

Imaging Findings	Cause
(Lung Bases)	
Pleural effusions.	Ascites.
(Musculoskeletal Structures)	
Liver	
Enlarged heterogeneous liver with multiple masses.	Hepatic metastases; cirrhosis with regenerative nodules; cirrhosis with hepatomas.
Enlarged liver with multiple cysts replacing hepatic parenchyma, with or without additional cysts in the kidneys or pancreas.	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease involving the liver.
Enlarged liver with dilated collateral veins, reversed flow within the portal vein (on Doppler US).	Cirrhosis.
Spleen	
Enlarged spleen; associated lymphadenopathy if splenomegaly is from lymphoma.	Splenomegaly with or without lymphoma.
(Gallbladder)	
(Hepatobiliary Tree)	
Pancreas	
Low density lesions adjacent to the pancreas.	Pancreatic pseudocysts.
Kidneys	
Multiple variably sized macrocysts replacing renal parenchyma (with or without cysts in the liver or pancreas).	Autosomal dominant polycystic kidney.
Mass enlarging the kidney with heterogeneous contrast enhancement with or without retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy.	Renal cell cancer.
Dilated renal collecting system.	Hydronephrosis.
(Adrenals)	
Vasculature	
Enlarged aorta.	Aortic aneurysm.
Lymphatics/Retroperitoneum	
One or more enlarged lymph nodes, with or without central necrosis.	Lymphadenopathy from lymphoma, metastatic disease, or inflammation/infection.
Bowel	
Defect in abdominal wall with transient or trapped bowel loops; abnormal configuration of bowel.	Abdominal wall hernia; internal hernia.
Distended proximal and collapsed distal bowel loops.	Bowel obstruction at the transition point.
Dilated bowel loops with no transition point.	Ileus.
Mass arising from the bowel.	GI Tract malignancy (stomach,

	colon)
Peritoneal Cavity	
Fluid interspersed amongst bowel loops usually first in the pelvis and then more diffusely in the abdomen. Associated pleural effusions.	Ascites.
Usually ascites separating solid masses spread through the peritoneal cavity.	Malignancy (peritoneal implants), most commonly ovarian.
Air within the peritoneal cavity.	Pneumoperitoneum
Fluid and possibly air between bowel loops.	Pus from peritonitis
Abdominal Wall	
Defect in abdominal wall with transient or trapped bowel loops; abnormal configuration of bowel.	Abdominal wall hernia; internal hernia.
Pelvis	
Dilated bladder; possible associated causative mass of the prostate or low pelvis.	Bladder.
Cyst, complex lesion, or solid mass arising from the pelvis.	Ovarian lesion
ABBREVIATIONS	

DICTIONARY TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR ABDOMEN AND PELVIS CT PERFORMED FOR ABDOMINAL DISTENSION

CT ABDOMEN AND PELVIS ENHANCED

INDICATION: [Review record for fever, tachycardia, WBC, lipase, amylase, and liver enzymes. If abdominal pain dominates the clinical presentation, consider using abdominal pain checklist.]

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

TECHNIQUE: [If there is a focal mass, make sure that it has been marked. Describe technique.]

FINDINGS:

Lung bases: [Pleural effusions (secondary to ascites).]

Musculoskeletal structures: []

Liver: [Enlarged liver with multiple masses (metastases, regenerative nodules). Enlarged liver with replacement of parenchyma by cysts (autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease).

Enlarged liver with dilated collateral veins (cirrhosis).]

Spleen: [Enlarged spleen (lymphoma).]

Gallbladder: []

Hepatobiliary tree: []

Pancreas: [One or more low density lesions adjacent to the pancreas (pseudocysts).]

Kidneys: [Enlarged kidneys with replacement of parenchyma by cysts (autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease). Mass enlarging the kidney without or with retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy (renal cell cancer). Dilated renal collecting system (hydronephrosis).]

Adrenals: []

Vasculature: [Dilated aorta (aneurysm).]

Lymphatics/retroperitoneum: [Enlarged lymph nodes (lymphadenopathy from lymphoma, metastatic disease, or inflammation/infection).]

Bowel: [Defect in the abdominal wall with trapped bowel loops (abdominal wall hernia).

Abnormal configuration of bowel loops (internal hernia). Distended proximal and collapsed distal bowel loops (bowel obstruction at the transition point). Dilated bowel loops with no transition point (ileus). Mass arising from the bowel (malignancy).]

Peritoneal cavity: [Fluid interspersed among bowel loops (ascites). Fluid interspersed among bowel loops and soft tissue masses (malignant ascites with peritoneal implants). Fluid (and possibly air) interspersed among bowel loops (pus from peritonitis).]

Abdominal wall: [Defect in the abdominal wall with bowel loops (hernia).]

Pelvis: [Dilated bladder. Cyst, complex lesion, or solid mass arising in the pelvis (ovarian lesion).]

IMPRESSION: []

DICTIONARY TEMPLATE WITH PROMPTS FOR ABDOMEN US PERFORMED FOR ABDOMINAL DISTENSION

ULTRASOUND ABDOMEN COMPLETE

INDICATION: [Review record for fever, tachycardia, WBC, lipase, amylase, and liver enzymes. If abdominal pain dominates the clinical presentation, consider using abdominal pain checklist.]

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

TECHNIQUE: [Describe technique.]

FINDINGS:

Liver: [Enlarged liver with multiple masses (metastases, regenerative nodules). Enlarged liver with replacement of parenchyma by cysts (autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease).

Enlarged liver with dilated collateral veins and stagnant or reversed portal vein flow (cirrhosis).]

Gallbladder: []

Intrahepatic ducts: []

Common bile duct: [], measures [] mm.

Pancreas: [One or more low density lesions adjacent to the pancreas (pseudocysts).]

Kidneys: [Enlarged kidneys with replacement of parenchyma by cysts (autosomal dominant polycystic kidney disease). Mass enlarging the kidney without or with retroperitoneal lymphadenopathy (renal cell cancer). Dilated renal collecting system (hydronephrosis).]

Aorta: [Dilated aorta (aneurysm).]

IVC: []

IMPRESSION:

[+Mention symptom(s).+]