

**COMBINED REPORT TEMPLATE/CHECKLIST**  
**FOR BRAIN CT DONE FOR SYNCOPE**

CT BRAIN UNENHANCED {AND ENHANCED}

INDICATION: Syncope.

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

TECHNIQUE: []

Brain and CSF spaces: [Enlarged ventricles and sulci (atrophy from many causes). Focal frontal lobe (Pick's disease), temporal lobe (Alzheimer's disease) or cerebellar (alcoholism) substance loss. Mass (primary or metastatic tumor). Swelling (infiltrating tumor). Focal (single infarct) or multiple hypodensities (multi-infarct dementia). {Abnormal contrast enhancement (infiltrating brain tumor).}]

Vasculature: [Calcification or stenosis (risk factor for stroke)]

Paranasal sinuses: [<Normal.>]

Nasal cavity and nasopharynx: [<Normal.>]

Otomastoid findings: [<Normal.>]

Bones and joints: [<Normal.>]

Orbits: [<Normal.>]

IMPRESSION: []

**COMBINED CHECKLIST/REPORT TEMPLATE**  
**FOR MRI DONE FOR DEMENTIA**

MRI BRAIN UNENHANCED {AND CONTRAST ENHANCED}

INDICATION: Syncope.

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

TECHNIQUE: Unenhanced brain MR was performed.

INTERPRETATION:

Brain and CSF spaces: [Enlarged ventricles and sulci (atrophy from many causes). Focal frontal lobe (Pick's disease), temporal lobe (Alzheimer's disease), cerebellar (alcoholism) or midbrain/collicular (progressive supranuclear palsy) substance loss. Mass (primary or metastatic tumor). Swelling (infiltrating tumor). Focal (stroke) or multifocal (multi-infarct) T1/T2 prolongation. {Abnormal contrast enhancement (infiltrating brain tumor).}]

Pituitary gland and pineal: []

Vasculature: [Calcification or stenosis (risk factor for stroke)]

Paranasal sinuses: [<Normal.>]

Nasal cavity and nasopharynx: [<Normal.>]

Otomastoid findings: [<Normal.>]

Bones and joints: [<Normal.>]

Orbits: [<Normal.>]

IMPRESSION: []

**COMBINED CHECKLIST/REPORT TEMPLATE**  
**FOR PLAIN FILMS DONE FOR SYNCOPE**

TWO VIEW CHEST PLAIN FILM EXAMINATION

INDICATION: Syncope

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

TECHNIQUE: PA and lateral chest plain film examination.

Pulmonary structures: [Pulmonary edema (mitral stenosis, myxoma of the left atrium, myocardial infarction with failure). Wedge shaped peripheral consolidation (infarct from pulmonary embolism). Pleural effusion (mitral stenosis, myxoma of the left atrium, myocardial infarction with failure, pulmonary embolism, aortic dissection).]

Cardiovascular structures: [Cardiac enlargement (hypertrophy, mitral stenosis, pulmonary hypertension). Pulmonary vascular distension (mitral stenosis, pulmonary hypertension, chronic pulmonary embolism). Aortic distension or blurred margin identified (post-stenotic dilatation, aneurysm, leakage). Aortic calcifications (aortic stenosis).]

Other visualized structures: []

IMPRESSION: []

## **COMBINED CHECKLIST/REPORT TEMPLATE**

### **FOR CT DONE FOR CHEST PAIN**

CT CHEST WITH CONTRAST

INDICATION: Syncope.

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

TECHNIQUE: []

Pulmonary structures:

Lungs: [Pulmonary edema (mitral stenosis, myxoma of the left atrium, myocardial infarction with failure). Wedge shaped peripheral consolidation (infarct from pulmonary embolism). Mosaic attenuation (chronic thromboembolism).]

Tracheobronchial tree: []

Pleura and pleural space: [Pleural effusion (mitral stenosis, myxoma of the left atrium, myocardial infarction with failure, pulmonary embolism, aortic dissection).]

Cardiovascular structures:

Heart: [Chamber enlargement identified (left atrium - mitral valve stenosis; right ventricle – pulmonary hypertension or pulmonary embolism, multichamber - congestive heart failure). Ventricular wall thickening (hypertrophic cardiomyopathy). Pericardial effusion, thickening or calcification (pericardial tamponade). Calcification of the mitral valve (mitral valve stenosis) or aortic valve (aortic stenosis).]

Thoracic aorta and branches: [Enlarged aorta (thoracic aneurysm, post-stenotic dilatation, aortic arch syndrome). Intimal flap (aortic dissection). Anomalous origin of coronary arteries. Narrowed left subclavian artery (stenosis with subclavian steal syndrome).]

Pulmonary arteries: [Filling defects (pulmonary embolism). Pulmonary vascular distension (mitral stenosis, pulmonary hypertension, chronic pulmonary embolism).]

Other structures:

Mediastinal and hilar lymph nodes: []

Musculoskeletal structures: []

Visualized neck and chest wall: []

Visualized abdomen and esophagus: []

IMPRESSION: []