

## UIC Radiology 2 Year Repeating Core Curriculum Topics

Chest Imaging	<p>Chest 1: Anatomy including signs and terminology (consolidation, ground glass, nodule, etc.) ICU support devices and complications</p> <p>Chest 2: Infections: Pneumonia: community acquired, hospital acquired, immunocompromised/atypical/TB, Atelectasis/consolidation</p> <p>Chest 3: Tumors, Bronchiectasis, Tracheal diseases, Small airways (including infection and asthma; bronchiolitis obliterans/GVHD)</p> <p>Chest 4: Smoking related lung disease, COPD/emphysema, Smoking related ILD: RBILD, DIP, Pulmonary LCH, Vape lung, Silicosis/coal workers pneumoconiosis, Asbestos related lung disease/asbestosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, Lipoid pneumonia</p> <p>Chest 5: Lung cancer, Smoking related: small cell, squamous cell, Non-smoking related: adenocarcinoma (including low grade/in situ), Lung cancer screeners</p> <p>Chest 6: Cystic lung disease, LAM, LCH, LIP, PCP, Papillomatosis, Williams Cambell/Canada Cronkite</p> <p>Chest 7: ILD, Interstitial pneumonitis: UIP, NSIP, LIP, RBILD, COP, DIP, LIP, AIP</p> <p>Chest 8: Mediastinum</p> <p>Chest 9: Pleura: Mesothelioma, Mets, Empyema, Fibrous tumor of pleura, Chest wall, Rounded atelectasis</p> <p>Chest 10: Vascular: PEs/pulmonary arteries including pHTN, Acute aortic syndromes</p> <p>Chest 11: Trauma</p> <p>Chest 12: Cardiogenic/non-cardiogenic pulmonary edema</p> <p>Chest 13: Systemic and congenital diseases with thoracic manifestations, LAM (tuberous sclerosis), Marfan's, Poland's syndrome, Drug toxicity (especially amiodarone), Autoimmune/idiopathic, Sarcoid, scleroderma, CT-ILD, PAP, CEP, Swyer James, Pulmonary sequestration</p> <p>Chest 14: Pattern approach to diffuse lung disease, Restrictive versus obstructive, Alveolar versus interstitial, Upper vs. lower lobe, Nodule patterns</p>
Endocrine Imaging	<p>Endocrine 1: Adrenal Masses: Benign, Malignant, Infectious, Inflammatory, Hemorrhage</p> <p>Endocrine 2: Thyroid; Benign and Malignant Neoplasms</p>
GI Imaging	<p>GI 1: pharynx and esophagus (webs, strictures, rings, diverticula); Benign and Malignant masses</p> <p>GI 2: Stomach: benign and malignant masses, ulcers, polyps</p> <p>GI 3: Duodenum/small bowel</p> <p>GI 4: Colon/appendix</p> <p>GI 5: Pancreas-pancreatitis and ductal variants; cystic pancreatic lesions</p> <p>GI 6: Pancreas: solid pancreas lesions, Neuroendocrine tumors</p> <p>GI 7: Biliary Tract-emergent biliary conditions, cholangiocarcinoma</p> <p>GI 8: Hepatocellular disease, cirrhosis, HCC-LiRADS</p> <p>GI 9: Non-HCC liver disease; solitary liver lesions and infiltrative processes</p> <p>GI 10: Peritoneum/Retroperitoneum</p> <p>GI 11: Spleen</p> <p>GI 12: Multisystem: Trauma, Hernia, acute abdomen, SBO</p> <p>GI 13: Technique-Protocols: liver, renal, pancreas</p>
GU Imaging	<p>GU 1: Uterus-benign and malignant masses, infection</p> <p>GU 2: Cervix/Vagina-benign and malignant masses; Infection, cysts</p> <p>GU 3: Congenital uterine anomalies and associations</p> <p>GU 4: Ovaries/Fallopian tubes-benign and malignant lesions</p>

