

Imaging Findings	Cause
LUNG BASES	
MUSCULOSKELETAL STRUCTURES	
Bone infarcts	Sickle cell disease
LIVER	
SPLEEN	
Bone infarcts and small or absent, infarcted spleen.	Sickle cell disease
Hemophilia	Hyperdense spleen
GALLBLADDER	
HEPATOBIILIARY TREE	
PANCREAS	
KIDNEYS AND URETERS	
Calcifications in the kidney or collecting system	Renal calculi
Striated nephrogram; perinephric stranding	Pyelonephritis
Dilated collecting system; stone or intrinsic or extrinsic tumor.	Urinary tract obstruction
Wedge-shaped lack of contrast enhancement.	Renal infarction
Renal mass	Renal cancer
Ureteral mass or filling defect	Ureteral cancer
Diffuse decreased renal size	Glomerular disease; SLE
Renal discontinuity; contrast extravasation	Renal laceration
Multiple cysts with or without parenchymal loss	ADPKD
Blunted papilla	Papillary necrosis
Wedge-shaped lack of contrast enhancement	Infarction
Dilated collecting system	Obstructive nephropathy
Subcapsular hematoma	Hemophilia
Large kidneys	Leukemia
ADRENALS	
VASCULATURE	
Filling defect in the renal vein	Renal vein thrombosis
Dilated renal artery	Renal artery aneurysm
“Bag of worms” with contrast enhancement	AVM
LYMPHATICS/RETROPERITONEUM	
Retroperitoneal hematoma (with or without renal infarct)	Wegener’s granulomatosis
BOWEL	
Diverticulae plus thick walled colon, pericolonic fat stranding or fluid.	Diverticulitis
PERITONEAL CAVITY	

ABDOMINAL WALL	
PELVIS	
Enlarged prostate	Prostatic hypertrophy; prostatic cancer; prostatitis
Gas or oral contrast in the bladder or intravenous contrast in the bowel	Enterovesicle fistula
Soft tissue implant in pelvis or peritoneal cavity; ascites; fat stranding.	Endometriosis
Thick walled bladder	Cystitis
Mass or filling defect of the bladder	Bladder cancer
Extension of the bladder toward the umbilicus	Urachal remnant

DICTIONARY TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR ABDOMEN AND PELVIS CT PERFORMED FOR HEMATURIA

CT ABDOMEN AND PELVIS ENHANCED

INDICATION: []

COMPARISON: [Check priors to see if following a known lesion.]

TECHNIQUE: []

INTERPRETATION:

Lung bases: []

Musculoskeletal structures: [Bone infarcts (sickle cell disease).]

Liver: []

Spleen: [Small or absent spleen with associated bone infarcts (sickle cell disease). Hyperdense spleen (hemophilia).]

Gallbladder: []

Pancreas: []

Kidneys: [Calcifications in the kidney or collecting system (renal calculi). Striated nephrogram (pyelonephritis). Dilated collecting system with or without a stone or intrinsic or extrinsic tumor (urinary tract obstruction, obstructive nephropathy). Wedge-shaped lack of contrast enhancement (renal infarction). Renal mass (renal cancer). Ureteral mass or filling defect (ureteral cancer). Diffuse decreased renal size (glomerular disease, SLE). Renal discontinuity with contrast extravasation (renal laceration). Multiple cysts, with or without renal parenchymal loss (ADPKD). Blunted papilla (papillary necrosis). Subcapsular hematoma (hemophilia). Large kidneys (leukemia).]

Adrenals: []

Adrenals: []

Vasculature: [Filling defect in the renal vein (renal vein thrombosis). Dilated renal artery (renal artery aneurysm). "Bag of worms" with contrast enhancement (AVM).]

Retroperitoneum: [Retroperitoneal hematoma (with or without renal infarction (Wegener's granulomatosis).]

Bowel: [Diverticulae, thick wall, and fat stranding along the colon (diverticulitis).]

Peritoneal cavity: []

Abdominal wall: []

Pelvis: [Enlarged prostate (prostatic hypertrophy, prostate cancer, prostatitis). Gas or oral contrast in the bladder or intravenous contrast in the bowel (entero-vesicle fistula). Soft tissue implant in the pelvis or peritoneal cavity, ascites, and fat stranding (endometriosis). Thick walled bladder (cystitis). Mass or filling defect of the bladder (bladder cancer). Extension of the bladder to toward the umbilicus (urachal remnant).]

IMPRESSION: []

DICTATION TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR ABDOMEN US PERFORMED FOR HEMATURIA

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN

INDICATION: []

COMPARISON: []

TECHNICAL INFORMATION: []

INTERPRETATION:

Kidneys: [Hyperechoic focus in the kidney or proximal ureter (stone disease). Obstructing stone in the kidney or proximal ureter, or bladder (renal stone disease). Hyperemia of the kidney with focal hypodensity (pyelonephritis). Dilated collecting system especially if an obstructing stone or tumor can be identified (urinary tract obstruction). Wedge-shaped lack of flow (renal infarction). Renal mass (renal cancer). Diffuse decreased renal size (glomerular disease, SLE). Multiple cysts, with or without renal parenchymal loss (ADPKD). Subcapsular hematoma (hemophilia). Large kidneys (leukemia).]

Vasculature: [Filling defect in the renal vein (renal vein thrombosis). Dilated renal artery (renal artery aneurysm). “Bag of worms” with contrast enhancement (AVM).]

Pelvis: [Enlarged prostate (prostatic hypertrophy, prostate cancer, prostatitis). Gas in the bladder (entero-vesicle fistula). Soft tissue implant in the pelvis or peritoneal cavity and ascites (endometriosis). Thick walled bladder (cystitis). Mass or filling defect of the bladder (bladder cancer). Extension of the bladder to toward the umbilicus (urachal remnant).]

IMPRESSION: []