

# ULTRASOUND REFERENCE CHART: What to Order and When

Questions? Call and ask to speak  
with our Radiologists 775-323-5083

CLINICAL INDICATIONS	WHAT TO ORDER
<b>NECK</b>	
Hypo/Hyperthyroid, Nodules, Enlargement, Goiter	US-Thyroid
<b>SOFT TISSUE NECK</b>	
Lymph Nodes, Pain or Mass in Neck (Not Related to Thyroid), Sialolithiasis (Salivary Gland Stones)	US-Soft Tissue Neck
Hyperparathyroidism	US-Parathyroid *(Consider CT Angiogram)
Palpable Lump Near Parotid	US-Parotid (MRI Superior if not contraindicated)
<b>BREAST</b>	
Breast Cancer Screening, Dense Breast Tissue (No Symptoms Present i.e. No Lumps, Pain, Discharge, etc.)	Automated Breast US (ABUS)
Lumps, Breast Pain, Breast Redness, Nipple Discharge, Abnormal Mammo Findings (Any or All Physical Symptoms)	US- Breast (Left, Right or Bilateral) with Diagnostic Mammo (If Over Age 30)
<b>ABDOMEN</b>	
Jaundice, Nausea & Vomiting, Abdominal Pain, Elevated Liver Function Tests, Hepatitis, Cirrhosis	US-Abdomen Complete
RUQ Pain, Evaluate Liver, Evaluate Gallbladder	US-Abdomen Limited
<b>ABDOMINAL DOPPLER</b>	
Evaluate Transjugular Intrahepatic Portosystemic Shunt (TIPS), Budd-Chiari Syndrome, Portal Vein Dysfunction	US-Abdomen Liver Doppler
Evaluate Mesenteric Vessels/Celiac Disease	US-Abdomen with Doppler
<b>RENAL</b>	
Hematuria, Back or Flank Pain, Hydronephrosis, Renal Calculi (Stones), Renal Mass	US-Renal
Uncontrolled Hypertension, Renal Artery Stenosis	US-Renal Doppler
<b>PELVIS</b>	
Pelvic Pain, Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding, Irregular Menses, IUD Placement, Ovarian Cyst Evaluation, Adnexal Mass, Non-Palpable Fibroids, Post-Menopausal Bleeding. <i>Images Uterus, Endometrium, Cervix, Ovaries &amp; Adnexa.</i> <b>NO BLADDER PREP</b>	US-Pelvis Endovaginal
Pelvic Mass or Enlarged Uterus with Palpable Fibroids, Minor Patient (Not Sexually Active), Patient (Virgin Status), Patient Refuses Endovaginal Study. <i>Images Uterus, Endometrium, Cervix, Ovaries &amp; Adnexa.</i> <b>FULL BLADDER PREP</b>	US-Pelvis Transabdominal
Generalized Swelling of Lower Abdomen (Pelvis), Enlarged Uterus, Diffuse Pelvic Pain in Sexually Active Female <b>FULL BLADDER PREP</b>	US-Pelvis Transabdominal and US-Pelvis Endovaginal
Evaluate Appendicitis, Male Patient with Lower Abdominopelvic Pain	US-Pelvis Limited
<b>HERNIA</b>	
Inguinal Hernia	US- Hernia Inguinal (Bilateral)
Ventral Wall Hernia or Umbilical Hernia	US-Hernia Abdominal
<b>PALPABLE LUMP</b>	
Lipoma, Neoplasm, Subcutaneous Lump or Mass (Any Area Except Breast, Head or Neck)	US-Palpable Lump Upper Extremity (Left or Right) US-Palpable Lump Lower Extremity (Left or Right) US-Palpable Lump (Chest, Abdomen or Pelvis)
<b>MUSCULOSKELETAL (TENDON)</b>	
MRI would be preferred method of evaluating tendons/ligaments. This exam should be ordered in cases where MRI is contraindicated.	US-Tendon (order must specify which tendon to be evaluated i.e. achilles tendon)

CARDIAC/VASCULAR/OBSTETRICAL/NEONATAL EXAMS ON REVERSE • [www.RenoDiagnosticCenters.com](http://www.RenoDiagnosticCenters.com) • 775-323-5083

**EXCEPTIONAL  
SKILL WITHOUT  
THE BIG BILL**



**Reno  
Diagnostic  
Centers**

When it has to be done right.

