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STATdx

Quick, Confident Diagnosis.

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Feature Highlights—Rely on the Experts

STATdx, written by renowned radiologists in each specialty, provides comprehensive decision support you can rely on, including:

- Over **200,000 image examples of X-ray, CT, MRI, and ultrasound**
- Over **4,300** common and complex **diagnoses**
- More than **1,300 differential diagnosis** modules
- **300** comprehensive **normal imaging anatomy**
- **20,000** easily-sortable **patient cases**
- **195** basic and advanced **intervention procedures**

STATdx 影像資料庫已訂閱客戶

STATdx 影像資料庫於全球有超過37000個用戶，於美國之學術單位更是全面訂閱，

STATdx
users = Over 37000
Cases = Over 20000
Images = Over 200000
100% of US Academic Programs are using STATdx

2015年4月份甫於台灣開始推廣，目前已訂閱之客戶如下:
台北榮民總醫院
台中榮民總醫院
萬芳醫院
馬偕醫院
新光醫院
童綜合醫院
奇美醫學中心
阮綜合醫院

Feature Highlights

1.RADTools (RADTools)
醫事放射師常用工具之彙整，包含TNM和癌症分期表等圖表，各式診斷程序，對齊角度之參考與分類資訊，以及各種計算工具。

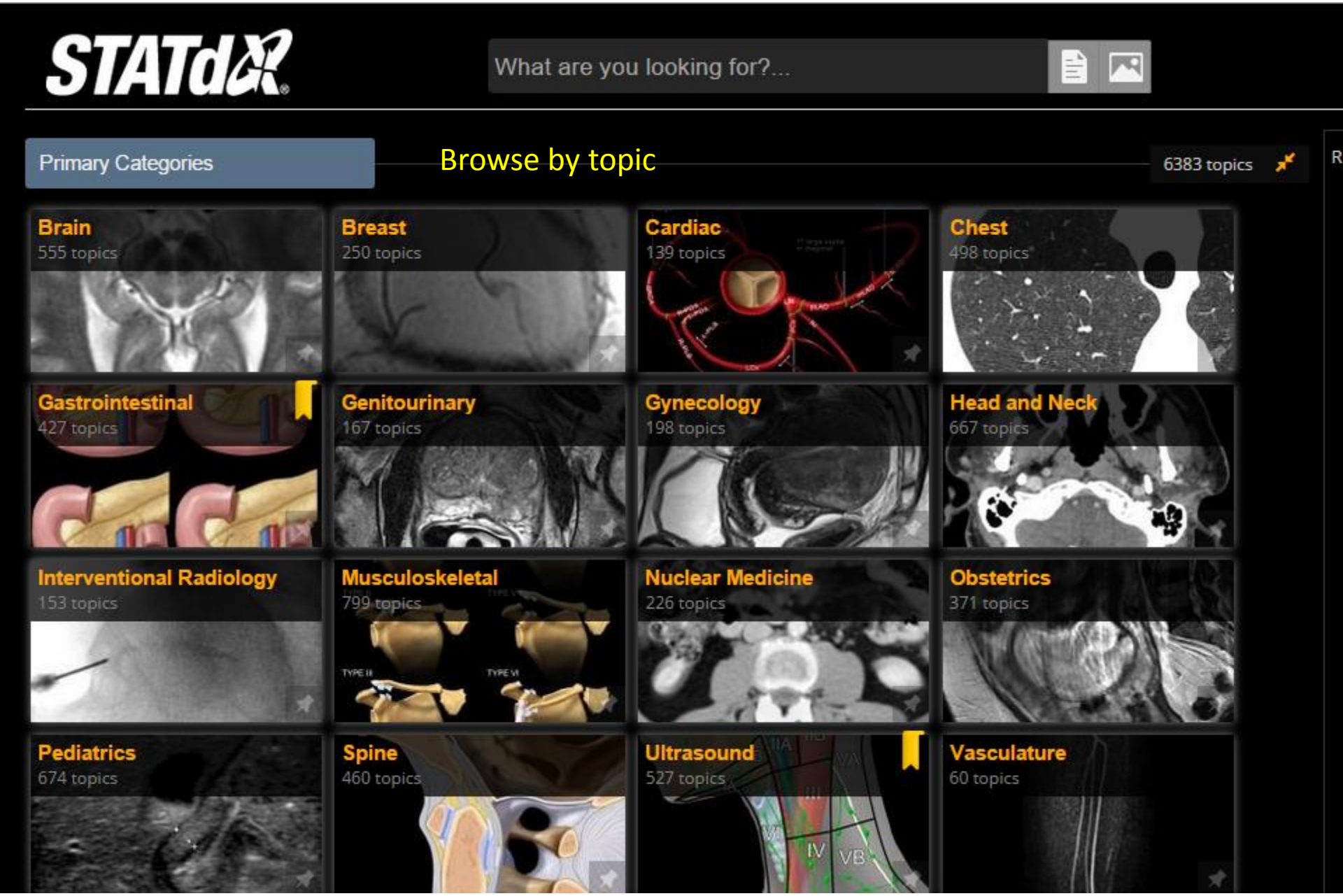
2.主題預覽 (Topic Previews)
在目錄、搜尋結果、以及診斷模組中瀏覽主題標題時，可預覽相關內容。

