

Testing Area	Anatomical Area	Red Category Conditions* Complete Alert within 1 hour	Orange Category Conditions* Complete Alert within 4 hours	Yellow Category Conditions* Complete Alert within 2 days
Radiology	CNS	Cerebral hemorrhage/hematoma		
		Brain tumor (mass effect)		
		Acute stroke		
		Acute obstructive hydrocephalus		
		Depressed skull fracture		
		Cervical spine fracture		
		Spinal cord compression		
		Orbital injury		
		Cerebral aneurysm		
	Neck	Epiglottitis		
		Carotid artery dissection		
			New Critical carotid stenosis	
		Paratracheal abscess		
	Breast	Breast abscess	Biopsy recommendation on mammogram	
	Chest	Tension pneumothorax		
		New pneumothorax		
		Aortic dissection (new or changed)		
		Pulmonary embolism		
		Ruptured aneurysm or impending rupture		
		Mediastinal emphysema		
		New pneumonia		
		New evidence of TB		
	Abdomen	Free Air in abdomen (if no recent surgeries within seven days)		

	Ischemic bowel		
		Appendicitis	
	Portal venous air		
	Volvulus		
	Traumatic visceral injury		
	Retroperitoneal hemorrhage, new or active bleeding		
		Bowel obstruction	
	Aortic aneurysm, leaking		
	Hemoperitoneum, new and unexpected		
Uro-genital	Ectopic pregnancy		
	Placental abruption (2 nd and 3 rd trimester)		
		Placental Previa near term	
	Testicular or ovarian Torsion		
		Fetal demise	
Vascular		DVT or vascular occlusion	
		Pseudoaneurysm	
		New arteriovenous fistula	
Bone	Any new spinal fracture involving mechanical or neurological stability	Any new fracture or dislocation not otherwise specified	
	Suspected septic arthritis or osteomyelitis		
	Any new spinal tumor affecting mechanical or neurological stability		
	New Joint dislocation		
General	Significant Line/ or Tube misplacement (e.g. feeding tube in airway)		

[MCP 574.1 Attachment C](#)

		Any significant test re-read, resulting in a different diagnostic impression		
		Unexpected abscess		New finding highly suggestive of malignancy (e.g. new nodule on CXR, diffuse lymphadenopathy on abdominal CT)
Nuclear Med.		Liver function study with HIDA agents, showing "acute cholecystitis" or "bile leak"	Three phase bone scan showing "osteomyelitis pattern"	Bone scan showing "potential for pathologic fracture"
		Acute gastrointestinal blood loss imaging	Myocardial perfusion imaging tomographic (SPECT) suggestive of ischemia	MUGA scan showing an interval change of > 20%
		Pulmonary perfusion imaging with aerosol ventilation imaging	Radiopharmaceutical localization of inflammatory process (WBC scan)	Bone scan showing new abnormality worrisome for malignancy
		Brain imaging vascular flow (for brain death)		
		Kidney imaging with vascular flow and function (Renal Transplant Evaluation)- with acute abnormality		
		Testicular imaging with vascular flow- with acute abnormality		

Radiologists only need only to treat these conditions as 'critical' if:

- i) There is a high degree of certainty that the patient has one of these conditions, and
- ii) There is a reasonable chance that the ordering provider was not aware of the condition when the test was ordered.