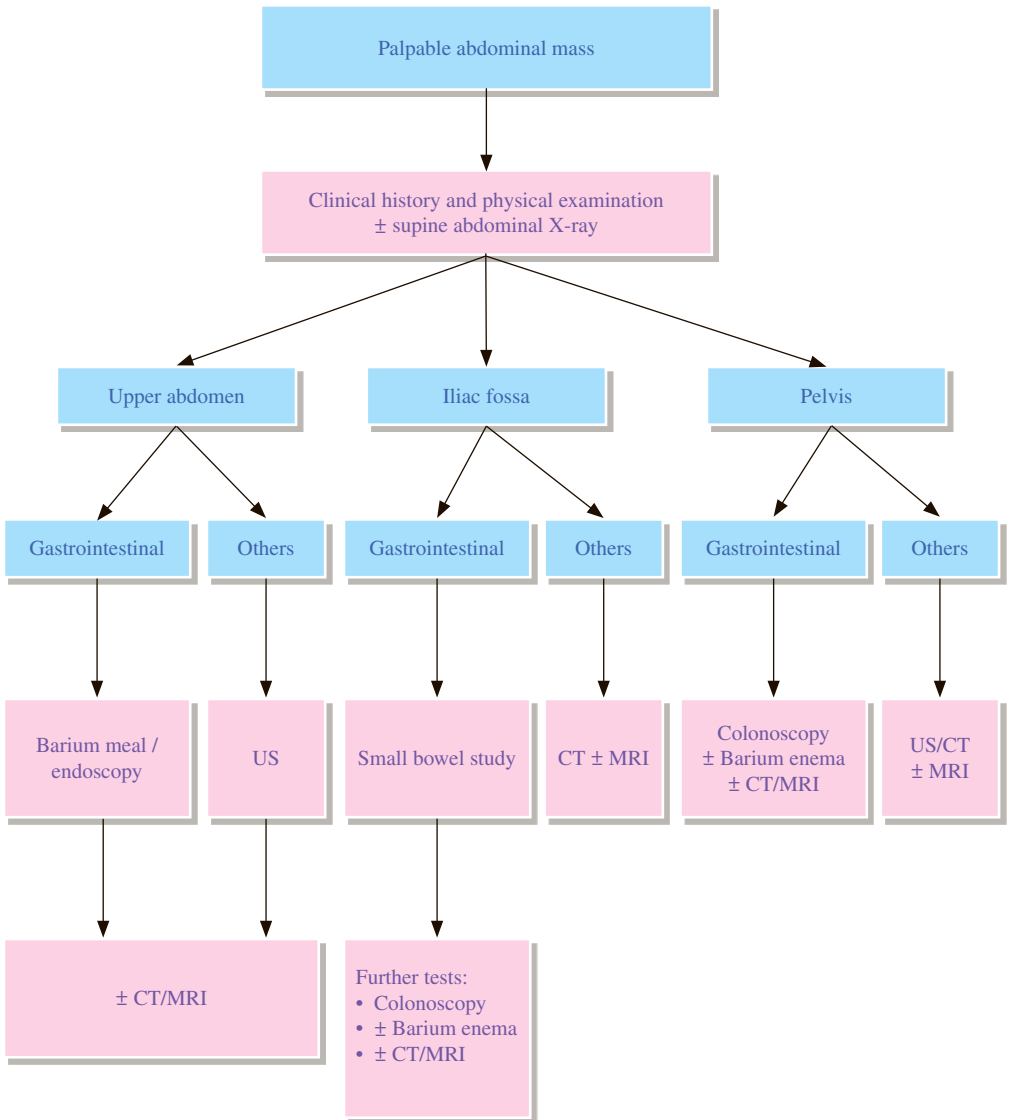


GI 9 Palpable abdominal mass



REMARKS

1 General

- 1.1 The choice of examination depends on the symptoms and the organs suspected to be abnormal.
- 1.2 US and CT should precede barium studies to avoid barium related artefacts.

2 Plain radiograph

- 2.1 Plain radiograph is of limited value.

3 Fluoroscopy

- 3.1 Request should clearly indicate areas of interest so that the most appropriate studies can be employed, e.g. small bowel enema for small bowel lesions.

4 US

- 4.1 US is useful in hepatobiliary system, kidneys and female pelvis but may be limited by bowel gas in both iliac fossae.

5 CT

- 5.1 CT is a useful alternative to US to exclude a lesion especially in obese patients and to provide excellent survey of the abdominal organs and retroperitoneum.

6 MRI

- 6.1 MRI may be used to evaluate complex lesions not definitely characterized by US or CT.²

REFERENCES

1. The Royal College of Radiologists. iRefer: Making the best use of clinical radiology. 7th ed. London: The Royal College of Radiologists; 2012. Section G21.
2. Yaghmai V, Yee J, Cash BD, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Palpable Abdominal Mass. Available at <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69473/Narrative/>. American College of Radiology. Accessed 2017 May 20.