3.隨時比較 (Compare Anywhere)
可並列對照兩個診斷影像以上，方便您快速而清楚的交互參考。

4.簡報製作
每張圖片均可自動匯出成PPT，並附上圖片說明，讓您輕鬆準備演講題材。

5.關鍵字 link out
搜尋關鍵字可串連至 Pubmed/radiology pdf/google

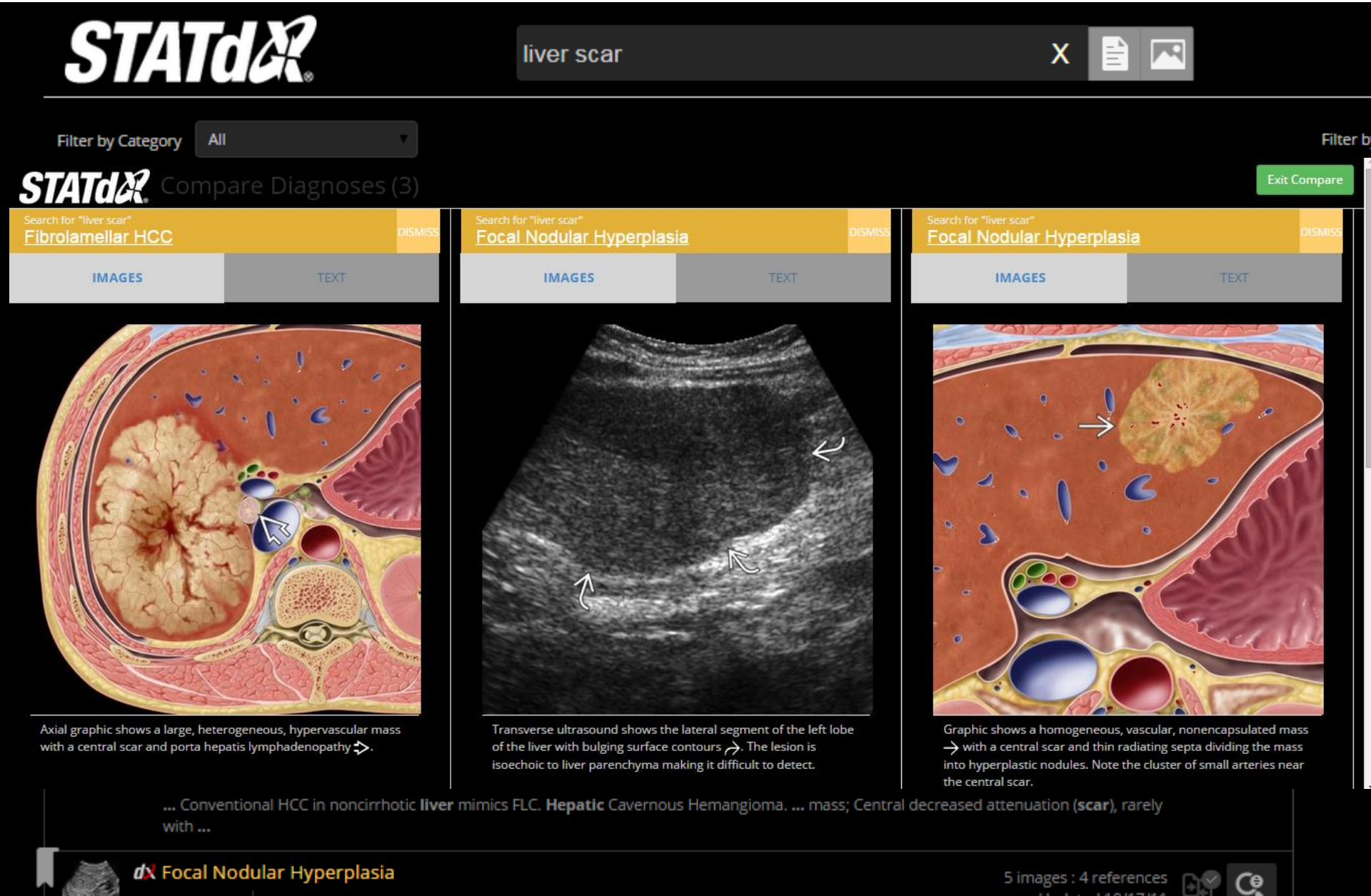
AMIRSYS STATdx 影像資料庫簡介



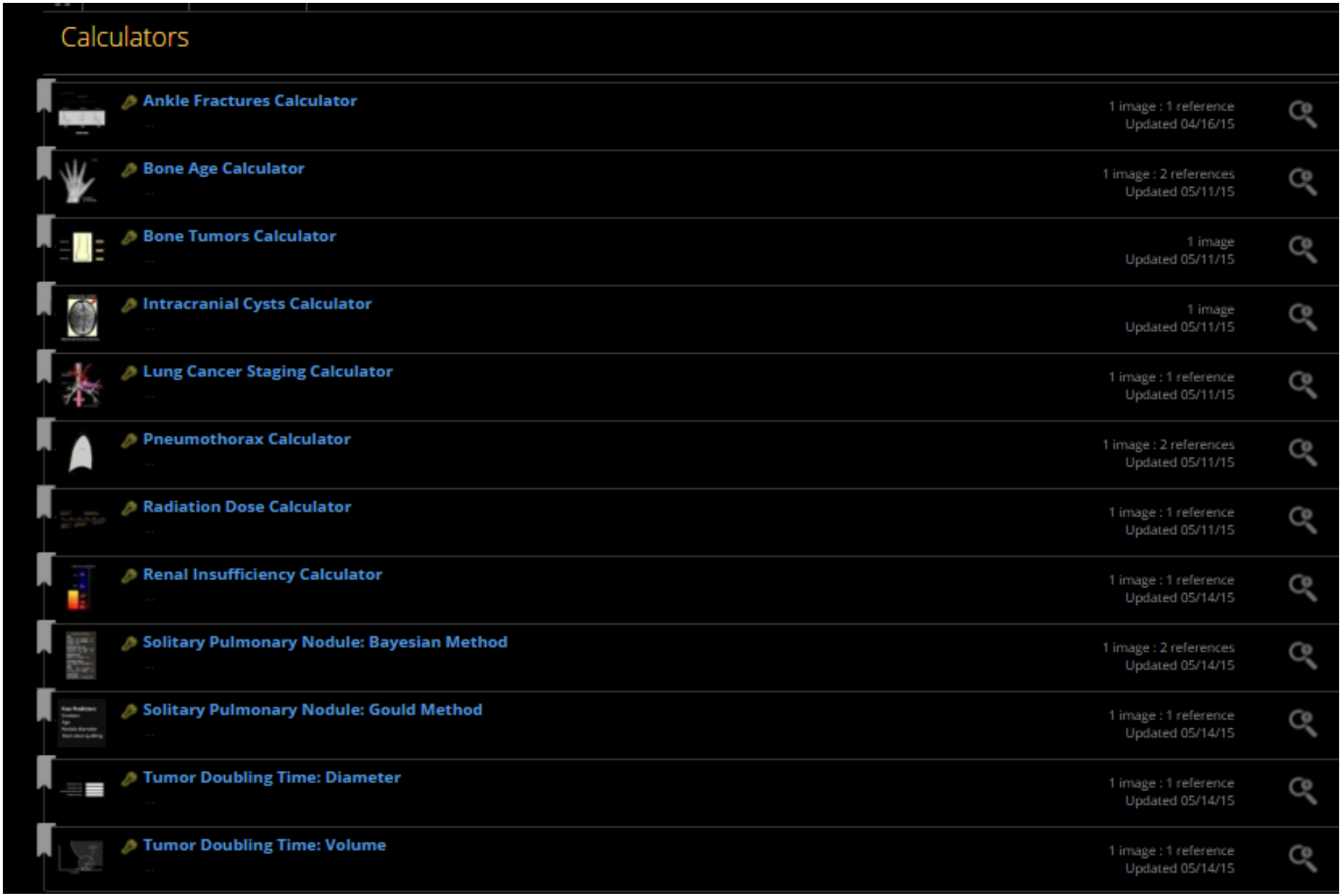
Search by keyword

Compare

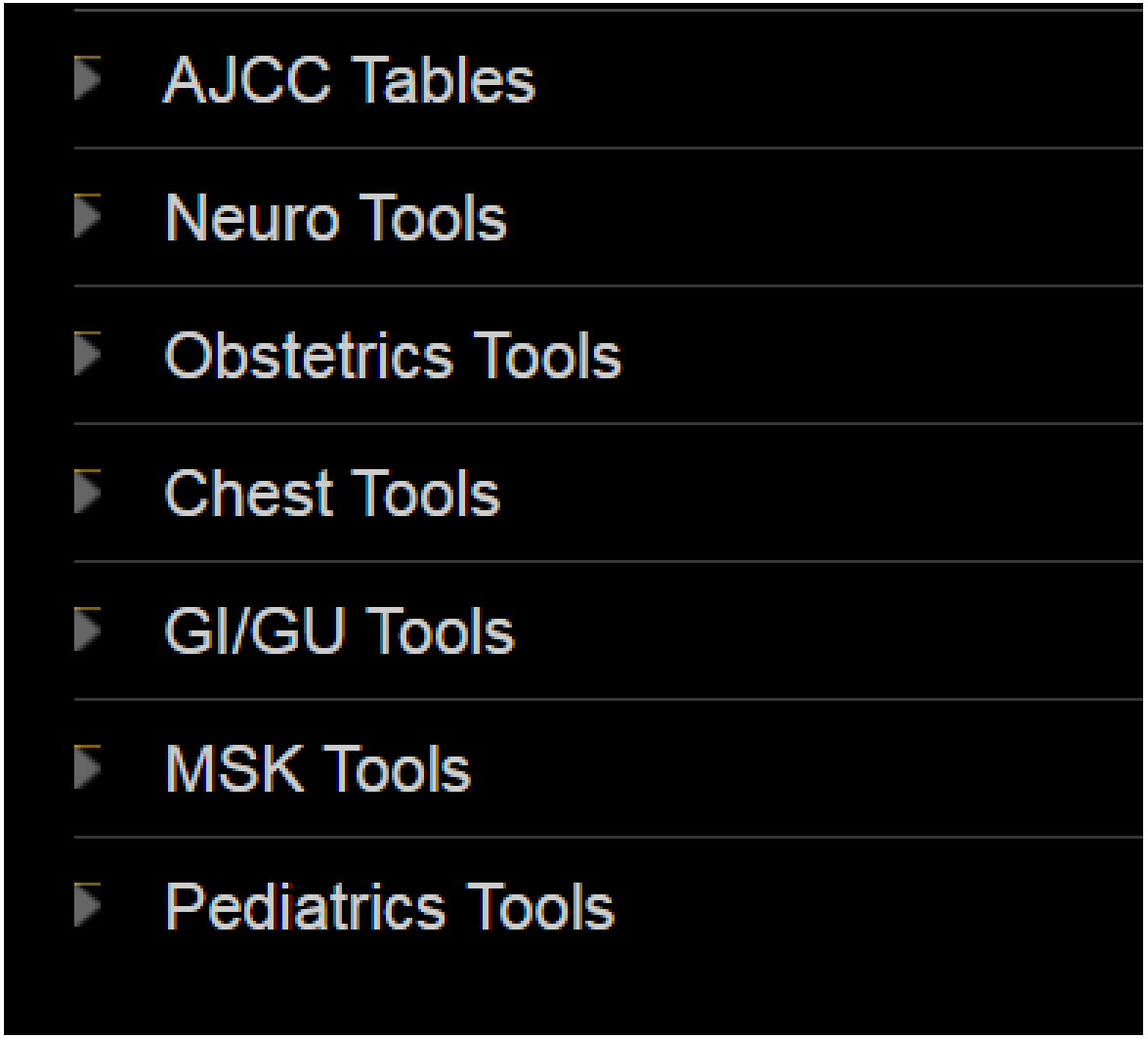
比對不同的疾病診斷圖像



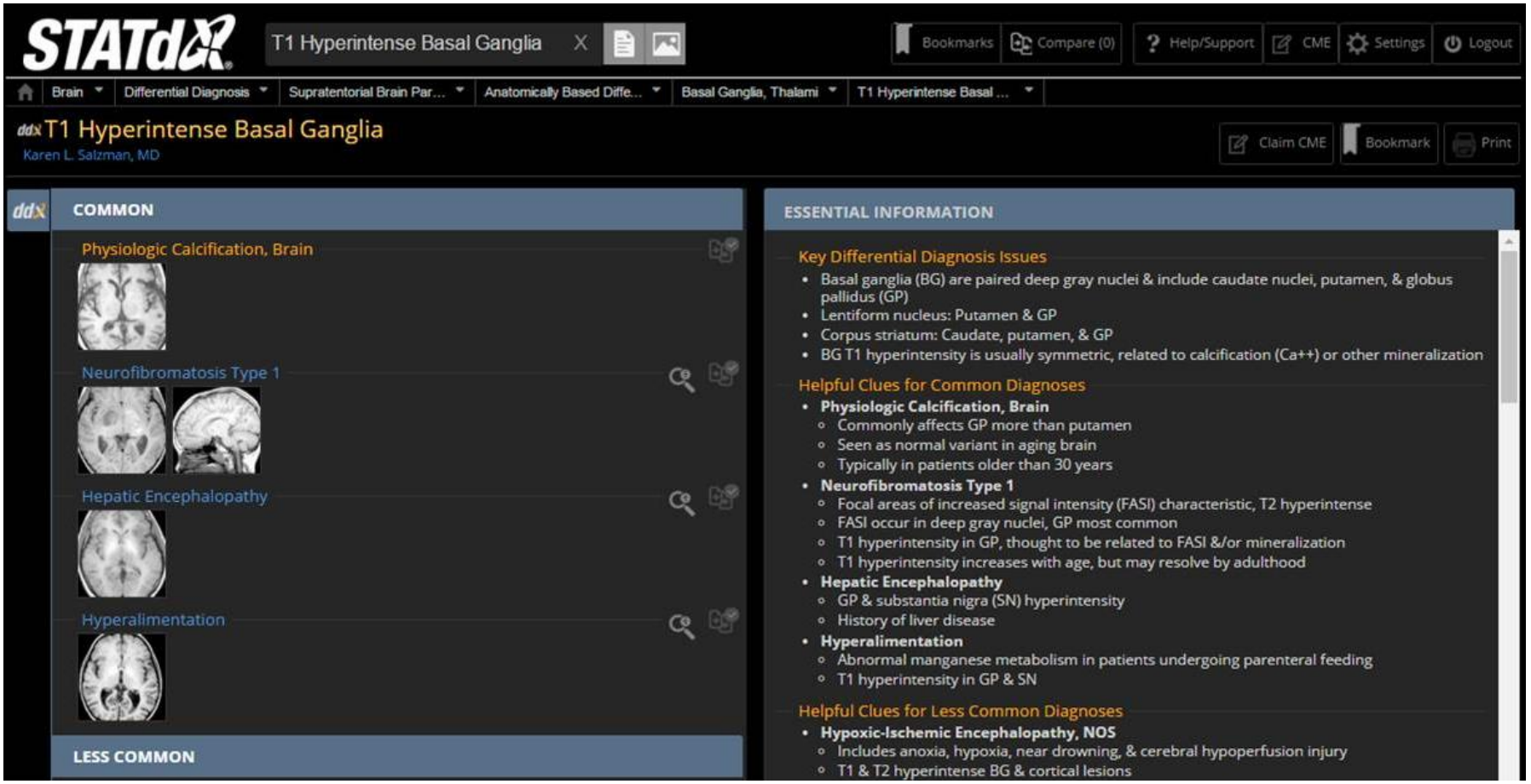
RAD Tools-Calculators



RAD Tools-Tables

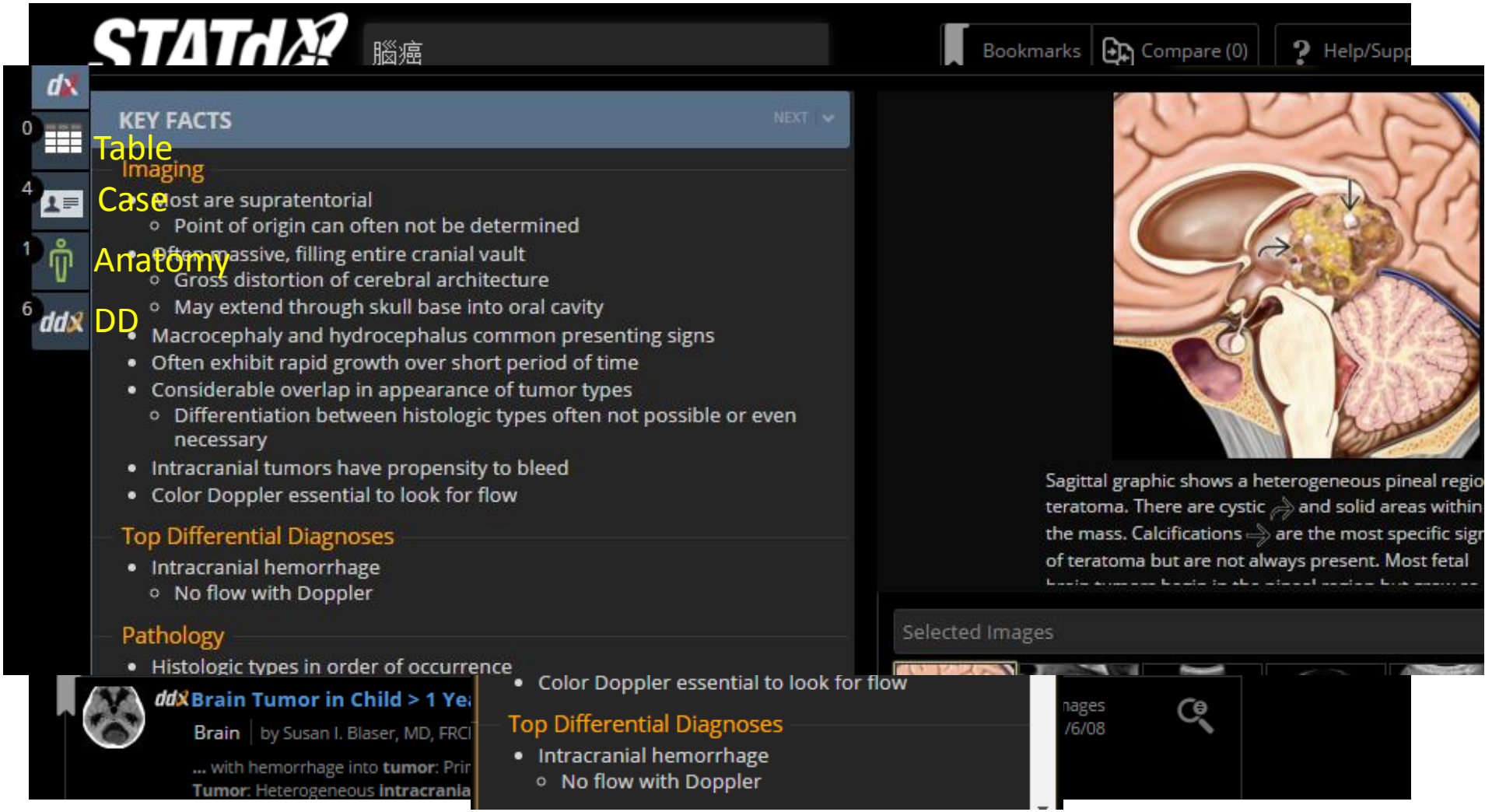


T1 Hyperintense Basal Ganglia



Key Facts