	<p>GU 5: Testes-benign and malignant masses; torsion, infection</p> <p>GU 6: Prostate-benign and malignant tumors, infection/inflammation</p> <p>GU 7: Kidney-benign tumors, renal cysts (Bosniak classification)</p> <p>GU 8: Kidney-Malignant tumors and staging</p> <p>GU 9: Kidney- infection/inflammatory processes, Trauma</p> <p>GU 10: Kidney-Transplant imaging, congenital anomalies</p> <p>GU 11: Ureters/Bladder-benign and malignant tumors, infections/inflammatory processes</p> <p>GU 12: Retroperitoneum/Vascular</p>
MSK Imaging	<p>MSK 1: Trauma</p> <p>MSK 2: Soft tissue tumors</p> <p>MSK 3: Malignant bone tumors (Osteosarcoma, Chondrosarcoma, MM, Mets)</p> <p>MSK 4: Benign bone tumors</p> <p>MSK 5: Tumor like bone lesions</p> <p>MSK 6: Metabolic bone disease; hematologic disorders</p> <p>MSK 7: OA, Inflammatory/Crystal arthropathy</p> <p>MSK 8: Extremity MRI (Elbow, Wrist/Hand)</p> <p>MSK 9: Shoulder MRI</p> <p>MSK 10: Knee/Hip MRI</p> <p>MSK 11: Joint infections</p> <p>MSK 12: Post op imaging/Prosthesis</p>
Cardiac Imaging	<p>Cardiac 1: Valve disease</p> <p>Cardiac 2: Myocardial disease (Infarcts, cardiomyopathy, myocarditis)</p> <p>Cardiac 3: Pericardial disease</p> <p>Cardiac 4: Vascular (artery, vein, pulmonary arteries); Vasculitis</p> <p>Cardiac 5: Coronary artery anatomy</p> <p>Cardiac 6: Cardiac masses</p> <p>Cardiac 7: Cardiac devices</p> <p>Cardiac 8: Congenital heart disease</p>
Reproductive System Imaging	<p>RP1: Reproductive 1: First trimester US and complications</p> <p>RP2: Reproductive 2: 2nd/3rd trimester US and anomalies, multiple gestations</p>
Neuroradiology	<p>NR 1 Normal anatomy</p> <p>NR 2 Inherited white matter disease</p> <p>NR 3 Neurodegenerative disorders</p> <p>NR 4 Intracranial Infections</p> <p>NR 5 Non-infectious inflammatory processes</p> <p>NR 6 MS/Demyelination</p> <p>NR 7 Neurocutaneous syndromes</p> <p>NR 8 Cyst/Hydrocephalus</p> <p>NR 9 Tumor and Tumor like conditions part 1</p> <p>NR 10 Tumor and Tumor like conditions Part 2</p> <p>NR 11 Trauma</p> <p>NR 12 Aneurysms and Intracranial Hematomas</p> <p>NR 13 Vascular Malformations</p> <p>NR 14 Stroke</p> <p>NR 15 Intro to Spine imaging</p> <p>NR 16 Degenerative Spine</p> <p>NR 17 Infectious/Inflammatory Diseases of the spine</p> <p>NR 18 Tumor and tumor like lesions of the spine</p>

