Standard

- Postoperative Dysphagia Management in Hemifacial Spasm: A Case Report of Combined Catheter Balloon and Neuromuscular Stimulation
- Coaxial Bioprinting of Schwann Cells and Neural Stem Cells in a Three-Dimensional Microenvironment for the Repair of Peripheral Nerve Defects
- Early progressive ambulation in neurosurgical patients with tracheostomy: clinical application and evaluation
- Formation of the NSI-Young Neurosurgeons Forum and the Fellowship Landscape in India: Wants vs Needs
- Comparing Folic Acid Interventions and Arsenic Reduction Strategies for Neural Tube Defect Prevention in Bangladesh: A Systematic Review and Decision Analysis
- Modeling Glioma Stem Cell-Mediated Tumorigenesis Using Zebrafish Patient-Derived Xenograft Systems
- Patient-Derived Glioblastoma Explants Empower Rapid and Personalized Drug Assessment: Harnessing the Potential of 3D Perfusion Bioreactors in Glioblastoma Drug Discovery
- Primary culture of inner ear schwannoma

An established norm or requirement.

Imaging studies are often an integral part of patient evaluation and serve as the primary means of communication between radiologists and referring physicians. This study aimed to evaluate brain Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) reports and to determine whether these reports follow a standardized or narrative format. Methods: A series of 466 anonymized MRI reports from an academic hospital were downloaded from the Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS) in portable document format (pdf) for the period between August 2017 and March 2018. Two hundred brain MRI reports, written by four radiologists, were compared to a structured report template from the Radiology Society of North America (RSNA) and were included, whereas MR-modified techniques, such as MRI orbits and MR venography reports, were excluded (n = 266). All statistical analyses were conducted using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) statistical software (version 16.4.1, MedCalc Software). Results: None of the included studies used the RSNA template for structured reports (SRs). The highest number of brain-reported pathologies was for vascular disease (24%), while the lowest was for infections (3.5%) and motor dysfunction (5.5%). Radiologists specified the Technique (n = 170, 85%), Clinical Information (n = 187, 93.5%), and Impression (n = 197, 98.5%) in almost all reports. However, information in the Findings section was often missing. As hypothesized, radiologists with less experience showed a greater commitment to reporting additional elements than those with more experience. Conclusions: The SR template for medical imaging has been accessible online for over a decade. However, many hospitals and radiologists still use the free-text style for reporting. Our study was conducted in an academic hospital with a fellowship program, and we found that structured reporting had not yet been implemented. As the health system transitions towards teleservices and teleradiology, more efforts need to be put into advocating standardized reporting in medical imaging [1)].

Ethical standards

see Ethical standards.

1)
Alruwaili AR, Jamea AA, Alayed RN, Alebrah AY, Alshowaiman RY, Almugbel LA, Heikal AG, Alkhanbashi AS, Maflahi AA. A Critical Examination of Academic Hospital Practices-Paving the Way for Standardized Structured Reports in Neuroimaging. J Clin Med. 2024 Jul 25;13(15):4334. doi: 10.3390/jcm13154334. PMID: 39124601; PMCID: PMC11313519.