摘錄自AMIRSYS電子書系列的完整內容



Script

STATdx

Obstetrics > Diagnosis > Brain > Tumors

Parenchymal Brain Tumors

Paula J. Woodward, MD

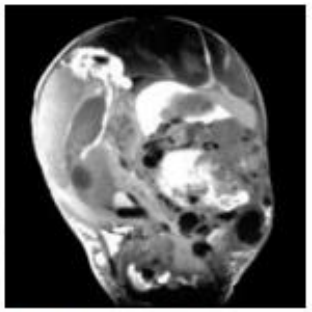
Selected Images

Hide Images

Sagittal graphic shows a heterogeneous pineal region teratoma. There are cystic ↗ and solid areas within the mass. Calcifications → are the most specific sign of teratoma but are not always present. Most fetal brain tumors begin in the pineal region but grow so large that the point of origin is often not discernible.

Sagittal T2WI MR of a 3rd trimester fetus with a teratoma shows the mass ⇨ compressing the cerebrum ⇨ and stretching the brainstem ⇨.

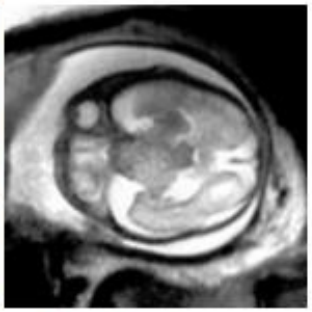
Transverse ultrasound of a fetal brain shows a large, heterogeneous mass within the cranial vault completely destroying normal anatomic landmarks. Measurements showed marked macrocephaly.



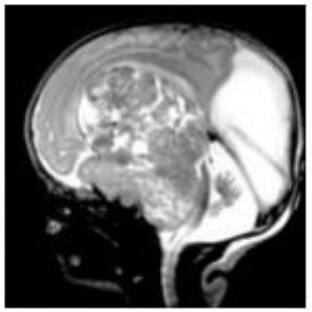
Postmortem coronal T1WI shows complete replacement of brain tissue by a complex mixed signal intensity mass. Immature teratoma with