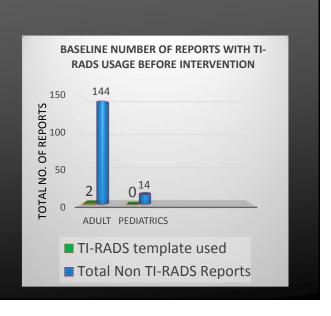
# IMPLEMENTATION OF TIRADS ULTRASOUND REPORTING IN A PEDIATRIC AND ADULT PRACTICE GROUP: WHAT WE LEARNED

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## AIM

- AIM 1: Utilization of TI-RADS for the Ultrasound evaluation of thyroid nodules with a goal of using TI-RADS template in 90% of pediatric and 75% of adult reports
- AIM 2: Decrease the frequency of inappropriate biopsies by 20% and decreasing the frequency of inappropriate follow-up examinations by 30%



Pediatrics

(n=27)

20 (74.1%)

7 (25.9%)

Adult (n=265)

219 (82.6%)

46 (17.4%)

Mean Age (sd) 53.07 (15.81) 13.52 (2.46)

Female, n (%)

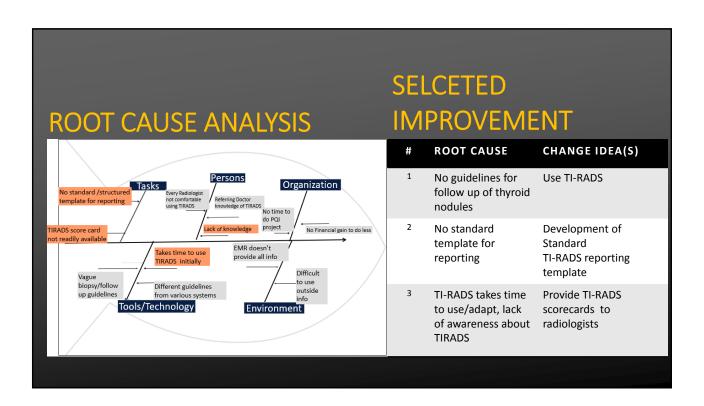
Male, n (%)

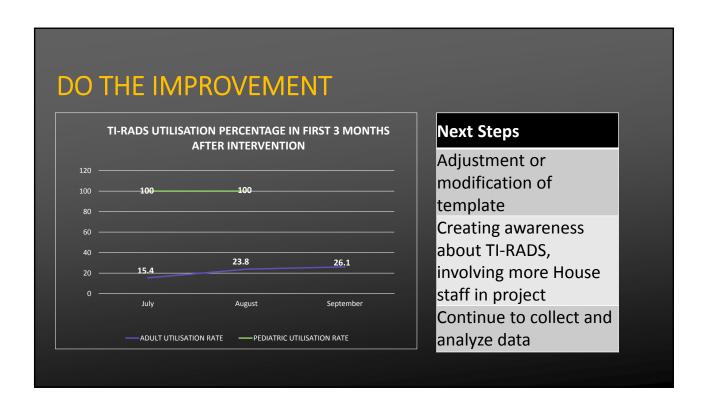
## MATERIALS AND METHODS

- Age:
  - Both adults and children
- Data Source:
  - PACS, retrospective data
  - Excluded US with thyroiditis, thyroid cancer, normal thyroid
- Statistical Analysis:
  - Descriptive analysis
- Differences in implementation of TI-RADS(Intervention):
  - Pediatric division- adopting earlier, mandatory use
  - Abdominal division using a more gradual, optional approach
- Before Intervention: January 2017-June 2017
  - 146 adult ultrasounds and 14 pediatric ultrasounds performed for thyroid nodules
- After Intervention: July 2017 December 2017
  - 121 adult ultrasounds, 13 pediatric ultrasounds performed for thyroid nodules

### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

- US reports issued by the interpreting radiologists were retrospectively reviewed before and after the implementation of TI-RADS
  - Nodule description
  - Presence/clarity of follow-up recommendations
- Nodules were scored based on the TIRADS lexicon (TR1-TR5)
- The frequency with which clear recommendations were given by the radiologist before and after intervention was recorded





### **RESULTS**

- Utilization of TIRADS lexicon or template reached up to 81% towards the last month for adult patient reports
- Overall pediatric radiologists utilized TIRADS 50% of the time after implementation, but the numbers were small



### RESULTS Inappropriate biopsies and follow ups before and after intervention • Inappropriate biopsies were reduced 50% to14%(n=6), previously at 28%(n=13). 40% So the reduction is by 50% • Inappropriate follow ups were 30% reduced to 8%(n=2), previously at 20% 50%(n=7).So the reduction rate is by 84%. 10% • Pediatric numbers were small ,hence not presented. ■ Inappropriate follow ups ■ Inappropriate biopsies

# TABLE 4: FREQUENCY TABLE FOR TI-RADS GRADE & ACTUAL PATHOLOGY RESULTS FOR ADULTS, 2017

	Actual pathology				
TIRADS Grade	Benign n (%)	Malignancy or suspicious Malignancy n (%)	Total n (%)	OR 95%CI	p value
2	16 (100.0%)	0 (0%)	16 (17.98%)	Reference	Reference
3	41 (97.62%)	1(2.38%)	42 (47.19%)	1.19 (0.04, 33.52)	0.022
4	18 (64.29%)	10 (35.71%)	28 (31.46%)	18.73 <mark>(0.93</mark> , 376.48 )	0.242
5	0	3 (100%)	3 (3.37%)	231.06 (2.60, 20500.05 )	0.017
Total	75 (84.27%)	14 (15.73%)	89 (100%)		

\*Excluded TI-RADS1

# **AFTER INTERVENTION**

#### RESULTS-PEDIATRICS

The frequency with which pediatric radiologists provided "No or Unclear Recommendations" reduced from 21.43% to 15.38%, post-intervention

#### **RESULTS-ADULTS**

The frequency with which adult radiologists provided "No or Unclear Recommendations" reduced from 19.44% to 14.05%, post-intervention

### # Future Steps for Sustainability

- 1 Increase awareness of TI-RADS among radiologists and sonographers
- 2 Continue to analyze data to determine change, effectiveness
- 3 Conduct and review referring providers satisfaction surveys