

Protocoling: from family physician to sub-specialty radiologist

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BIOS



UW GE CT PROTOCOL PROJECT

At the University of Wisconsin – Madison, the Departments of Radiology and Medical Physics have been collaborating with the hospital staff to refine CT imaging protocols in an effort to reduce dose, enable the acquisition of more clinically useful images, and reduce the frequency of repeat scans. The UW CT protocols have been in a...

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- UW Hospitals and Clinics for 28 + years
- Lead CT Technologist for 25 + years: Specialized in CT protocols, 3D Lab Imaging, New Technologist Training, Implemented New Software and Hardware, i.e., CT Motion Injectors
- Hometown: Madison, WI
- Accomplishments & Achievements: Guest lectures, Ochsner Consortium go-live, Publications and Meeting Abstracts
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KELSEY SCHLUTER BS RT(R)CT

- Worked at UW Hospital and Clinics for 8 years, 3 of them as a Lead CT Technologist before transitioning to the School of Medicine and Public Health.
- CT Technologist for 10 + years
- Specializes in Continuing Technologist education and new Technologist training by managing mandatory in-services.
- Lead CT Technologist on the Canon CT system at UW.
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Objectives



Understand how the orders are placed.

Understand what happens after the orders are placed.

- Understand how the orders are protocoled.
- Go through protocoling process by Radiology
- · Go through WIKI overview

Understand what happens day of when patient arrives in CT.

Orderable vs Protocol.

PROTOCOL (n.) – A written tool of delegation that allows a Registered Nurse, Registered Dietitian, Registered Pharmacist, or other licensed, credentialed, or certified medical professional to START, MODIFY, or STOP an order on behalf of a Licensed Independent Practitioner (LIP), Advanced Practice Registered Nurse (APRN) / Nurse Practitioner (NP), Resident Physician or Physician Assistant (PA).

- 1. All **protocols** must be activated by either:
 - a. AN ORDER (<u>synonyms: Provider-driven protocol</u>) For 'on-off'type protocols which must be initiated or discontinued for a particular patient (e.g. Heparin titration, Ventilator Liberation, etc.)
 - E.g. "Initiate Heparin Titration Protocol", "Discontinue Heparin Titration Protocol", etc.

- •Orderable or Order= Individual items within a protocol or order set that can be ordered for a patient, such as medications, lab tests, or imaging studies (i.e., CT, MRI, US, PET.....)
- •Protocol= Within each modality there is specific predetermined set of parameters and instructions

Understand how an orderable is placed in the Electronic Medical Record (EMR)

I am hungry and want something to eat.

Go to your primary care physician and tell them you have pain in the stomach.



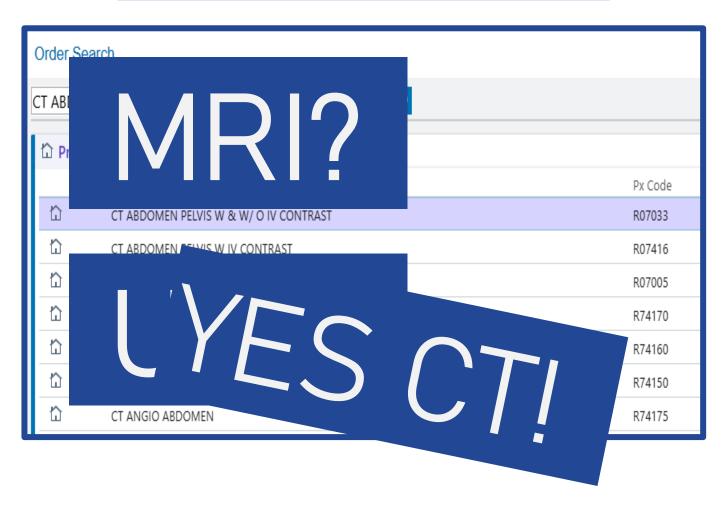


Understand how an orderable is placed in EMR

What sounds good to eat? Hamburger, Pizza, Tacos?

Based of patient's symptoms the physician orders the best suitable procedure.