primitive neural ectodermal tissue, cartilage, bone, intestinal mucosa, smooth muscle, and hemorrhage ⇨ was identified at autopsy.

Transverse ultrasound of a fetal brain shows a mixed cystic and solid, echogenic midline mass ⇨, which is causing obstructive

Gross pathology in the same case shows a variegated, lobular mass ⇨ with marked thinning of the remaining cerebral tissue ⇨.

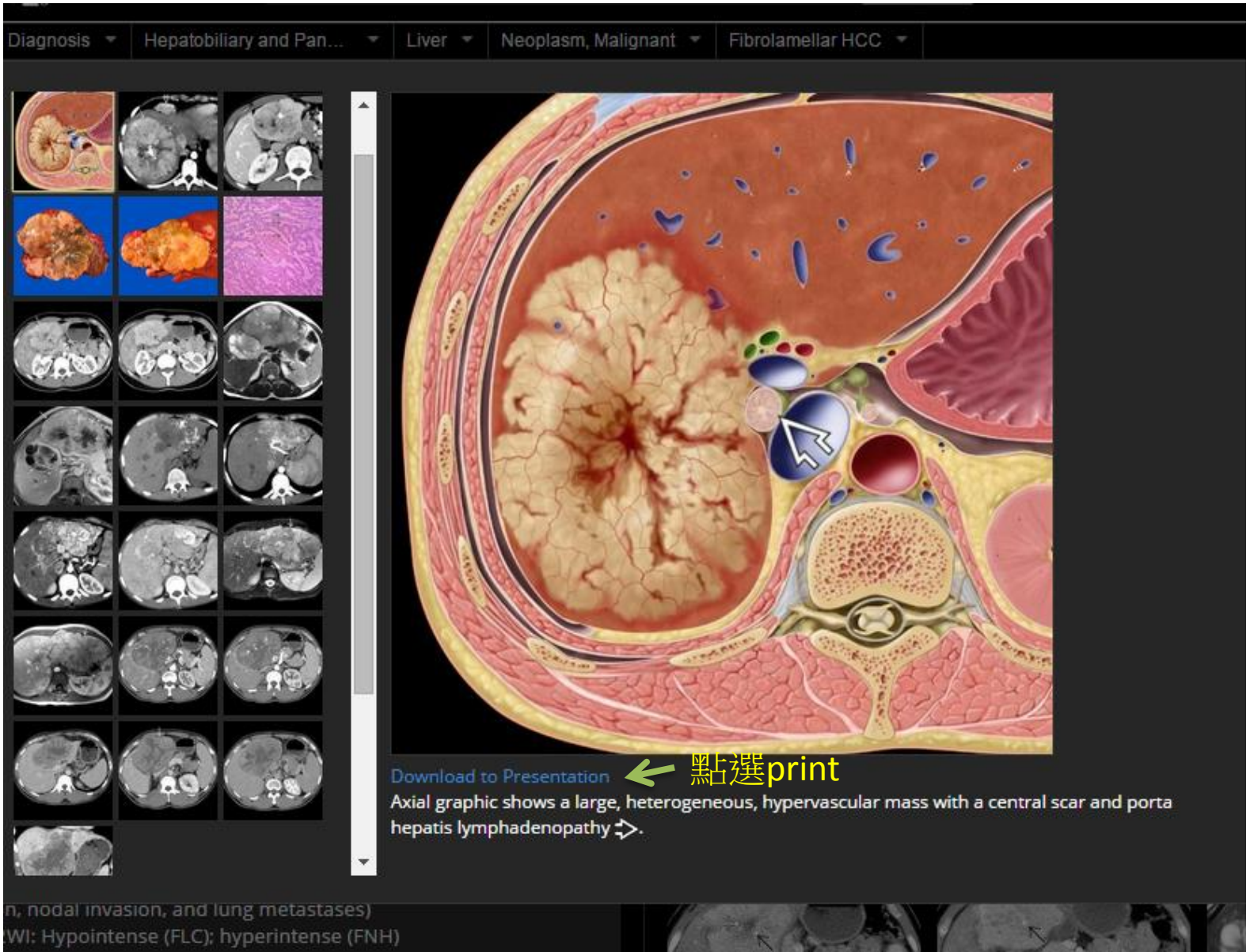


Axial T2WI MR of a 3rd trimester fetus shows a slightly hypointense, irregular, suprasellar mass ⇨.



