



CT Urogram/IVP CT Abdomen + Pelvis WO W – Three Phase & NC.Split Delay

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In accordance with the ALARA principle, TRA policies and protocols promote the utilization of radiation dose reduction techniques for all CT examinations. For scanner/protocol combinations that allow for the use of automated exposure control and/or iterative reconstruction algorithms while maintaining diagnostic image quality, those techniques can be employed when appropriate. For examinations that require manual or fixed mA/kV settings as a result of individual patient or scanner/protocol specific factors, technologists are empowered and encouraged to adjust mA, kV or other scan parameters based on patient size (including such variables as height, weight, body mass index and/or lateral width) with the goals of reducing radiation dose and maintaining diagnostic image quality.

If any patient at a TRA-MINW outpatient facility requires CT re-imaging, obtain radiologist advice prior to proceeding with the exam.

The following document is an updated CT protocol for all of the sites at which TRA-MINW is responsible for the administration, quality, and interpretation of CT examinations.

Include for ALL exams

- Scout: Send all scouts for all cases
- **Reformats**: Made from *thinnest* **source** acquisition
 - o Scroll Display
 - Axial recons Cranial to caudal
 - Coronal recons Anterior to posterior
 - Sagittal recons Right to left
 - o Chest reformats should be in separate series from Abdomen/Pelvis reformats, where applicable
- kVp
- o 100 @ <=140lbs
- o 120 @ >140lbs
- mAs
 - o Prefer: Quality reference mAs for specific exam, scanner and patient size
 - o Auto mAs, as necessary





CT Abdomen + Pelvis WO W – Three Phase

Indication: Age \geq 50 years with hematuria (microscopic or macroscopic), evaluate or follow-up urothelial tumor (urology orders), evaluate for upper tract disease with known bladder cancer

Patient Position: Supine, feet down with arms above head

Scan Range (CC z-axis): 1 cm above diaphragm through lesser trochanter

Prep: No solids (liquids OK) for 3 hours prior to examination

• Note: Okay to continue examination if prep is incomplete or not done

Oral Contrast: None

IV Contrast:

Please note patients less than 250 lbs receive a different IV contrast volume than patients who weight 250 lbs or more.

Patients <250 lbs – 100 total contrast volume:

IV Contrast and Delay/Timing:

- 1. 2-3 glasses of PO water prior to scan
- 2. Scan CT Abd Pel WO
- 3. 100 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec
- 4. Wait 90 seconds
- 5. Scan CT Abd Pel W (nephrographic = 90 sec delay)
- 6. Wait 7.5 minutes
- 7. Scan CT Abd Pel W (delay = 9 min delay)





Patients >=250 lbs - 150cc total contrast volume:

IV Contrast and Delay/Timing:

- 1. 2-3 glasses of PO water prior to scan
- 2. Scan CT Abd Pel WO
- 3. 150 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec
- 4. Wait 90 seconds
- 5. Scan CT Abd Pel W (nephrographic = 90 sec delay)
- 6. Wait 7.5 minutes
- 7. Scan CT Abd Pel W (delay = 9 min delay)

Acquisitions: 3 for most (1 non-contrast + 2 post-contrast), 4 if added additional delay

- Non-contrast
 - NOTE: If CT Abd/Pel WO (CT KUB) has been performed <u>on the same scanner within 30 days</u>, check with the radiologist to see if it needs to be repeated; otherwise, should perform noncon
- Nephrographic Phase: 90 second delay
- **Delay Phase**: 9 minute delay
- Optional added delay: Technologists can decide to do an additional delayed acquisition if ureters are inadequately opacified on delayed phase, but must check with radiologist to ensure delay is necessary prior to acquisition
 - Delay timing: approximately 5 minutes after acquisition of 9 minute delay phase
 - Same reconstructions as Delay Phase (see below)

Series + Reformats:

- 1. Non-contrast
 - a. Axial 2-2.5 mm ST kernel
- 2. Nephrographic Phase (90 sec delay)
 - a. Axial 2-2.5 mm ST kernel
 - b. Coronal 2 mm ST kernel
 - c. Sagittal 2 mm ST kernel
 - d. Send thinnest source axial recons ST kernel to PACS
- 3. Delay Phase (9 min delay)
 - a. Axial 2-2.5 mm ST kernel
 - b. Coronal 2 mm ST kernel
 - c. Sagittal 2 mm ST kernel
 - d. Coronal ST MIP 5 x 2 mm
 - e. Send thinnest source axial recons ST kernel to PACS

***Machine specific protocols are included below for reference





Machine specific recons (axial ranges given above for machine variability):

*Soft tissue (ST) Kernel, machine-specific thickness (axial):

- GE = 2.5 mm
- Siemens = 2 mm
- Toshiba = 2 mm

Source(s): https://www.acr.org/~/media/E690CB12905B44788B9E4175D68B5C07.pdf

CT Urogram/IVP CT Abdomen + Pelvis WO W – NC.Split Delay

Indication: Age < 50 years with hematuria (microscopic or macroscopic)

Patient Position: Supine, feet down with arms above head

Scan Range (CC z-axis): 1 cm above diaphragm through lesser trochanter

Prep: No solids (liquids OK) for 3 hours prior to examination

• Note: Okay to continue examination if prep is incomplete or not done

Oral Contrast: None

IV Contrast:

Please note patients less than 250 lbs receive a different IV contrast volume than patients who weight 250 lbs or more.