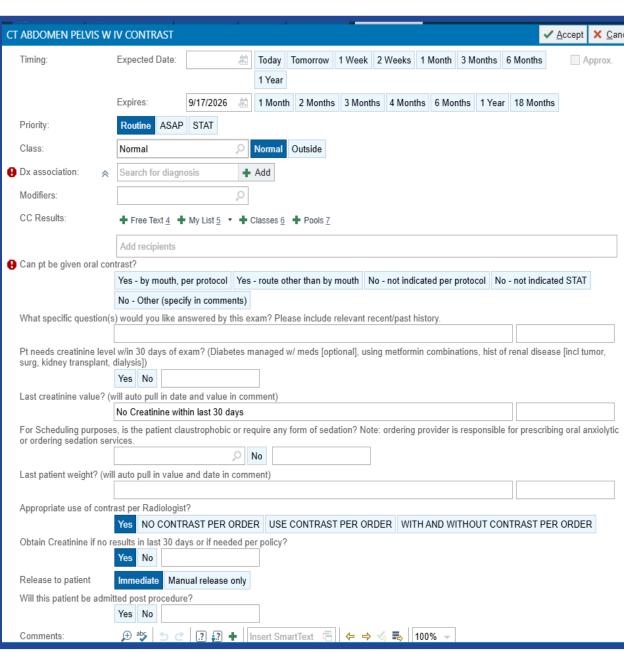


Choosing the correct information

Ordering provider needs to fill out as much information as possible.

What specific Pizza place to order from: Glass Nickel, Ian's, Rosati's or Novanta.





Entering all pertinent information

Putting in the pertinent and correct information, ultimately helps Radiology figure out what CT imaging to obtain. Dx association: Search for diagnosis ♣ Add Modifiers: **Routine Diagnoses** Other Gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM) + CKD (chronic kidney disease) stage 5, GFR less than 15 ml/min (HCC) ♣ Diabetes mellitus, type 2 (HCC) ★ ESRD (end stage renal disease) (HCC) Diabetes mellitus type 1 (HCC) ★ ESRD (end stage renal disease) on dialysis (HCC) ♣ Obesity (BMI 30-39.9) Acute HFrEF (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction) (HCC) ♣ Severe obesity (BMI > = 40) (HCC) ♣ Acute on chronic HFrEF (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction) (HCC) Obesity peds (BMI >=95 percentile) + Chronic HFrEF (heart failure with reduced ejection fraction) (HCC) Obesity, pediatric, BMI 85th to less than 95th percentile for age ♣ Acute heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) (HCC) ♣ Obesity with body mass index (BMI) in 99th percentile for age in pediatric patient ♣ Acute on chronic heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) (HCC) CKD (chronic kidney disease) stage 1, GFR 90 ml/min or greater Chronic heart failure with preserved ejection fraction (HFpEF) (HCC) CKD (chronic kidney disease) stage 2, GFR 60-89 ml/min + COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease) with chronic bronchitis (HCC) CKD (chronic kidney disease) stage 3, GFR 30-59 ml/min (HCC) CKD (chronic kidney disease) stage 4, GFR 15-29 ml/min (HCC) ♣ Dependence on continuous supplemental oxygen Can pt be given oral contrast? Yes - by mouth, per protocol | Yes - route other than by mouth | No - not indicated per protocol | No - not indicated STAT Do they need oral contrast? No - Other (specify in comments) Pt needs creatinine level w/in 30 days of exam? (Diabetes managed w/ meds [optional], using metformin combinations, hist of renal disease [incl tumor, surg, kidney transplant, dialysis]) Do they need labs? Yes No Appropriate use of contrast per Radiologist? Do they need IV contrast? NO CONTRAST PER ORDER USE CONTRAST PER ORDER WITH AND WITHOUT CONTRAST PER ORDER