	<p>NR 19 Cervical Spine trauma</p> <p>NR 20 T/L spine trauma</p> <p>NR 21 Cystic lesions of the neck</p> <p>NR 22 Sellar/parasellar lesions</p> <p>NR 23 Suprahyoid neck</p> <p>NR 24 Infrahyoid neck</p> <p>NR 25 Larynx and hypopharynx: anatomy and pathology</p> <p>NR 26 Cranial nerves (ASNR)</p> <p>NR 27 Orbital infection and inflammation</p> <p>NR28 Temporal bone part 1</p> <p>NR 29 Temporal bone part 2</p> <p>NR 30 Lymph nodes and levels</p> <p>NR 31 Facial trauma (ASNR)</p> <p>NR 32 Pulsatile tinnitus lesions</p> <p>NR 33 Salivary gland tumors</p>
Breast Imaging	<p>BR 1: Introduction</p> <p>BR 2: Tomosynthesis</p> <p>BR 3: Post surgical Breast</p> <p>BR 4: Breast MRI</p> <p>BR 5: Mammography and Diagnostic Breast Imaging</p> <p>BR 6: US 1</p> <p>BR 7: US 2</p> <p>BR 8: High Risk lesions</p> <p>BR 9: Breast Interventions</p> <p>BR 10: MQSA</p> <p>BR 11: Rad/Path Correlation</p>
Nuclear Medicine	<p>NM 1: Cardiac Imaging</p> <p>NM 2: Hepatobiliary Imaging</p> <p>NM 3: GI bleed/Meckel scan</p> <p>NM 4: MSK imaging (infection, prosthesis); benign and malignant bone tumors</p> <p>NM 5: Neuro (Dementia, Tumor imaging, Seizures)</p> <p>NM 6: Peds</p> <p>NM 7: Endocrine (Thyroid, MIBG, Octreotide)</p> <p>NM 8: Lung Imaging in NM</p> <p>NM 9: Renal-perfusion and function; MAG3; Diuretic imaging</p> <p>NM 10: Radiotracers</p> <p>NM 11: Technique/Physics</p> <p>NM 12-15: RISE, Safety</p>
Noninterpretive Skills	<p>NIS 1: Core elements of Professionalism</p> <p>NIS 2: Quality and Safety</p> <p>NIS 3: Quality and Safety applications</p> <p>NIS 4: MR Safety</p> <p>NIS 5: IV contrast</p> <p>NIS 6: Reimbursement</p> <p>NIS 7: Malpractice/Risk Management</p>
Interventional Radiology	<p>IR1: Drainage</p> <p>IR2: Blunt Abdominal Trauma</p> <p>IR3: UAE</p>

	<p>IR4: Dialysis - Basics  IR5: TIPS  IR6: BRTO  IR7: Approach to HCC  IR8: Vertebroplasty/Kyphoplasty  IR9: DVT/Venous Thrombolysis  IR10: PE Thrombolysis  IR11: Urinary  IR12: Transplant Interventions  IR13: Biliary  IR14: IVC Filter Placement/Retrieval  IR15: Venous Access and Devices  IR16: GI Bleeding  IR17: Enteral Nutrition  IR18: Visceral Aneurysms/Mesenteric Ischemia  IR19: Biopsy  IR20: PAD/Aortic  IR21: Pulmonary AVM/Bronchial Artery Embolization</p>
<p>Dr. Keith Thulborn  Neuroradiology Infrastructure Lectures</p>	<p>KT1: The Professional Neuroradiology Report -A process of connecting eye searches to vocabulary.  KT2: Understanding the Origins of Universe &amp; the MR Image in three steps. Part 1  KT3: Understanding the Origins of Universe &amp; the MR Image in three steps. Part 2  KT4: Understanding the Origins of Universe &amp; the MR Image in three steps. Part 3  KT5: The Magnetic Properties of Biological Tissues – Magnetic Susceptibility is the life blood of MR imaging – not artifact (Hemorrhage in the brain)  KT6: Using Magnetic Susceptibility for Clinical Interpretation (Perfusion and Function).  KT7: Where do X-rays come from? The Bremsstrahlung and Beams of the CT Examination</p>
<p>Dr. Zhou’s Lectures</p>	<p>MRI Physics 1  MRI Physics 2  MRI Physics 3</p>
<p>Research</p>	<p>UIC research overview  Works in Progress  Writing a case report  Works in Progress  Clinical study design  Works in Progress  Reviewing papers  Writing a paper  Basic statistics  Writing IRB applications  Presenting at meetings  Beginning an academic career  Radiology Resident Presentation Forum  Getting research funding</p>