



Choosing a teleradiology provider

Tim Hunter, MD
Professor Emeritus, Department of Medical
Imaging University of Arizona

Purpose of this talk

Provide brief overview of teleradiology

 Provide a general guideline for hiring a teleradiology provider



Radiology (medical imaging)

Radiography – "chest x-rays; bone x-rays..."

 Cross-sectional imaging – Ultrasound; Computed Tomography (CT); Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI); Nuclear Medicine Studies





Teleradiology

 Teleradiology is one of the most clinically advanced areas in telemedicine

- Uses the store-and-forward approach
- Digital images from modern radiology equipment undergo advanced compression and then fast transmission to a remote site for interpretation





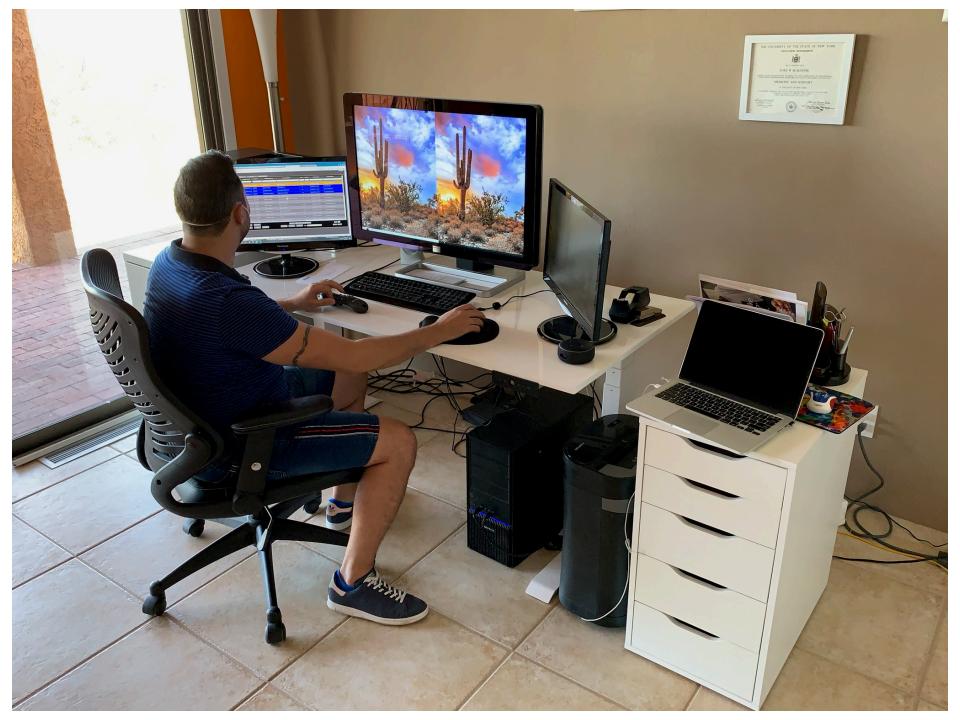
Teleradiology

 The patient's radiologic study is performed at a location separate and remote from the interpreting radiologist

- The interpreting radiologist sends a preliminary or final electronic report to the patient's physician
- The patient's physician may or may not be at the same location where the patient had the imaging study









Teleradiology is big business in the United States

 There are multiple (hundreds of) teleradiology companies of all sizes

 Teleradiology tends to bridge the gap between the imbalanced demand and supply of radiologists and diagnostic services across the globe





Selected teleradiology companies

- vRad
- Cleveland Clinic eRadiology
- StatRad
- Massachusetts General Hospital
- NexxRAD Teleradiology Partners
- SimonMed





Teleradiology - advantages

- After hours, weekend, holiday coverage
- Full or part time coverage for small, often, rural hospitals without in-house radiologic coverage
- Full or part time coverage for clinics and other outpatient facilities without regular radiologic coverage
- Subspecialty radiologic coverage





American College of Radiology (ACR) Technical Standard for Teleradiology

 Equipment used in teleradiology systems must receive approval from the Food and Drug Administration (and the entire teleradiology process must be HIPAA compliant)