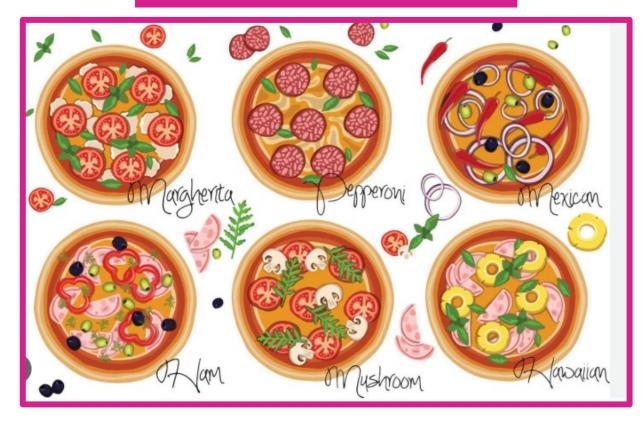
Understand what happens after the orders are placed.

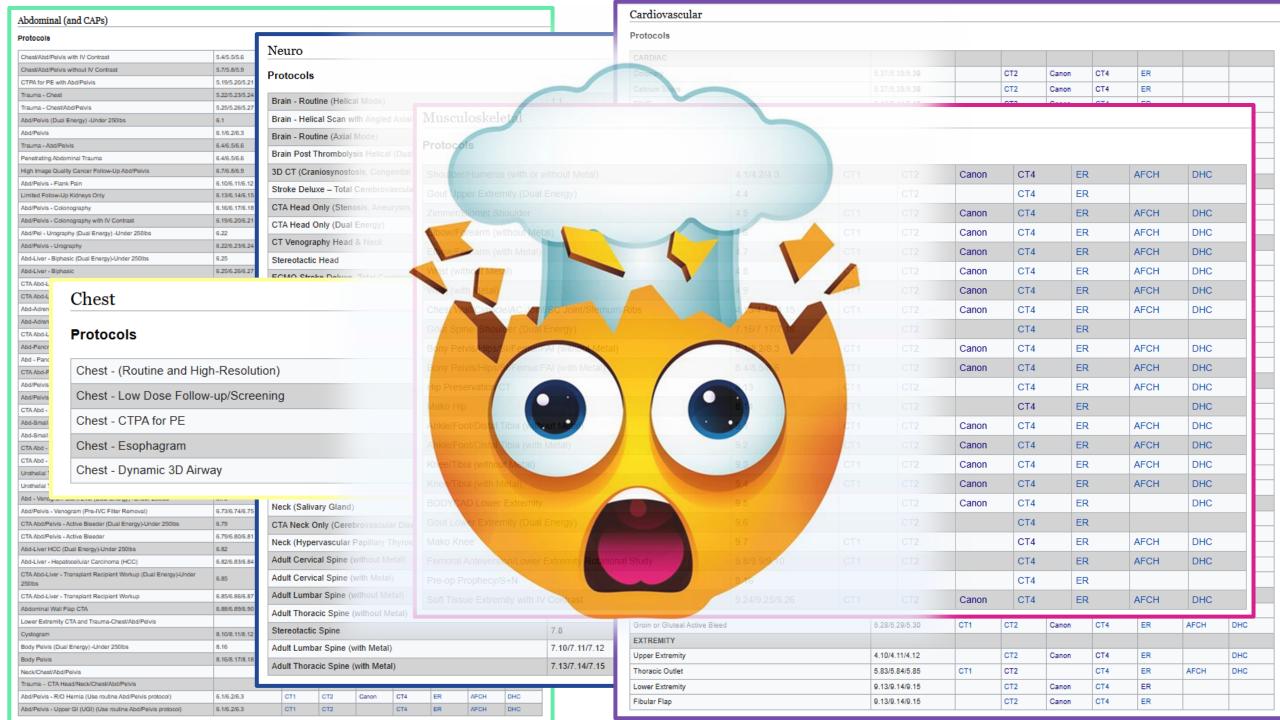
Abd/Pelvis (Dual Energy) -Under 250lbs Abd/Pelvis Trauma - Abd/Pelvis Penetrating Abdominal Trauma High Image Quality Cancer Follow-Up Abd/Pelvis Radiology then must choose Abd/Pelvis - Flank Pain what abdomen/pelvis protocol Limited Follow-Up Kidneys Only Abd/Pelvis - Colonography they need. This is based off the Abd/Pelvis - Colonography with IV Contrast patient's symptoms/chief Abd/Pel - Urography (Dual Energy) -Under 250lbs complaints that the ordering Abd/Pelvis - Urography Abd-Liver - Biphasic (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs provider provides. Abd-Liver - Biphasic CTA Abd-Liver - Triphasic (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs CTA Abd-Liver - Triphasic Abd-Adrenal Gland - Adenoma (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs Abd-Adrenal Gland - Adenoma CTA Abd-Liver - Donor Work-up Abd-Pancreas Cancer (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs Abd - Pancreas Cancer (Neoplasm Screening) CTA Abd-Pancreas - Transplant Abd/Pelvis - Kidney Tumor (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs Abd/Pelvis - Kidney Tumor CTA Abd - Renal Donor Abd-Small Bowel Enterography (Dual Energy) -Under 250lbs Abd-Small Bowel Enterography CTA Abd - Mesenteric Ischemia (Dual Energy)-Under 250lbs CTA Abd - Mesenteric Ischemia Urothelial Tumor Follow-Up (Dual Energy) -Under 250lbs