# ULTRASOUND REFERENCE CHART: What to Order and When

Questions? Call and ask to speak  
with our Radiologists 775-323-5083

CLINICAL INDICATIONS	WHAT TO ORDER
<b>CARDIAC</b>	
<b>ADULT HEART *Age 18 Years &amp; Up</b>	
Chest Pain, Ischemic Heart Disease, Cardiomyopathy, Congestive Heart Failure (CHF) Murmurs & Valvular Disease, Pulmonary Hypertension, Pericardial Effusion	US-Echocardiogram
Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA), Stroke (CVA), Migraine, R/O Atrial or Ventricular Septal Defects	US-Echocardiogram Bubble Study
<b>PEDIATRIC HEART *Age 0-17 Years</b>	
Congenital Heart Anomalies	US-Echocardiogram Pediatric Complete
<b>VASCULAR</b>	
<b>AORTA</b>	
Aneurysm, Dissection, History of Smoking	US-Aorta
<b>CAROTID</b>	
Bruit, Carotid Artery Stenosis, Dizziness, Transient Ischemic Attack (TIA), Stroke (CVA), Syncope	US-Carotid
Screening for Intima Medial Thickness (IMT)	US-Carotid IMT
<b>VENOUS DOPPLER</b>	
Swelling or Pain in Legs, Suspected Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	US-Venous Lower Extremity (Left, Right or Bilateral)
Swelling or Pain in Arms, Suspected Deep Vein Thrombosis (DVT)	US-Venous Upper Extremity (Left, Right or Bilateral)
<b>ARTERIAL DOPPLER</b>	
Claudication or Pain While Walking	US-Arterial Lower Extremity Ankle Brachial Index (ABI)
Abnormal ABI, History of Peripheral Vascular Disease, Aneurysm, Arterial Embolization, Numbness, Neuropathy, Diabetic Complications, Grafts, Thrombolysis, Stent Placement, Cold Extremity, Detection of Stenosis or Occlusion in Peripheral Arteries	US-Arterial Lower Extremity (Left, Right or Bilateral)
<b>OBSTETRICAL</b>	
<b>0-12 WEEKS GESTATION (1ST TRIMESTER)</b>	
Bleeding During Pregnancy, Viability, Possible Ectopic Pregnancy, Pain, Confirm Suspected Pregnancy	US-OB Early Gestation
<b>13-20 WEEKS GESTATION (IDEALLY PERFORMED AT 18-20 WEEKS)</b>	
Evaluate Gestational Age and Evaluate all Anatomy	US-OB Anatomic Survey
<b>LATE GESTATION (3RD TRIMESTER)</b>	
Evaluate Fetal Age, Complications in Late Pregnancy,	US-OB Late Gestation
Evaluate Amniotic Fluid Index (AFI), Biophysical Profile (BPP), Fetal Position, Evaluate Placenta Previa	US-OB Limited
Multiple Gestations	US-OB Multiple Gestations
<b>NEONATAL</b>	
Dislocation of Infant Hips or Congenital Hip Dysplasia	US-Infant Hips
Hydrocephalus or Intracranial Bleeds	US-Cranial Neonatal
Sacral Dimple	US-Spine Pediatric
Projectile Vomiting (Suspected Pyloric Stenosis)	US-Pylorus

NECK/BREAST/ABDOMEN/PELVIS/HERNIA/PALPABLE LUMP/MUSCULOSKELETAL EXAMS ON REVERSE • [www.RenoDiagnosticCenters.com](http://www.RenoDiagnosticCenters.com) • 775-323-5083



## What You Need to Know About Automated Breast Ultrasound (ABUS)



With ABUS, cancers appear dark against a white background of dense breast tissue, making the cancer more visible.

Automated Breast Ultrasound (ABUS) is the only FDA-approved ultrasound technology for breast cancer detection in women with dense breast tissue. ABUS uses sound waves to create 3D images of the breast tissue. ABUS is specifically designed to find cancers hidden in dense breast tissue that can be difficult to detect in mammography alone. For the most comprehensive evaluation of dense breast tissue, an ABUS screening, along with a 3D screening mammogram is recommended.