INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

1. GI (10-15%)
   a. G tubes
   b. Abscesses including appendiceal abscess
   c. Hepatobiliary including gallbladder
   d. TIPS, Liver biopsy
   e. Imaging before and after chemoembolization, ablation
   f. Visceral vascular anatomy
   g. GI bleeding, abdominal trauma

2. Thoracic (5-10%)
   a. CV catheters
   b. Pleural drainage
   c. Chest biopsy
   d. Lung RFA
   e. Thoracic angio including trauma
   f. Occlusion of central veins

3. Repro/Endo (5-10%)
   a. UFE and obstetrical bleeding
   b. HSG
   c. Varicocele
   d. Pancreas drainage and biopsy
   e. Repro/endo biopsy
   f. Pelvic vascular anatomy
   g. Thyroid biopsy
   h. Pelvic abscess

4. Urinary (5-10%)
   a. Percutaneous nephrostomy
   b. Renal abscess
   c. Ureteral, bladder and renal RFA
   d. Renal angio
   e. Ureter and bladder interventions
   f. Imaging pre and post renal ablation

5. Vascular CT (10-15%)
   a. CT angio techniques
   b. Arterial anatomy via CT (central and peripheral)
   c. Arterial pathology
   d. AAA pre/post endograft CT
   e. Aortic pathology

f. Venous anatomy
g. Pulmonary vasculature including pulmonary embolism
h. Bleeding - post surgical, pelvic trauma, body wall, renal

6. Vascular and vascular intervention (10-15%)
   a. Drugs including anticoagulants and lytic agents
   b. Filters
   c. PTA and stents
   d. Stent grafts
   e. Embolization
   f. Femoral artery access
   g. Catheters
   h. Foreign body retrieval
   i. Dialysis access
   j. Stenosis measurement

7. Vascular MR (5-10%)
   a. MR angio technique
   b. Arterial and venous anatomy (central and peripheral)
   c. Arterial pathology such as dissection, coarctation
   d. Venous pathology such as SVC/IVC thrombosis
   e. Liver pre/post chemoembolization
   f. MRA contrast agents

8. Radiography and fluoro (5-10%)
   a. DSA image creation and artifacts
   b. Fluoro artifacts such as parallax, geometric magnification
   c. Fluoro-guided needle placement
   d. Vascular anatomy
   e. Fluoroscope controls
   f. Standard views for common structures such as aortic arch

9. Physics (15-20%)

10. Quality and Safety (5-10%)