Urothelial Tumor Follow-up

Choosing the correct specialty pizza that the place has to offer.

No substitutions!





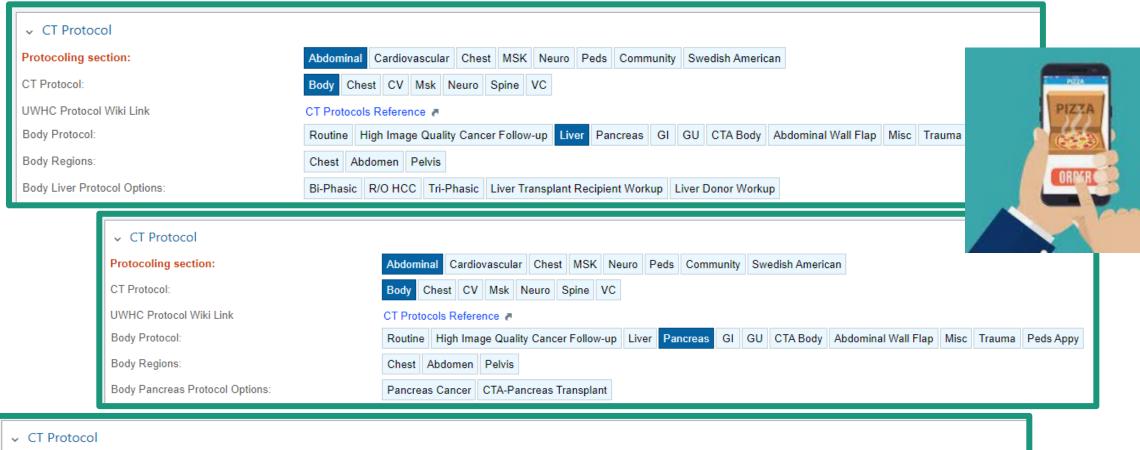
Understand how the CT orders are protocoled

Body Protocol Quick Guide

When in doubt, please ask/double check/call referring provider!