Patients <250 lbs – 100 total contrast volume: IV Contrast and Delay/Timing:

- 1. 2-3 glasses of water prior to scan
- 2. Scan CT Abd Pel WO
- 3. 50 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec
- 4. Wait 7 minutes
- 5. 50 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec





- 6. Wait 120 seconds
- 7. Scan CT Abd Pel W (combined excretory/nephrographic scan at 2 min post second injection)

Patients >=250 lbs - 150cc total contrast volume:

IV Contrast and Delay/Timing:

- 1. 2-3 glasses of water prior to scan
- 2. Scan CT Abd Pel WO
- 3. 75 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec
- 4. Wait 7 minutes
- 5. 75 mL Isovue 370 @ 2 mL/sec
- 6. Wait 120 seconds
- 7. Scan CT Abd Pel W (combined excretory/nephrographic scan at 2 min post second injection)

Acquisitions: 2 for most (1 non-contrast + 1 post-contrast); 3 if added delay (1 non-contrast + 2 post-contrast)

8. Non-contrast

- a. NOTE: If CT Abd/Pel WO (CT KUB) has been performed <u>on the same scanner within 30 days</u>, check with the radiologist to see if it needs to be repeated; otherwise, should perform noncon
- 9. Split Delay Phase (nephrographic/excretory): 2 min post second injection
 - a. **Added delay:** Technologists can decide to do an additional delayed acquisition if ureters are inadequately opacified, but must check with radiologist to ensure delay is necessary prior to acquisition
 - *i.* Delay timing: approximately 5 minutes after acquisition of split-delay phase
 - ii. Same reconstructions as Split Delay Phase (see below)

Series + Reformats:

- 10. Non-contrast
 - a. Axial 2-2.5 mm ST kernel
- 11. Split Delay Phase (Nephrographic/Excretory)
 - a. Axial 2-2.5 mm ST kernel
 - b. Coronal 2 mm ST kernel
 - c. Coronal ST MIP 5 x 2 mm
 - d. Sagittal 2 mm ST kernel
 - e. Send thinnest source axial recons ST kernel to PACS
- 3. If additional delay acquired
 - a. Axial 0.625 mm or equivalent (0.5-1.5 mm, thinnest possible recon)

***Machine specific protocols are included below for reference

Machine specific recons (axial ranges given above for machine variability):

*Soft tissue (ST) Kernel, machine-specific thickness (axial):

- 12. GE = 2.5 mm
- 13. Siemens = 2 mm
- 14. Toshiba = 2 mm

Source(s): https://www.acr.org/~/media/E690CB12905B44788B9E4175D68B5C07.pdf

General Comments

NOTE:





Use of IV contrast is preferred for most indications <u>aside from</u>: pulmonary nodule follow-up, HRCT, lung cancer screening, and in patients with a contraindication to iodinated contrast (see below).

Contrast Relative Contraindications

- Severe contrast allergy: anaphylaxis, laryngospasm, severe bronchospasm
 - If there is history of severe contrast allergy to IV contrast, avoid administration of oral contrast
 - Acute kidney injury (AKI): Creatinine increase of greater than 30% over baseline
 - Reference hospital protocol (creatinine cut-off may vary)
 - Chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 4 or 5 (eGFR < 30 mL/min per 1.73 m²) NOT on dialysis
 - Reference hospital protocol

Contrast Allergy Protocol

- Per hospital protocol
- Discuss with radiologist as necessary

Hydration Protocol

• For eGFR 30-45 mL/min per 1.73 m²: Follow approved hydration protocol

IV Contrast (where indicated)

- Isovue 370 is the default intravenous contrast agent
 - See specific protocols for contrast volume and injection rate
- If Isovue 370 is unavailable:
 - Osmolality 350-370 (i.e., Omnipaque 250): Use same volume as Isovue 370
 - Osmolality 380-320 (i.e., Isovue 300, Visipaque): Use indicated volume + 25 mL (not to exceed 125 mL total contrast)

Oral Contrast

- Dilutions to be performed per site/hospital policy (unless otherwise listed)
- Volumes to be given per site/hospital policy (unless otherwise listed)
- TRA-MINW document is available for reference if necessary (see website)

Brief Summary

- <u>Chest only</u>
 - ✓ Chest W, Chest WO
 - ✓ CTPE
 - ✓ HRCT
 - ✓ Low Dose Screening/Nodule
 - o None
- Pelvis only
 - ✓ Pelvis W, Pelvis WO
 - o Water, full instructions as indicated





- Routine, excluding chest only and pelvis only
 - ✓ Abd W, Abd WO
 - ✓ Abd/Pel W, Abd/Pel WO
 - ✓ Chest/Abd W, Chest/Abd WO
 - ✓ Chest/Abd/Pel W, Chest/Abd/Pel WO
 - ✓ Neck/Chest/Abd/Pel W, Neck/Chest Abd Pel WO
 - ✓ CTPE + Abd/Pel W
 - o TRA-MINW offices: Dilute Isovue-370
 - Hospital sites:
 - ED: Water, if possible
 - Inpatient: prefer Dilute Isovue 370
 - Gastrografin OK if Isovue unavailable
 - Avoid Barium (Readi-Cat)
 - FHS/MHS Outpatient: Gastrografin and/or Barium (Readi-Cat)
- <u>Multiphase abdomen/pelvis</u>
 - ✓ Liver, pancreas
 - o Water, full instructions as indicated
 - ✓ Renal, adrenal
 - o None
- <u>CTA abdomen/pelvis</u>
 - ✓ Mesenteric ischemia, acute GI bleed, endograft
 - o Water, full instructions as indicated
- Enterography
 - o Breeza, full instructions as indicated
- Esophogram
 - o Dilute Isovue 370, full instructions as indicated
- <u>Cystogram, Urogram</u>
 - o None
- Venogram
 - o Water, full instructions as indicated