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# RADT-2650: INTERVENTIONAL AND SPECIAL IMAGING PROCEDURES

# **Cuyahoga Community College**

Viewing: RADT-2650: Interventional and Special Imaging Procedures

**Board of Trustees:** 

March 2023

**Academic Term:** 

Fall 2023

**Subject Code** 

RADT - Radiography

**Course Number:** 

2650

Title:

Interventional and Special Imaging Procedures

#### **Catalog Description:**

Study of sterile technique, infection control, interventional procedures and OSHA regulations as applicable to a breast imaging department.

# Credit Hour(s):

1

# Lecture Hour(s):

1

# Requisites

# **Prerequisite and Corequisite**

RADT-2610 Fundamentals of Mammography; and RADT-2620 Anatomy and Pathology of the Breast; and RADT-2630 Positioning Techniques for Breast Imaging, and RADT-2640 Physics of Mammography; and concurrent enrollment in RADT-2930 Mammography Applications.

#### **Outcomes**

# Course Outcome(s):

Comply with OSHA regulations by demonstrating sterile technique and appropriately completing patient records.

#### **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

# Objective(s):

- a. Illustrate sterile technique.
- b. Describe specimen handling and record keeping for pathologic analysis.

#### Course Outcome(s):

Discuss interventional/special procedures used to diagnose and treat breast cancer.

### **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

### Objective(s):

- a. Identify procedures used to diagnose breast cancer.
- b. Describe the treatment options for breast cancer.
- c. Identify the value of biomarkers and those specific to breast imaging modalities.
- d. Describe the uses of computer-aided detection for mammography images.

#### Course Outcome(s):

Define and describe from start to finish, a needle localization, core biopsy and stereotactic biopsy.

# **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

#### Objective(s):

- a. Define patient transport requirements pre-biopsy and post-biopsy.
- b. Describe continuous patient care from pre-biopsy and post-biopsy.
- c. Describe localization techniques
- d. Describe biopsy techniques.
- e. Describe specimen imaging guidelines.

#### Course Outcome(s):

Describe ductography, scintimammography, sentinel node mapping, digital breast tomosynthesis and MRI breast imaging.

#### **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

# Objective(s):

- a. Describe ductography (galactography).
- b. Discuss the potential benefits and use of nuclear medicine studies.
- c. Describe the basic theory of digital breast tomosynthesis including appropriate use.
- d. Discuss the potential benefits and use of abbreviated breast MRI.

# Course Outcome(s):

Develop a basic understanding of ultrasound and 3D ultrasound.

#### **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

# Objective(s):

- a. Describe correct patient positioning.
- b. Describe the basic components of sonographic equipment and display of image.
- c. Describe the sonographic appearance of breast anatomy
- d. Describe the use of ultrasound and 3D ultrasound.
- e. Correlate mammographic finding(s) with ultrasound.
- f. Identify basic bioeffects and patient safety concerns associated with sonography.
- g. Describe the importance of image labeling and components of precise location.
- h. Describe the potential benefits and use of breast elastography.

#### Course Outcome(s):

Discuss patient services and procedures offered in a breast imaging center.

# **Essential Learning Outcome Mapping:**

Not Applicable: No Essential Learning Outcomes mapped. This course does not require application-level assignments that demonstrate mastery in any of the Essential Learning Outcomes.

#### Objective(s):

- a. Discuss interventional/special procedures offered to patients.
- b. Discuss dual energy contrast digital mammography and its appropriate use.

#### Methods of Evaluation:

- a. Participation and discussion
- b. Written assignments
- c. Case studies
- d. Exams
- e. Quizzes
- f. Other methods deemed appropriate by department

#### **Course Content Outline:**

- a. General Information
  - i. Sterile technique
    - 1. Spread of infection
      - a. Exogenous
      - b. Endogenous
      - c. latrogenic
      - d. Nosocomial
    - 2. Preparation of local anesthetics, contrast media, etc.
    - 3. Patient allergies and alternative options
    - 4. Proper glove use
    - 5. Proper hand washing technique
    - 6. Sterile tray preparation
    - 7. Disposal of items
      - a. Items contaminated with blood
      - b. Regular waste basket items
  - ii. Localization terms
    - 1. Clock
    - 2. Quadrant
    - 3. Distance from nipple
    - 4. External landmarks
      - a. Axilla
      - b. Nipple
      - c. Inframammary fold
- b. Localization Modalities (definition, application and technique)
  - i. Mammography localization
  - ii. Stereotactic lesion localization
  - iii. Ultrasound localization
  - iv. MR localization
    - 1. MR safety issues for personnel
    - 2. MR appropriate equipment
- c. Interventional Procedures (definition, application and technique)
  - i. Cyst aspirations
  - ii. Fine-needle aspiration or biopsies
  - iii. Core biopsy
  - iv. Wire localization
  - v. Vacuum-assisted breast biopsy
  - vi. Galactography
    - 1. Alternative imaging procedures (e.g. breast MRI)
  - vii. Specimen imaging