Protocol Name	Protocol Number	Indication(s)	Phases	Oral Contrast	Design Philosophy			
Chest/Abd/Pelvis with	5.4/5.5/5.6	Evaluate for adenopathy, abscess and Neoplasm, infection	Chest (with or without IV per protocol) & A/P (Portal Venous)	Oral	This protocol is most commonly applied to patients with neoplasm that may affect the entire torso, but is not expected to affect the head and neck.			
Chest/Abd/Pelvis without IV Contrast	5.7/5.8/5.9	Evaluate for adenopathy, abscess and Neoplasm, infection	Chest (without IV) & Oral		This scan is usually performed for the evaluation of tumor or other con Based off indication,			
CTPA for PE with Abd/Pelvis	5.19/5.20/5.21	Pulmonary Emboli and any intraabdominal pathology	Chest (CTA) & A/P (Portal Venous)	Oral	symptoms and history by ordering provider Radiology then picks the best suited protocol that will hopefully answer as many of those questions as			
Trauma - Chest	5.22/5.23/5.24	Emergency evaluation for aortic injury or organ disruption. Routine creatinine cut-off for IV contrast administration does not apply in a trauma.	СТА	None				
Trauma - Chest/Abd/Pelvis	5.25/5.26/5.27	Emergency evaluation for aortic injury or organ disruption. Routine creatinine cut-off for IV contrast administration does not apply in a trauma.	CTA Chest, Portal Venous A/P, Optional 7 min Delay through A/P	None				
Abd/Pelvis	6.1/6.2/6.3	Evaluate for abdominal pathology other than hypervascular tumors. Increasing Erythema, Abscess, infection, sepsis, Leukocytosis, Abdominal pain, distention, obstruction, Acute sided abdominal TTP, Fournier's gangrene, Pancreatitis (chronic or Necrotizing), Abdominal wall drainage, fistula, Nausea, vomiting, Chron's with acute pain/complication	Portal Venous	Oral				
Abd/Pelvis- Bariatric protocol	6.1/6.2/6.3	Post-Op Bariatric Surgery.	Without or Portal Venous	150 ml Oral	possible.			
Abd/Pelvis-Without	6.1/6.2/6.3	Used for Retroperitoneal Bleeds, or when IV contrast can not be given.	Without	Oral	For patients where it is contraindicated to get IV contrast.			
Trauma - Abd/Pelvis	6.4/6.5/6.6	Emergency evaluation for aortic injury or organ disruption. Routine creatinine cut-off for IV contrast administration does not apply in a trauma.	Portal Venous & Optional 7 min Delay	None	Emergency evaluation for traumatic organ disruption. This is usually reserved for a direct blow to the abdomen or low velocity MVA. Note: Routine creatinine cut-off for IV contrast administration does not apply in a trauma.			
Penetrating Abdominal Trauma	6.4/6.5/6.6	Emergency evaluation for penetrating injury to the abdomen (i.e. knife). Routine creatinine cut-off for IV contrast administration does not apply in a trauma.	Portal Venous	Rectal	If there is concern for bowel injury due to penetrating injury (like a knife wound), rectal contrast helps identify this. Otherwise the survey looks for any other traumatic injury that we would otherwise see on the standard trauma – abd/pelvis protocol.			

After using protocoling resources, the protocol is then entered into the CT order by Radiology (Technologist or Radiologist)

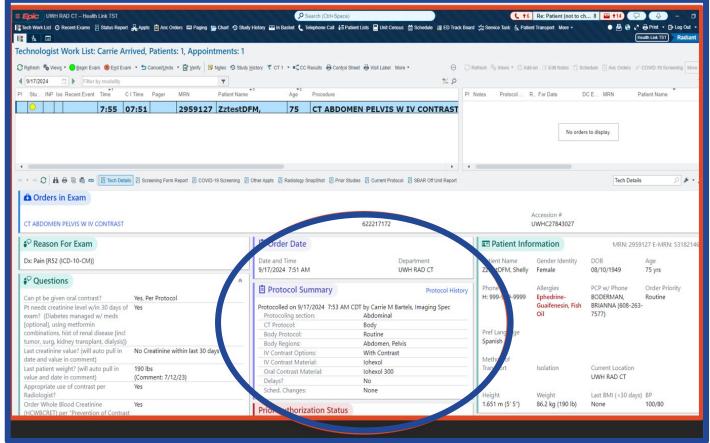




Pizza was food of choice → Picked a Pizza joint → A specialty pizza was picked → Now pizza is getting cooked



Order was placed → Radiology protocoled the order per patient symptoms → Patient gets scheduled for CT → Patient gets confirmation for CT scan date and time.



