

# ASNR 43rd Annual Meeting

## ACCREDITATION

The American Society of Neuroradiology is accredited by the Accreditation Council for Continuing Medical Education (ACCME) to provide continuing medical education for physicians. The American Society of Neuroradiology takes responsibility for the content, quality, and scientific integrity of this CME activity. The American Society of Neuroradiology designates this educational activity for a maximum of 33.25 category 1 credits towards the American Medical Association Physicians Recognition Award. Each physician should claim only those hours of credit that he/she spent in the educational activity.



## TARGET AUDIENCE

The ASNR 43rd Annual Meeting is designed specifically for the practicing general neuroradiologist who wishes to integrate advanced imaging such as magnetic resonance spectroscopy, diffusion and perfusion imaging, and functional magnetic resonance imaging into his/her daily practice. Programming is also focused toward the neuroradiologist who seeks to better understand modern imaging techniques applied to a practice which includes adults or children, disorders of the spine, head and neck disease, and neurovascular intervention.

## EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

### General and Advanced Imaging

- Describe the current status of neuroradiological imaging of the head, neck, spine and interventional imaging in both adult and pediatric populations.
- Apply state of the art techniques in diffusion imaging, perfusion imaging, MRS, parallel and high field MR in the treatment of both adult and pediatric populations.
- Identify a rational imaging approach to stroke, central nervous system infection, and demyelinating disease.
- Describe the differences between 1.5T and 3T MR imaging, with emphasis on image artifacts and how to improve signal-to-noise ratios.
- Discuss MR safety issues, and re-evaluate the relative contraindications to MR imaging.

### Head and Neck

- Identify common imaging presentations of temporal bone lesions, including inflammatory processes involving the tympanic cavity, facial palsy, and tinnitus.
- Identify on sectional imaging studies the major anatomic landmarks separating the superficial and deeper spaces of the face, and the course of major neural structures as they traverse the soft tissues of the neck and cervicothoracic junction.
- Differentiate the imaging appearance of motor denervation from other pathologic processes involving the head and neck.
- Interpret, in a systematic fashion, sectional-imaging studies performed on patients with proptosis, and discuss the evaluation of orbital lesions such as neoplasms and trauma.
- List criteria by which a differential diagnosis of mandibular and major salivary gland lesions can be created.
- Discuss the prognostic implications of differentiating high-grade from low-grade sarcomas, and list imaging findings that significantly impact the surgical and nonsurgical management of patients with sarcomas of head and neck.

### Interventional

- Describe the management strategies for treatment of cervical carotid artery stenosis.
- Review characteristics and pathology associated with vascular and lymphatic malformations, and treatment options for both low-flow and hi-flow vascular malformations.
- Describe the management strategies for treatment of patients with intracranial atherosclerotic stenosis.
- Identify the processes which underlie reimbursement for both hospitals and physicians and the method and rationale of current reimbursement initiatives.
- Examine the RUC survey process and its importance.
- Review endovascular treatment, appropriate patient selection, relative benefits of each therapy and expected clinical outcomes for head and neck neoplasms.

### Functional

- Describe the use of pre-operative fMRI data in neurosurgical treatment planning.
- Identify the common neurodegenerative disorders in the adult patient and review neuroradiological imaging findings.
- Review the role of angiogenesis in brain tumors.
- Describe the advances in molecular imaging as they relate to neuroradiology.

### Pediatric

- Demonstrate how children with intractable seizure disorders are evaluated using advanced imaging techniques and monitoring.
- Review and illustrate the various surgical methods currently being used to treat children with intractable seizures.
- Discuss outcomes for the various procedures currently used to treat children with seizure disorders.
- Using case-based methods, present imaging studies of both common and rare pediatric neurological abnormalities.
- Review the history and pathology of focal white matter necrosis in children.
- Review the studies of causation of pediatric lesions.
- Describe the epidemiology of periventricular leukomalacia in premature and term infants.
- Illustrate the appearance and distribution of pediatric lesions using advanced imaging techniques.

### Spine

- Evaluate the use of higher field strength and other advanced imaging techniques in the diagnosis of spinal problems in the adult population.
- Discuss recent advances in multi-detector CT imaging of the spine.
- Evaluate interventional procedures for use in management of the disorders and diseases in the adult spine, especially as they relate to pain management.
- Review the imaging findings of common spinal diseases in an orderly concise manner.

### Electronic Learning Center (ELC) and National Library of Medicine (NLM)

- Demonstrate the basic knowledge of the use of the computer in the practice of Neuroradiology with reference to hardware, operating system and peripherals for both the Macintosh and PC platforms.
- Identify and demonstrate use of Internet resources including PubMed, MedlinePlus, other search engines, and literature search sites.

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