Sagittal T2WI MR on day 1 of life shows a large heterogeneous mass ⇨ with high signal cystic areas within it. The 3rd ventricle was

圖像自動轉存為PPT


Diagnosis
Hepatobiliary and Pan...
Liver
Neoplasm, Malignant
Fibrolamellar HCC
Download to Presentation
點選print
Axial graphic shows a large, heterogeneous, hypervascular mass with a central scar and porta hepatis lymphadenopathy.
n, nodal invasion, and lung metastases)
WI: Hypointense (FLC); hyperintense (FNH)

Bone Age Calculator

STATdx® What are you looking for?... Bookmarks Compare (0) Help/Support CME Settings Logout

Bone Age Calculator

Background Information

Assessment of a patient's bone age is frequently performed in children and adolescents in order to evaluate patient growth and to diagnose and manage certain pediatric syndromes or endocrine disorders. Advanced or delayed skeletal maturation can be determined using radiographic imaging of the hand and correlated with clinical course. This calculator provides a means of comparing the chronological age of a child to a standard atlas of skeletal development. Standardized values were compiled from studies compiled by Greulich and Pyle in which they assessed gender-specific skeletal age. These studies compiled mean skeletal ages for successive chronological ages by using between 68 and 201 subjects per age group.

Clues for assessment of hand-films:

-Infancy or early childhood: presence or absence of certain carpal/epiphyseal ossification centers -Puberty to late adolescence: degree of fusion of epiphyses with their shafts
-Assess bones in a regular sequence: distal ends or radius/ulna, carpals, metacarpals, phalanges
-Carpals should also be studied in regular order: capitate, hamate, triquetral, lunate, scaphoid, trapezium, trapezoid, pisiform

Step 1: choose the gender of the patient and input the chronological age in months
Step 2: scroll through a radiographic filmstrip of gender-specific images to find the closest match to your patient's radiograph

Step 3: the bone age and standard deviation of your study will be calculated and graphed on a skeletal age chart using standardized values from Greulich and Pyle
Step 4: a blank standardized chart may be download and placed in a patient's file to chronicle the progression during subsequent imaging

Download blank skeletal age charts for patient's file (pdf): Male chart Female chart

Start by choosing the gender and inputting the chronological age of the patient in months

Gender Female

Chronological age (in months) 14

ex. 14 for 1 year, 2 months of age

Continue to next step References

Elsevier's STATdx

- A diagnostic decision support system for radiologists

USE CASE

Lyme's Disease

Monica Mak
Sree Vidhya

Outline

- Lyme's Disease
  - Clinical History
  - MRI Findings
  - Navigating STATdx
  - Primary Differential Diagnosis
  - Reference Images
  - About STATdx

Clinical History

- 35-year-old woman complaints of weakness on one-side of the face after getting back from a camping trip
- Complaints also include severe headache, neck stiffness, fever, chills, muscle/joint pain and fatigue
- Patient presents with multiple erythema migrans (skin rashes), round, outwardly expanding rash ("bull's-eye")
- Patient's relative also complaints that this woman is having concentration difficulties and unable to remember certain information lately

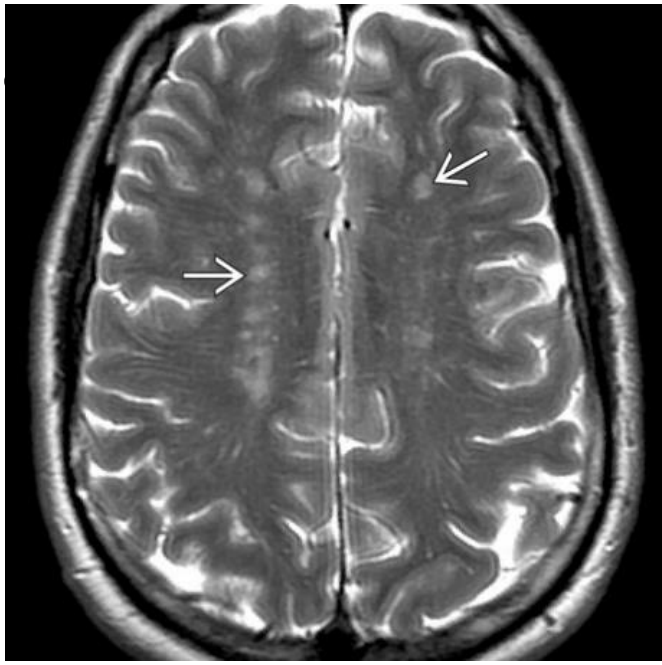
Confirmation of diagnosis requires: ELISA, PCR, MRI

MRI Findings..

- Axial FLAIR image demonstrates multiple foci of signal abnormality involving the periventricular white matter bilaterally.

- Contrast-enhanced axial T1WI does not demonstrate any enhancement.

- Contrast-enhanced, fat-suppressed axial T1WI demonstrates enhancement in the labyrinthine and anterior tympanic segments of the left facial nerve..



Navigating STATdx…

- Axial FLAIR image demonstrates multiple foci of signal abnormality inv
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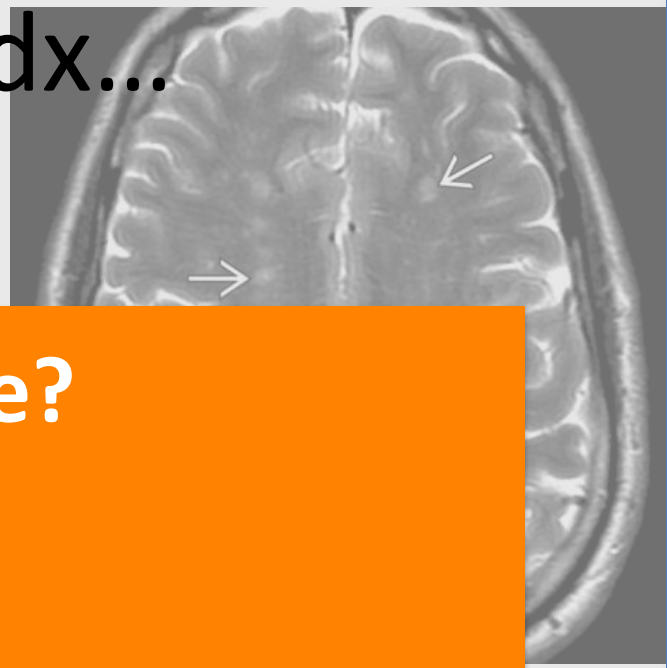


Lyme's disease?

