Extracorporeal Shock Wave Lithotripsy/High Intensity Focused Ultrasound - Christian G. Chaussy, MD

Compare the benefits of ESWL with ureteroscopy and percutaneous nephrolithotomy; Explain advancements in ESWL techniques and discuss which offer the most promise for clinical application; Utilize strategies to reduce renal trauma and increase the stone-free rate in patients undergoing ESWL; Review the clinical literature about HIFU and explain the applications of HIFU in men with prostate cancer; Contrast HIFU with other modalities for treating prostate cancer.

UR 39 - 04

Diagnostic Imaging: Upper Extremity and Spine - Rafael H. Llinas, MD, Mary Lloyd Ireland, MD and Dr. Ireland

Identify indications for electromyography and nerve conduction velocity testing; Perform a thorough clinical examination of the injured shoulder; Order imaging to evaluate shoulder pathology; Recognize scaphoid fractures and scapholunate dissociation; Treat common hand and finger injuries.

OR 39 - 13

Ultrasonography (US) of the Fetal Brain - Anne M. Kennedy, MD

Describe the embryologic findings visible in the fetal brain during the first trimester; List the ultrasonographic views that should be used during routine and advanced assessment of the fetal brain; Detect signs of cytomegalovirus in the developing fetus; Recognize developmental anomalies of the fetal brain; Diagnose benign cysts of the fetal brain.

OB 64 - 05

Imaging for Pediatric Trauma - Judith Klein, MD and David Sheridan, MD

Recognize the risk factors for significant injury after pediatric blunt trauma; List the indications for computed tomography of the chest and abdomen in children; Counsel parents of children involved in trauma about the relative risks and benefits of radiation-based imaging; Identify the criteria for obtaining computed tomography for head trauma and cervical spine injury; Assess the risk for clinically important traumatic brain injury in asymptomatic children and those with findings such as emesis and loss of consciousness. QUALIFIES FOR TRAUMA

EM 34 - 07

Ultrasound-Guided Truncal Nerve Blocks for Abdominal Surgery - Francis V. Salinas, MD

Describe the anatomy of the abdominal wall and peripheral thoracolumbar nerves; Cite current literature assessing the advantages and disadvantages of abdominal nerve blocks; Contrast TAP and rectus sheath blocks with thoracic epidural analgesia; Identify correct fascial planes for the performance of TAP blocks; Select optimal approaches for TAP blocks based on the dermatomal distribution of the block and location of the surgical incision.

AN 59 - 24