

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</p>
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	<p>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>
<p>Endocrine Imaging</p>	<p>Endocrine 1: Adrenal Masses: Benign, Malignant, Infectious, Inflammatory, Hemorrhage</p> <p>Endocrine 2: Thyroid; Benign and Malignant Neoplasms</p>
<p>GI Imaging</p>	<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>
<p>GU Imaging</p>	<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>

<p>MSK Imaging</p>	<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>
<p>Cardiac Imaging</p>	<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>
<p>Reproductive System Imaging</p>	<p>RP1: Reproductive 1: First trimester US and complications.</p> <p>RP2: Reproductive 2: 2nd/3rd trimester US and anomalies, multiple gestations.</p>
<p>Neuroradiology</p>	<p>NR 1 Neuroradiology in ED, trauma, brain herniations, hydrocephalus</p> <p>NR 2 Subarachnoid hemorrhage, imaging, follow-up</p> <p>NR 3 Intracranial parenchymal hemorrhage: types, etiologies, MR appearance</p> <p>NR 4 Stroke imaging protocols and interpretation</p> <p>NR 5 Vascular lesions. Vascular malformations, aneurysms, vasculitis and vasculopathy (primary CNS vasculitis, RCVS, Moyamoya)</p> <p>NR 6 Intracranial Infections</p> <p>NR 7 Demyelinating Disorders</p> <p>NR 8 Intracranial Tumors- Extra-axial</p>

NR 9 Intracranial Tumors- Intra-axial

NR 10 Treatment related changes vs recurrence in brain tumors

NR 11 Aging brain and dementia patterns

NR 12 Imaging in seizures

NR 13 Sellar /parasellar lesions

NR 14 Spine trauma

NR 15 Degenerative spine

NR 16 Infectious/inflammatory diseases of the spine

NR 17 Tumor and tumor like lesions of the spine

NR 18 Cystic lesions of the neck

	<p>NR 19 Suprahyoid neck</p> <p>NR 20 Infrahyoid neck</p> <p>NR 21 Lymph nodes and levels</p> <p>NR 22 Orbital lesions</p> <p>NR 23 Temporal bone</p> <p>NR 24 Skull base and craniovertebral junction</p>
Breast Imaging	<p>BR 1: BIRADS.</p> <p>BR 2: Screening mammography.</p> <p>BR 3: Diagnostic workups:</p> <p>BR 4: MG 1.</p> <p>BR 5: MG 2.</p> <p>BR 6: US 1.</p> <p>BR 7: US 2.</p> <p>BR 8: Breast MRI.</p> <p>BR 9: Breast US intervention.</p> <p>BR 10: Breast Stereo Intervention.</p> <p>BR 11: Breast MRI Interventions.</p> <p>BR 12: High Risk lesions, Rad/Path correlation:</p>

<p>Nuclear Medicine</p>	<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: PET</p> <p>NM 13: RISE, Safety 2</p>
<p>Pediatrics</p>	<p>Peds 1: Peds Anatomy</p> <p>Peds 2: Peds CNS</p> <p>Peds 3: Peds Cardiac</p> <p>Peds 4: Peds MSK</p> <p>Peds 5: Peds GU</p> <p>Peds 6: Pediatric Syndromes</p>

<p>Noninterpretive Skills</p>	<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>
<p>Interventional Radiology</p>	<p>IR1: Drainage</p> <p>IR2: Blunt Abdominal Trauma</p> <p>IR3: UAE</p>
	<p>IR4: Dialysis - Basics</p> <p>IR5: TIPS</p> <p>IR6: BRTO</p> <p>IR7: Approach to HCC</p> <p>IR8: Vertebroplasty/Kyphoplasty</p> <p>IR9: DVT/Venous</p>

	<p>Thrombolysis</p> <p>IR10: PE Thrombolysis</p> <p>IR11: Urinary</p> <p>IR12: Transplant Interventions</p> <p>IR13: Biliary</p> <p>IR14: IVC Filter Placement/Retrieval</p> <p>IR15: Venous Access and Devices</p> <p>IR16: GI Bleeding</p> <p>IR17: Enteral Nutrition</p> <p>IR18: Visceral Aneurysms/Mesenteric Ischemia</p> <p>IR19: Biopsy</p> <p>IR20: PAD/Aortic</p> <p>IR21: Pulmonary AVM/Bronchial Artery Embolization</p>
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Physics	<p>P1: Fluoro, IR.</p> <p>P2: CT 1.</p> <p>P3: CT 2.</p> <p>P4: US 1.</p> <p>P5: US 2.</p>
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P4: Nuclear Medicine 1.

P5: Nuclear Medicine 2.

P6: MRI 1.

P7: MRI 2.

P8: Breast imaging physics.