Vasculitis?

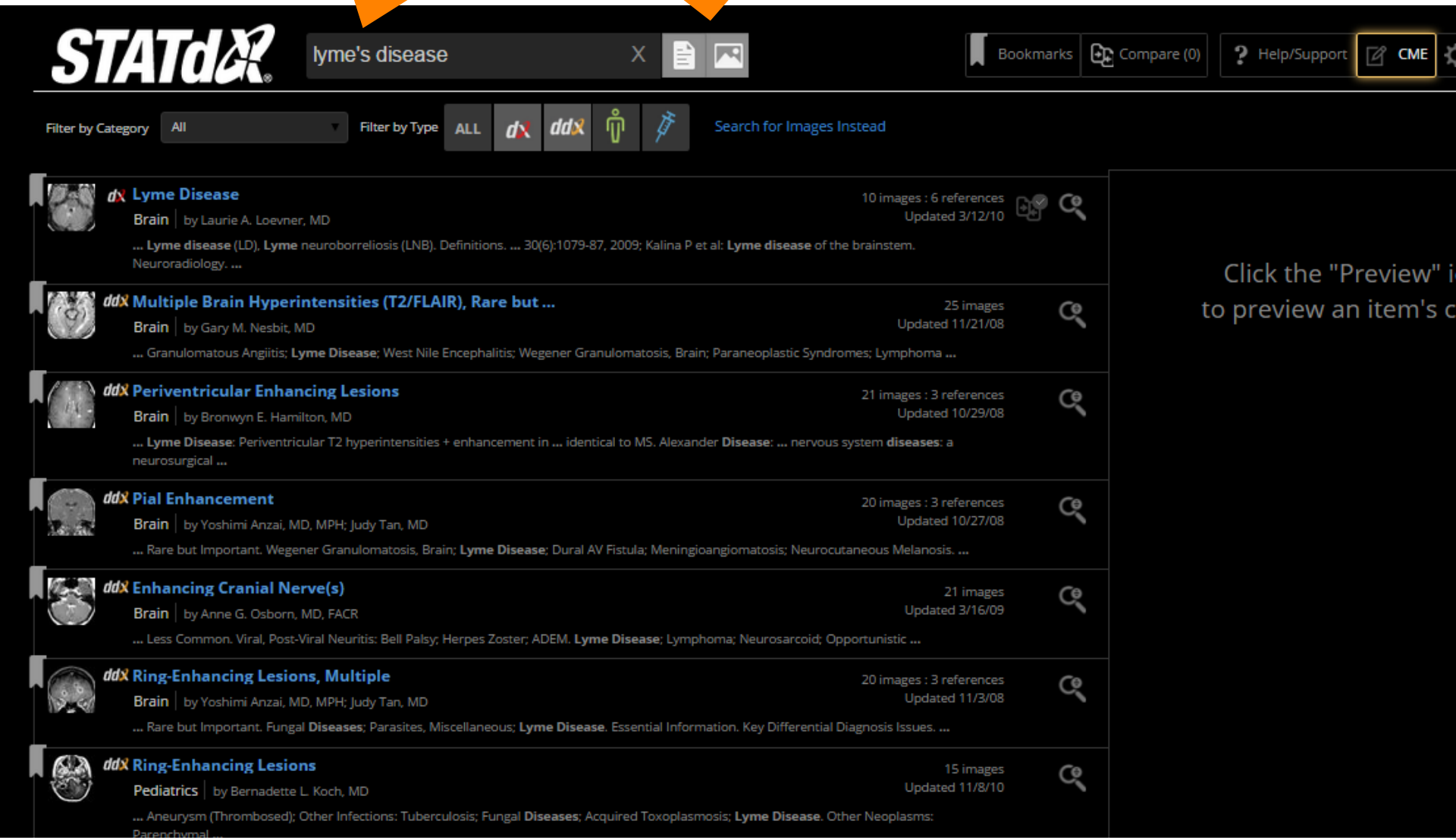
Sarcoidosis?