 The integrity of the image data must be maintained for viewing at the same or higher resolution compared with the resolution used to acquire the original images





American College of Radiology (ACR) Principles for Teleradiology

- Patient should always be the primary focus of all radiologic practice
- The standard for on-site radiologists and teleradiologists should be the same and should be high
- On-site coverage is preferred where possible



State licensure

• The interpreting radiologist must be licensed in the transmitting state (state where patient resides)

Some teleradiologists have 50 medical licenses

 Telemedicine licensure across state lines for physicians is complex and evolving





Medicare requirement

Medicare and Medicaid laws require the interpreting radiologist to be on United States soil to qualify for reimbursement for final read.

Most teleradiology companies and most teleradiologists are US based





Why do you want teleradiology?

 The prime use for teleradiology is coverage of urgent and emergent cases after hours: nights, weekends, holidays

Do you want a final reading or a preliminary reading?





Why do you want teleradiology?

- Provide radiology coverage for occasional local gaps in coverage: vacations, sickness
- Provide a daily supplement to local coverage to get the work done
- Provide subspecialty coverage: pediatric radiology, neuroradiology, body imaging, nuclear medicine, MSK imaging...
- Provide total radiology coverage where there is no local radiologist





After hours radiology coverage

- What constitutes "after hours"?
- Only urgent/emergent cases
- All cases whether urgent or routine
- Only cases specifically selected by an ED physician or attending physician needing urgent radiologic consultation





Typical customer requirements for a teleradiology service provider

- All urgent cases reported within 30-60 minutes
- All routine cases reported by 5:00 pm the next working day
- Fully credentialed and licensed interpreting radiologists
- American Board of Radiology (ABR) certified radiologists
- Excellent coordination and cooperation between the teleradiology vendor and the on-site radiology technical staff!
- Excellent peer review and quality assurance program





Critical findings

 Critical findings must be reported urgently even if not ordered as an emergent or urgent study –requires a phone call!





Critical Findings

- Large pneumothorax
- Unexpected or large pulmonary embolus
- New or unexpected stroke
- Unexpected or new mass
- Large or unexpected head bleed
- Large pericardial effusion
- Aortic dissection
- Unstable spine fractures
- Free intra-abdominal air

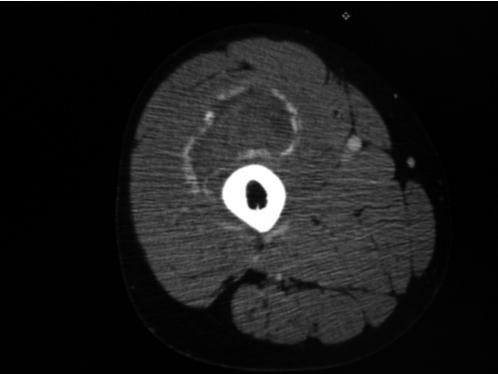












Teleradiology Help

- Physicians Resource Line to reach radiologist concerning patient issue
- Teleradiology Technical Help Line for technical problems





Teleradiology - disadvantages

- Rarely provides in-house coverage for procedures
- Interpreting radiologists are remote and may be difficult to reach for consultation
- Interpreting radiologists may not be familiar with local conditions and may not feel part of the local team
- Often little consistency in the daily coverage by individual radiologists
- Can be expensive if in-house coverage falls off in response to teleradiology coverage





What teleradiologists need from you

- Requisite hardware/software/IT support
- Good histories
- Patient name on requisition matches patient name on study...correct time and date...
- Good contact information responsible physician, pager numbers and direct phone numbers





Teleradiology - summary

- Can produce excellent after-hours radiology coverage and needed general radiology or subspecialty coverage
- Can produce poor results if selection of teleradiology services is not carefully performed
- Can be expensive if in-house coverage falls off in response to teleradiology coverage







© 2019, Arizona Telemedicine Program



Rose Palmisano / The Albuquerque Journa