Understand Day of CT:

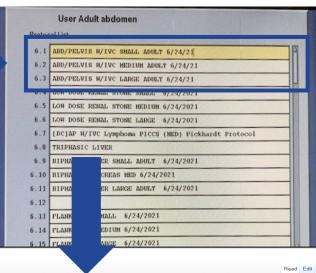
Day of technologist needs to

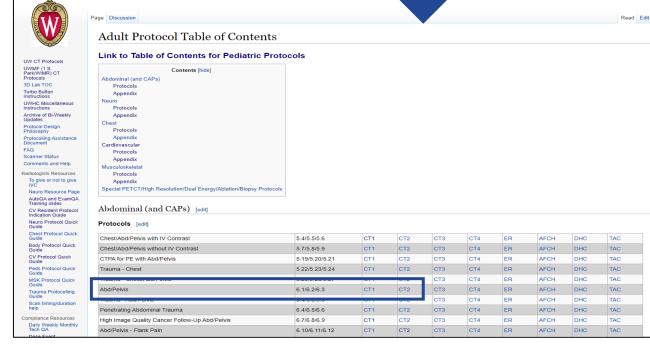
- Identify the protocol on the EMR
- Review protocol on resource page
- Choose correct protocol on scanner

Delivery driver must follow directions to find your house, to deliver you pizza









CT1 Abd/Pelvis 6.1/6.2/6.3

Contents [hide]

Clinical Instructions

Indication

Oral Contrast

Pre-Scan Instructions

IV Contrast: Select Option 1 or 2 - based on concentration available at your site

Option 1: IV Contrast Parameters 350 mgl/mL

Option 2: IV Contrast Parameters 300 mgl/mL

Field of View

Scan Description

Billing

Reformat Instructions

Reformats

Networking

Miscellaneous

Acquisition Parameters

Series 1, Scout

Series 2, Smart Prep

Series 2, Scan Phase

Series 2, Recons

Clinical Instructions

Indication

Evaluate for abdominal pathology other than hypervascular tumors.

Video for this protocol 🔐



Oral Contrast

Oral Contrast: Dilute (1) 20 ml cup of lohexol 300 mgl/mL in 800 ml clear liquid, flavoring may be added but no ice or carbonation.

Administer to Outpatients: 200mL every 15 minutes over one hour.

Administer to Inpatients: 200mL every 30 mins over two hours.

IV Contrast: Select Option 1 or 2 - based on concentration available at your site

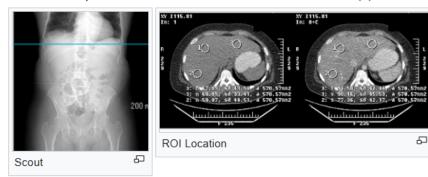
Option 1: IV Contrast Parameters 350 mgl/mL

Select the Ulrich Weight-Based Adult 3mL protocol which will load the following settings: Saline Test Bolus 3mL/sec Weight based volume 3mL/sec (see below) Saline Flush 50 mL 3mL/sec lohexol (Omnipaque) 350 mg/mL injection at a rate of 3 mL/sec

For sites without the Ulrich use Medrad p3T or refer to the weight based contrast tables included with the protocol booklet. Click here to access these tables

Scan Description

- Series 1 PA & lateral scout: from diaphragm through iliac crest or pubic symphysis
- Series 2 With IV Contrast. Scanned at approximately 70 seconds from the start of the injection, based on Smart Prep time/density graph. Start scan just above the diaphragm, end just below pubic symphysis. If no pelvis is ordered/ indicated, end scan at iliac crests.
 - Smart Prep- Monitor Phase: Center over the liver. Put ROI (3) in the liver. Threshold 50 Hounsfield units. No less than 60 and no more than 80 second delay.



Billing

CT Abdomen and/or Pelvis (however it was scanned) and contrast if used.

