer

Hematology/Oncology

- ^{32}P
- ^{89}Sr
- ^{153}Sm