# 2018 SSR ONLINE POSTER OBJECTIVES

# **POSTER #7 – OBJECTIVES**

Provide an Overview of Superior Capsular Reconstruction (SCR)

Explain and demonstrate the normal appearance of Superior Capsular Reconstruction on magnetic resonance imaging and with illustrations

Provide case examples of Superior Capsular Reconstruction failure on imaging, which correlated with clinical exam findings

## **POSTER #12 – OBJECTIVES**

Review of normal anatomy of the sternum and sternoclavicular joints

Commonly seen congenital and developmental anomalies.

Understanding abnormalities related to trauma, infectious and inflammatory processes, postoperative complications, degenerative changes and neoplasms affecting the sternum and sternoclavicular joints.

Value of various imaging modalities in evaluation of the sternum and sternoclavicular joints.

### **POSTER #13 – OBJECTIVES**

To evaluate the utility of bone biopsy in the diagnosis of non-vertebral osteomyelitis and the overall diagnostic yield.

Assess whether the results of a bone biopsy in non-vertebral osteomyelitis elicits change in clinical management of these patients.

Evaluate if other, less invasive, diagnostic methods lead to similar clinical decision making and management of osteomyelitis.

#### **POSTER #15 – OBJECTIVES**

Describe current trends in clinical practice involving image-guided musculoskeletal interventions

Preference of imaging modality across United States among musculoskeletal radiologist based on practice setting and years of expertise

Address the paradigm shift across radiology, which is focused on decreasing radiation dose according to principles of ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable)

# **POSTER #23 – OBJECTIVES**

The radiologist will review our institutional MR imaging protocol for the evaluation of the lumbosacral plexus and apply similar techniques to formulate an imaging protocol within their practice at the completion of our review.

The radiologist will review normal MRI anatomy of the lumbosacral plexus, in patients with both normal and atypical lumbosacral segmentation.

The radiologist will be able to identify direct and indirect imaging features of the most common lumbosacral plexus pathology through case-based MRI examples at the completion of our review.

## **POSTER #28 – OBJECTIVES**

Demonstrate the incidence rate of osteomyelitis in uncomplicated as compared to complicated cellulitis.

Be aware of medical comorbidities that predispose patients to OM.

## **POSTER #29 – OBJECTIVES**

Review of muscle edema patterns and distribution, especially as seen by MRI

Correlating muscle edema patterns with clinically relevant history and laboratory studies to arrive at a narrow differential or accurate diagnosis.

Understanding utility of other imaging modalities and use of intravenous contrast in evaluation of muscle edema.

#### **POSTER #35 – OBJECTIVES**

To recognize the appearance of crystal deposition in the cervical spine.

Know the most common locations of crystal deposition in the cervical spine.

To gain an understanding of how increasing age influences crystal deposition in the cervical spine.

#### **POSTER #37- OBJECTIVES**

Describe the typical clinical presentation of patients with calciphylaxis.

Describe the typical imaging findings in patients with calciphylaxis.

Discuss radiology's complimentary role in diagnosing calciphylaxis.

# **POSTER #38- OBJECTIVES**

To define the role of whole-body MRI for initial staging and routine follow-up of myxoid liposarcoma.

# **POSTER #42 – OBJECTIVES**

Understand that 1/4 cancer patients may have metastases below the midshaft level of the femur.

Understand the implication for routine FDG PET/CT scanning that typically does not include this portion of the femur.

#### **POSTER #50- OBJECTIVES**

Recognize normal and abnormal forefoot anatomy.

Understand routine MRI protocols for forefoot imaging.

Recognize common traumatic and non-traumatic forefoot pathology on MRI.