Reformat Instructions

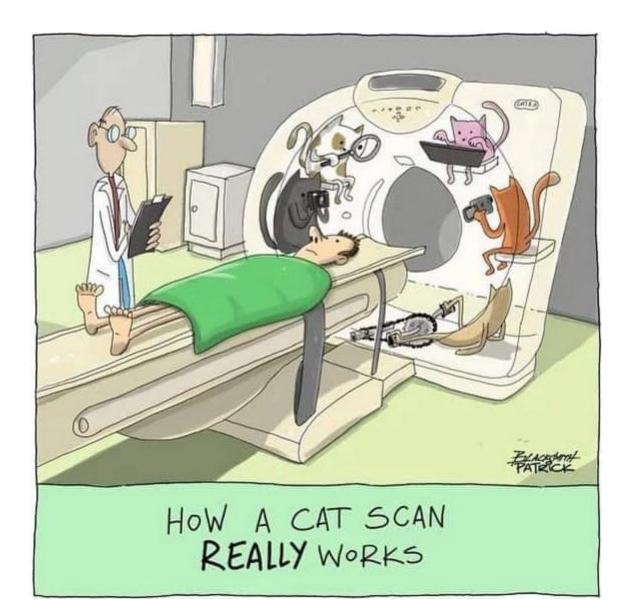
Use DMPR on THIN ST.

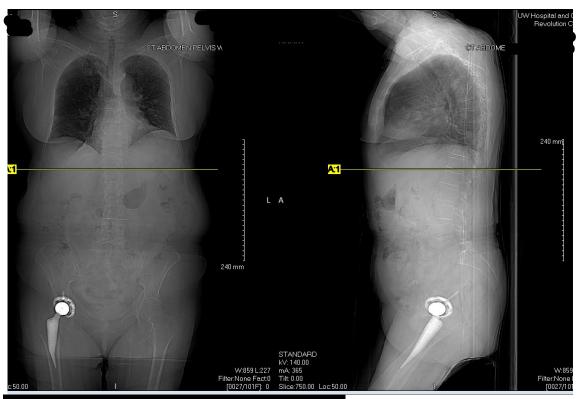
Reformats

Name	Source Series Name	DMPR or Manual	Type (MIP, Average, etc.)	WW/WL	Slice Thickness (mm)	Interval (mm)	Orientation
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CT Scan is completed



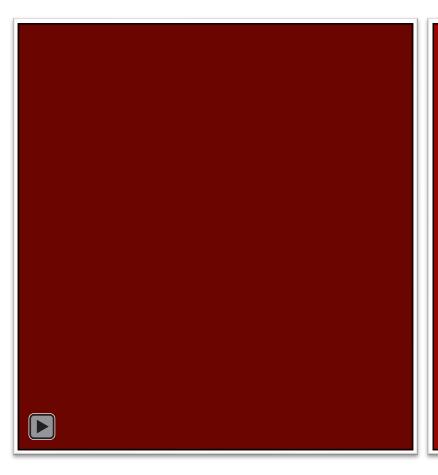


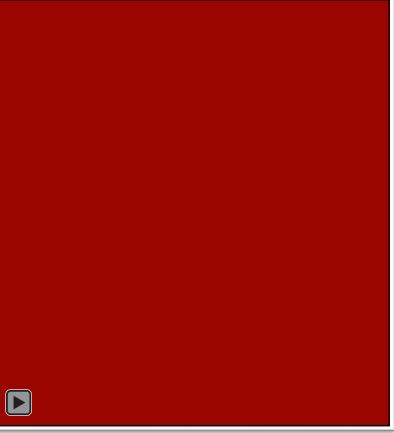


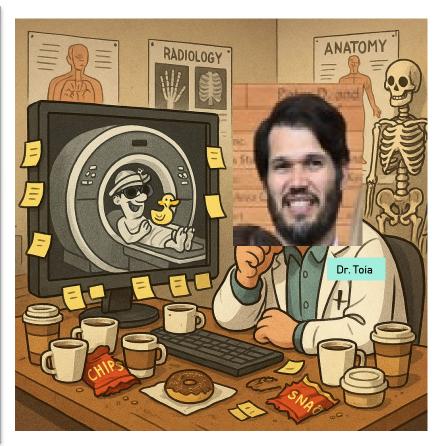


Post processing and Networking Images

- Patient is finished but Technologist must take the raw data and perform additional reformats or views for the Radiologist to assist in image review and interpretation.
- Images are then sent to PACS (Picture Archiving and Communication System). This is where the Radiologist view and interpret the images for you and your referring provider.

