

University of Utah Health Sciences Center  
Department of Radiology  
50 North Medical Drive, 1A71  
Salt Lake City, Utah 84132

Radiology Privilege Delineation

Name:

Date:

**Interventional Radiologists Only**

**Admitting Privileges** \_\_\_\_\_

**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, Cervicocerebral, 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 Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Calcaneus, toe(s)
- Radiologic Examination, Clavical and scapula
- Radiologic Examination, Elbow
- Radiologic Examination, Elbow Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Femur
- Radiologic Examination, Finger(s)
- Radiologic Examination, Foot
- Radiologic Examination, Forearm
- Radiologic Examination, Hand
- Radiologic Examination, Hip
- Radiologic Examination, Hip Arthrography
- 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 Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Shoulder
- Radiologic Examination, Shoulder Arthrography
- Radiologic Examination, Tibia and Fibia
- Radiologic Examination, Wrist
- Radiologic Examination, Wrist Arthrography

## **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
- Defecography
- 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, Cerebellopartite 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 combined 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
- Urethrocytography, Retrograde
- Urethrocytography, 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, Intraosseous
- 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 (Orthoroentgenogram, 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
  
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## **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

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  ECD
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  HMPAO
- $^{123}\text{I}$  Iodoamphetamine
- $^{201}\text{Tl}$  Chloride
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  DTPA
- $^{111}\text{In}$  DTPA
- $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG

### Cardiac

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$ -Labeled Red Cells
- $^{201}\text{Tl}$  Chloride
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sestamibi
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Teboroxime
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Tetrafosmin
- $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG

### Cisternography

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  DTPA
- $^{111}\text{In}$  DTPA

### Endocrine

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Pertechnetate
- $^{123}\text{I}$  Sodium Iodide
- $^{131}\text{I}$  MIBG
- $^{131}\text{I}$  Sodium Iodide
- $^{111}\text{In}$  Octreotide
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sestamibi

### Gastric

- $^{111}\text{In}$  DTPA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid

### G-I

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Pertechnetate
- $^{111}\text{In}$  DTPA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99m}\text{RBC}$ 's
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  MAA

### Infection

- $^{67}\text{Ga}$
- $^{111}\text{In}$  Oxine-labeled Leukocytes
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  HMPAO-Labeled Leukocytes
- $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG

### Liver-Spleen

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  MAA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Mebrofenin
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  HSA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  RBC's Denatured

### Lung

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  MAA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Microspheres
- $^{133}\text{Xe}$  Gas
- $^{133}\text{Xe}$  Saline
- $^{127}\text{Xe}$  Gas
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  DTPA Aerosol
- $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG

### Lymph Node

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Antimony Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid

### Musculoskeletal

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Pyrophosphate
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Methylene Diphosphonate
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Apcitide

### Renal

- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  DTPA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Glucoheptonate
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  DSMA
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  MAG 3
- $^{123}\text{I}$  Hippuran
- $^{131}\text{I}$  Hippuran
- $^{125}\text{I}$  Iothalamate
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Sulfur Colloid
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Pertechnetate

### Tumor

- $^{111}\text{In}$  Prostascint
- $^{67}\text{Ga}$  Citrate
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  Neotect
- $^{201}\text{Tl}$  Chloride
- $^{99m}\text{Tc}$  CEA-scan
- $^{111}\text{In}$  Oncoscint
- $^{18}\text{F}$ -FDG

## THERAPY

### Endocrine

- Graves, Multinodular Goiter
- Thyroid Cancer

### Hematology/Oncology

- <sup>32</sup>P
- <sup>89</sup>Sr
- <sup>153</sup>Sm

Acceptance into the Radiology Department implies completion of an ACGME accredited program, or its equivalent, in Radiology or Nuclear Medicine and is accorded practicing privileges in General Diagnostic Radiology or general Nuclear Medicine and therapy within the Department of Radiology. This includes the supervision and/or performance of imaging examinations of the soft tissues, head, neck, spine, thorax, abdomen, pelvic, extremities, and percutaneous aspiration or biopsy for diagnosis or therapy, as indicated below. In addition, this includes therapy with unsealed sources.

Definition and division of privileges reflect recognition that certain examinations have both a higher performance and interpretation risk which can be mitigated by specialized training and practiced implementation; however, in exigent circumstances, such "privileges" shall not proscribe the performance of such procedures by trained but "non-privileged" individuals.

For recognition of special competency and attainment of practicing privileges within the Department of Radiology in therapeutic and interventional procedures, the completion of six months of dedicated training or twelve months of supervised practical experience with such procedures is requisite. Such experience should be recorded under "Training" or "Work Experience" on an individual's curriculum vita.

- In-Patient Admission Privileges (For Interventional ONLY)

Applicant Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Department Chair: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### COMMITTEE/BOARD APPROVALS:

Credentials Committee: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Medical Board: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Hospital Board: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_