

## **C-RADS™** Categorization and Management Recommendations for Colonic Findings

C0	Inadequate Study/Awaiting Prior Comparisons
	<ul> <li>inadequate prep: cannot exclude lesions ≥ 10mm owing to presence of fluid/feces</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>inadequate insufflation: one or more colonic segments collapsed on both views</li> </ul>
	awaiting prior colon studies for comparison
C1	Normal Colon or Benign Lesion; Continue Routine Screening*1
	no visible abnormalities of the colon
	no polyp ≥ 6mm
	lipoma or inverted diverticulum
	nonneoplastic findings – e.g., colonic diverticula
C2	Intermediate Polyp or Indeterminate Finding: Surveillance or Colonoscopy Recommended*2
	<ul> <li>intermediate polyp 6-9 mm, &lt; 3 in number</li> </ul>
	<ul> <li>indeterminate findings, cannot exclude polyp ≥ 6 mm in technically adequate exam</li> </ul>
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C3	Polyp, Possibly Advanced Adenoma: Follow-up Colonoscopy Recommended <sup>3</sup>
	• polyp ≥ 10 mm
	≥ 3 polyps, each 6-9 mm
C4	Colonic Mass, Likely Malignant: Surgical Consultation Recommended*3
	lesion compromises bowel lumen, demonstrates extracolonic invasion

## Prep = Preparation

## **C-RADS™** Categorization and Management Recommendations for Extracolonic Findings

E0	Limited Exam. Compromised by artifact; evaluation of extracolonic soft tissues is severely limited.
E1	Normal Exam or Anatomic Variant. No extracolonic abnormalities visible.
	a. <u>Anatomic Variant</u> : eg, retroaortic left renal vein
E2	Clinically Unimportant Finding. No work-up indicated. Examples:
	<ul><li>a. Liver, Kidney: simple cysts</li><li>b. Gallbladder: cholelithiasis without cholecystitis</li><li>c. Vertebra: hemangioma</li></ul>
E3	<u>Likely Unimportant Finding, Incompletely Characterized</u> . Subject to local practice and patient preference, work-up may be indicated. Examples:
	a. <u>Kidney</u> : minimally complex or homogeneously hyperattenuating cyst
E4	Potentially Important Finding. Communicate to referring physician as per accepted practice guidelines.
	<ul> <li>a. <u>Kidney</u>: solid renal mass</li> <li>b. <u>Lymphadenopathy</u></li> <li>c. <u>Vasculature</u>: aortic aneurysm</li> <li>d. <u>Lung</u>: non-uniformly calcified parenchymal nodule ≥1 cm</li> </ul>

<sup>\*1:</sup> Every 5-10 years.

<sup>\*2:</sup> Evidence suggests surveillance can be delayed at least 3 years, subject to individual patient circumstance.

<sup>\*3:</sup> Communicate to referring physician as per accepted guidelines for communication, such as ACR Practice Guideline for Communication: Diagnostic Radiology. Subject to local practice, endoscopic biopsy may be indicated.