- 1. Imaging guidelines
  - a. Core specimens
  - b. Surgical specimens
- d. Pathologic Analysis
  - i. Specimen handling
    - 1. Universal precautions
    - 2. Solutions
      - a. Saline
      - b. Formaldehyde
    - 3. Specimen labeling
  - ii. Record keeping
- e. Patient Care
  - i. Prebiopsy
    - 1. Knowledge of informed consent procedures
      - a. Use of 2 patient identifiers
      - b. Hard stop process
    - 2. Vital signs
    - 3. Explanation of procedure
    - 4. Time out
      - a. Verify correct procedure, patient and site
        - i. Proper documentation
          - 1. Date
          - 2. Time
          - 3. Presence of procedure team members
  - ii. During procedure
    - 1. Patient awareness
    - 2. Signs of vasovagal reaction and syncope
    - 3. Signs of allergic reactions to anesthesia
    - 4. Anxiety
  - iii. Post-biopsy
    - 1. Post-biopsy imaging for clip placement
    - 2. Post-biopsy pressure and wound dressing
    - 3. Knowledge of post-biopsy care instructions
    - 4. Follow-up with patient
- f. Diagnosis of Breast Carcinoma
  - i. Fine-needle aspiration
  - ii. Fine-needle biopsy
  - iii. Core biopsy
  - iv. Vacuum assisted breast biopsy
  - v. Surgical biopsy
  - vi. Other
  - vii. Correlation to mammographic findings
    - 1. Concordance
    - 2. Nonconcordance
- g. Treatment Options for Breast Cancer
  - i. Surgery
    - 1. Lumpectomy
    - 2. Partial mastectomy
    - 3. Simple mastectomy
    - 4. Modified radical mastectomy
    - 5. Prophylactic mastectomy
    - 6. Sentinel, axillary node and axillary dessection
    - 7. Clear surgical margins
  - ii. Reconstructive surgery
    - 1. Implant and tissue expander
    - 2. Tissue flap reconstruction methods
      - a. Transverse rectus abdominis myocutaneous (TRAM)
      - b. Deep inferior epigastric perforator (DIEP)
      - c. Superficial inferior epigastric artery (SIEA)
    - 3. Latissimus dorsi (LD) flap (back)

- 4. Gluteal artery perforator (GAP) (buttock)
- 5. Transverse upper gracilis (TUG) flap (inner thigh)
- iii. Radiation therapy
  - 1. Whole breast
  - 2. Focal
  - 3. Methods
- iv. Targeted therapy
  - 1. Molecular therapy
  - 2. Hormone and endocrine therapy
  - 3. Immunotherapy
  - 4. Gene therapy
- v. Interventional procedures
  - 1. Localization procedures
  - 2. Biopsy procedures
  - 3. Fine-needle aspiration or biopsy procedures
- vi. Other
- vii. Medical therapy
- viii. Chemotherapy
- ix. Nonsurgical interventions (e.g. ablation therapy)
- x. Pain management
- h. Computer-Aided Detection
  - i. Define
  - ii. Proper protocol for use
  - iii. Tool for mammography interpretation
- i. Digital Breast Tomosynthesis (DBT)
  - i. Define
  - ii. Theory of DBT
  - iii. Personnel training requirements (MQSA)

# Resources

American College of Radiology (ACR). ACR Mammography Manual. Reston, VA.

American Registry of Radiologic Technologists (ARRT). (Current) Content Specifications forMammography. St. Paul, MN. https://www.arrt.org/docs/default-source/discipline-documents/mammography/mammography-content-specifications.pdf? sfvrsn=8a6303fc\_8

American Society of Radiologic Technologists (ASRT). (Current) *Mammography Curriculum*, Albuquerque, NM. https://www.asrt.org/docs/default-source/educators/curriculum/mammography/2018-adopted-mammography-curriculum.pdf

Cardenosa, Gilda. (2017) Breast Imaging Companion, Philadelphia: Wolters-Kluwer.

Lille, Shelly L. Marshall, Wendy. (2019) Mammographic Imaging-A Practical Guide, Philadelphia: Wolters-Kluwer.

Peart, Olive. (2022) Lange Q and A: Mammography Examination, New York: McGraw-Hill.

Peart, Olive. (2022) Mammography and Imaging Prep: Program Review and Exam Prep, New York: McGraw-Hill.

# **Resources Other**

U. S. Department of Health and Human Services. Quality Determinants of Mammography Clinical Practice Guidelines

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