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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Fully competent to perform</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Competent with supervision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not requested due to lack of expertise</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Cervicocebral, 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 Arthography
Radiologic Examination, Calcaneus, toe(s)
Radiologic Examination, Clavical and scapula
Radiologic Examination, Elbow
Radiologic Examination, Elbow Arthography
Radiologic Examination, Femur
Radiologic Examination, Finger(s)
Radiologic Examination, Foot
Radiologic Examination, Forearm
Radiologic Examination, Hand
Radiologic Examination, Hip
Radiologic Examination, Hip Arthography
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 Arthography
Radiologic Examination, Shoulder
Radiologic Examination, Shoulder Arthography
Radiologic Examination, Tibia and Fibia
__Radiologic Examination, Wrist
__Radiologic Examination, Wrist Arthography

**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 combines 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
Urethrocystography, Retrograde
Urethrocystography, 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, Intraossous
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 (Orhtoroentgenogram, 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
131I Sodium Iodide
111In Octreotide
99mTc Sestamibi

**Gastric**
- 111In DTPA
- 99mTc Sulfur Colloid

**G-I**
- 99mTc Pertechnetate
- 111In DTPA
- 99mTc Sulfur Colloid
- 99m RBC’s
- 99mTc MAA

**Infection**
- 67Ga
- 111In Oxine-labeled Leukocytes
- 99mTc HMPAO-Labeled Leukocytes
- 18F-FDG

**Liver-Spleen**
- 99mTc MAA
- 99mTc Mebrofenin
- 99mTc Sulfur Colloid
- 99mTc HSA
- 99m Tc RBC’s Denatured

**Lung**
- 99mTc MAA
- 99mTc Microspheres
- 133Xe Gas
- 133Xe Saline
- 127Xe Gas
- 99mTc DTPA Aerosol
- 18F-FDG

**Lymph Node**
- 99mTc Antimony Sulfur Colloid
- 99mTc Sulfur Colloid

**Musculoskeletal**
- 99mTc Pyrophosphate
- 99mTc Methylene Diphosphonate
- 99mSulfur Colloid
- 99mTc Apcitide
Renal
- 99m Tc DTPA
- 99m Tc Glucoheptonate
- 99m Tc DSMA
- 99m Tc MAG 3
- 123I Hippuran
- 131I Hippuran
- 125I Iothalamate
- 99mTc Sulfur Colloid
- 99m Tc Pertechnetate

Tumor
- 111In Prostascint
- 67Ga Citrate
- 99m Tc Neotect
- 201Tl Chloride
- 99m Tc CEA-scan
- 111In Oncoscint
- 18F-FDG

THERAPY

Endocrine
- Graves, Multinodular Goiter
- Thyroid Cancer

Hematology/Oncology
- 32P
- 89Sr
- 153Sm