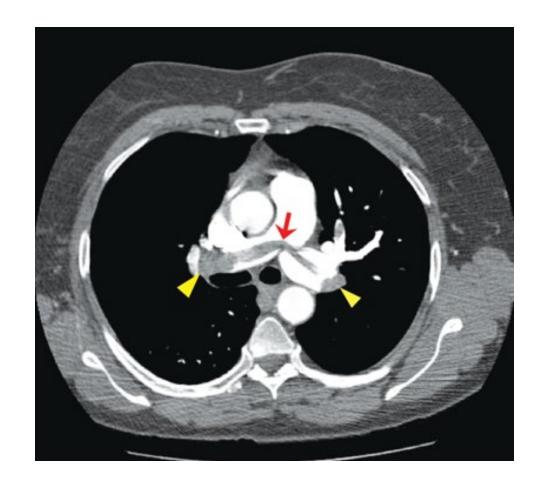


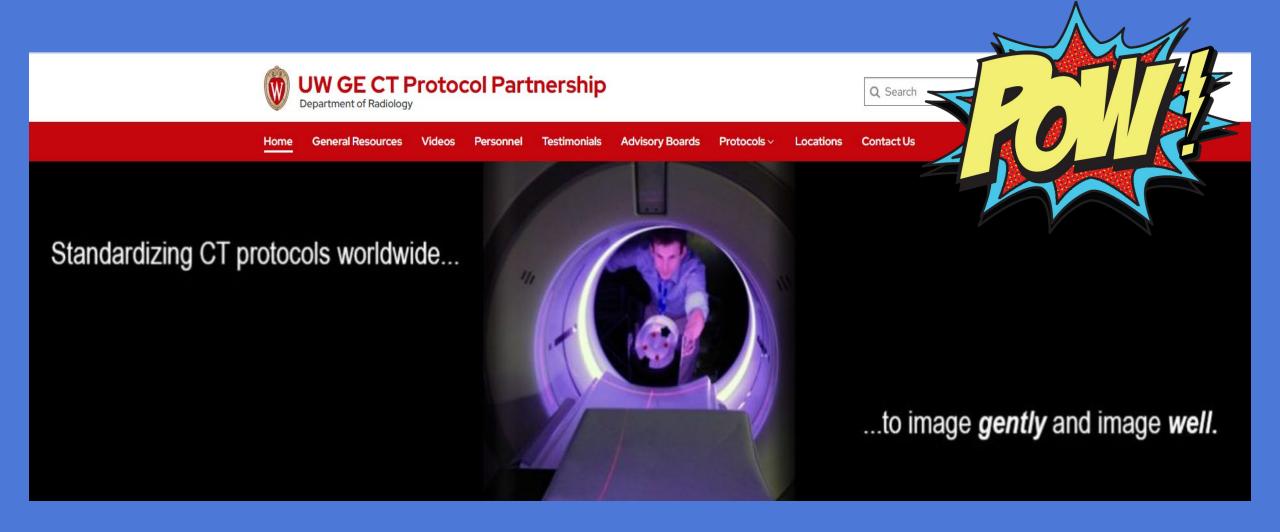




Example 1:

- 1. Patient presents to ED with Chest pain and abnormal blood work.
- 2. Based off patient's symptoms and lab work, Emergency Doctor enters an orderable: CT Angio Chest PE into the EMR (electronic medical records)
- 3. Order populates on Technologist and Radiologist worklist.
- 4. Orderable is then protocoled by Technologist or Radiologist.
- 5. Patient comes to CT department.
- 6. Technologist selects correct protocol on the console of the CT scanner.
- 7. CT is performed.
- 8. Raw data is post processed and sent to PACS
- 9. Radiologist reviews and interprets images.
- 10. Interpretations are entered into the EMR and available for Emergency Doctor to view.





https://uwgect.wiscweb.wisc.edu/

Next Up:

A Comprehensive Guide to Interventional CT: Technology, Workflow, & Dose Considerations

MARTIN WAGNER DR.SC.HUM