1

Search function helps user find relevant content

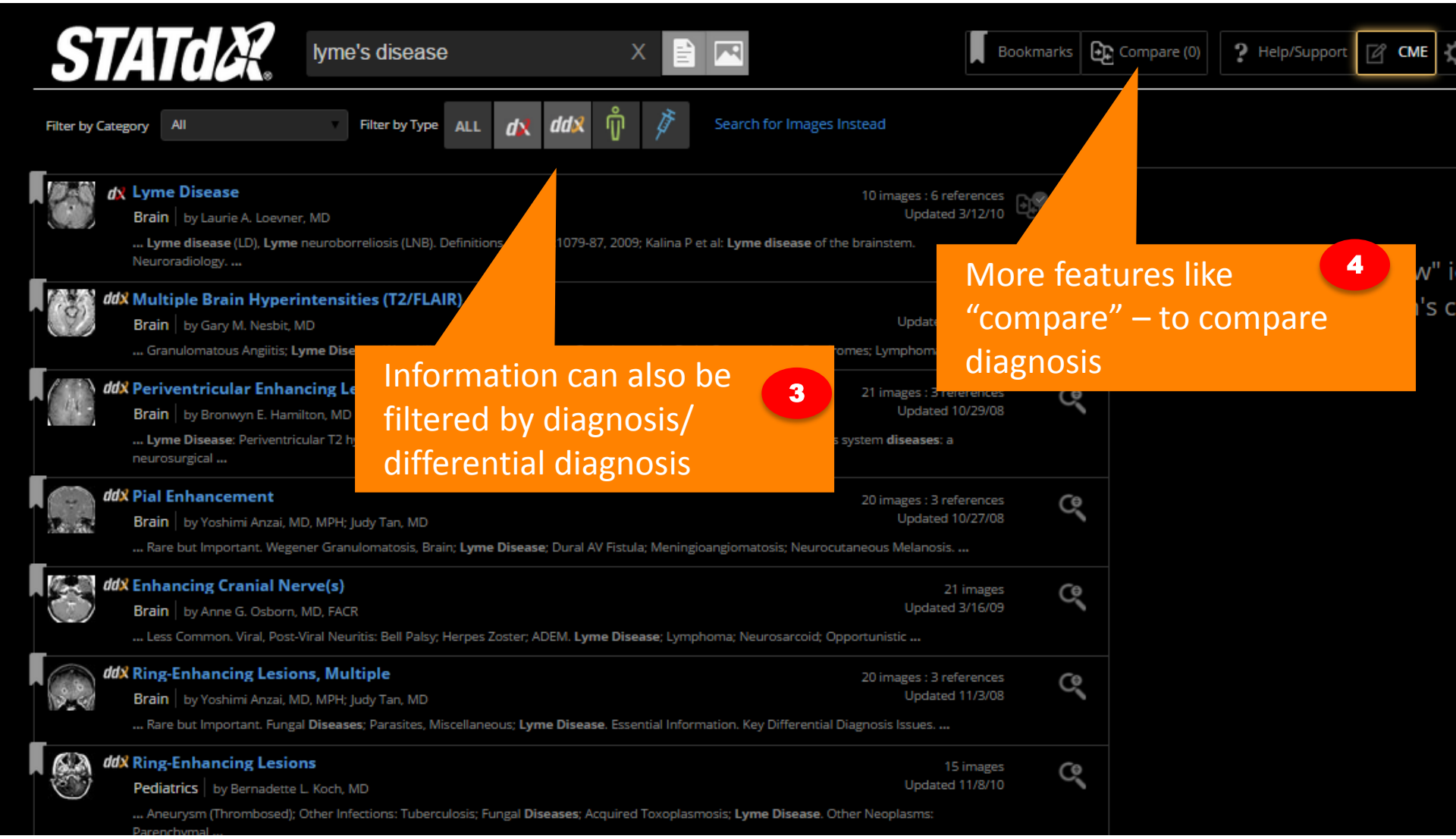
2

Users may search by documents or images



Primary Differential Diagnosis

- **Demyelinating disease**
- **Vasculitis**
- **Sarcoidosis**
- **Chronic fatigue syndrome**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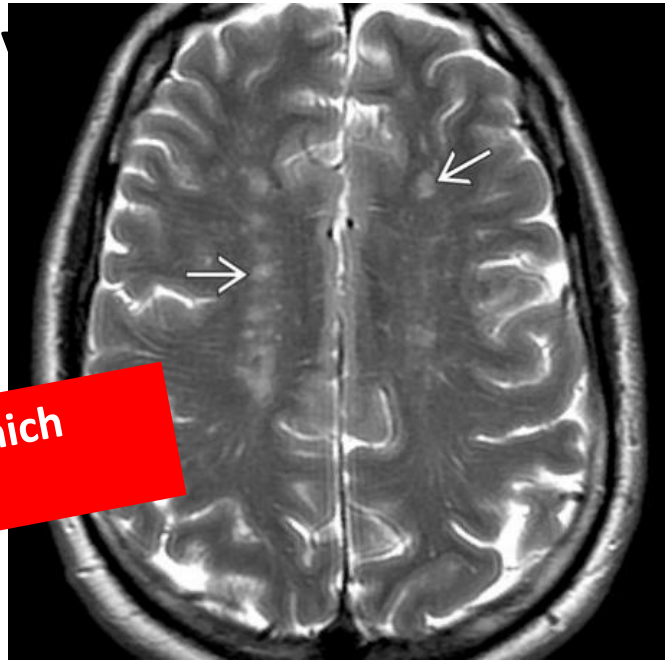
dx Lyme Disease
Brain | by Laurie A. Loevner, MD
10 images : 6 references
Updated 3/12/10
... Lyme disease (LD), Lyme neuroborreliosis (LNB). Definitions
1079-87, 2009; Kalina P et al: Lyme disease of the brainstem.
Neuroradiology. ...
ddx Multiple Brain Hyperintensities (T2/FLAIR)
Brain | by Gary M. Nesbit, MD
... Granulomatous Angiitis; Lyme Dise
omes; Lymphom
ddx Periventricular Enhancing Le
Brain | by Bronwyn E. Hamilton, MD
21 images : 3 references
Updated 10/29/08
... Lyme Disease: Periventricular T2 h
system diseases: a
neurosurgical ...
ddx Pial Enhancement
Brain | by Yoshimi Anzai, MD, MPH; Judy Tan, MD
20 images : 3 references
Updated 10/27/08
... Rare but Important. Wegener Granulomatosis, Brain; Lyme Disease; Dural AV Fistula; Meningioangiomatosis; Neurocutaneous Melanosis. ...
ddx Enhancing Cranial Nerve(s)
Brain | by Anne G. Osborn, MD, FACR
21 images
Updated 3/16/09
... Less Common. Viral, Post-Viral Neuritis: Bell Palsy; Herpes Zoster; ADEM. Lyme Disease; Lymphoma; Neurosarcoid; Opportunistic ...
ddx Ring-Enhancing Lesions, Multiple
Brain | by Yoshimi Anzai, MD, MPH; Judy Tan, MD
20 images : 3 references
Updated 11/3/08
... Rare but Important. Fungal Diseases; Parasites, Miscellaneous; Lyme Disease. Essential Information. Key Differential Diagnosis Issues. ...
ddx Ring-Enhancing Lesions
Pediatrics | by Bernadette L. Koch, MD
15 images
Updated 11/8/10
... Aneurysm (Thrombosed); Other Infections: Tuberculosis; Fungal Diseases; Acquired Toxoplasmosis; Lyme Disease. Other Neoplasms:
Information can also be filtered by diagnosis/ differential diagnosis
3
More features like “compare” – to compare diagnosis
4

Decision support s

- Axial FLAIR image demonstrates multiple foci of signal abnormality involving the periventricular white matter bilaterally,.
- Contrast-enhanced axial T1
- demonstrate
- suppressed
- demonstrates enhancement in the labyrinthine and anterior tympanic segments of the left facial nerve..

Unique imaging clues help radiologists choose which diagnoses to consider and compare



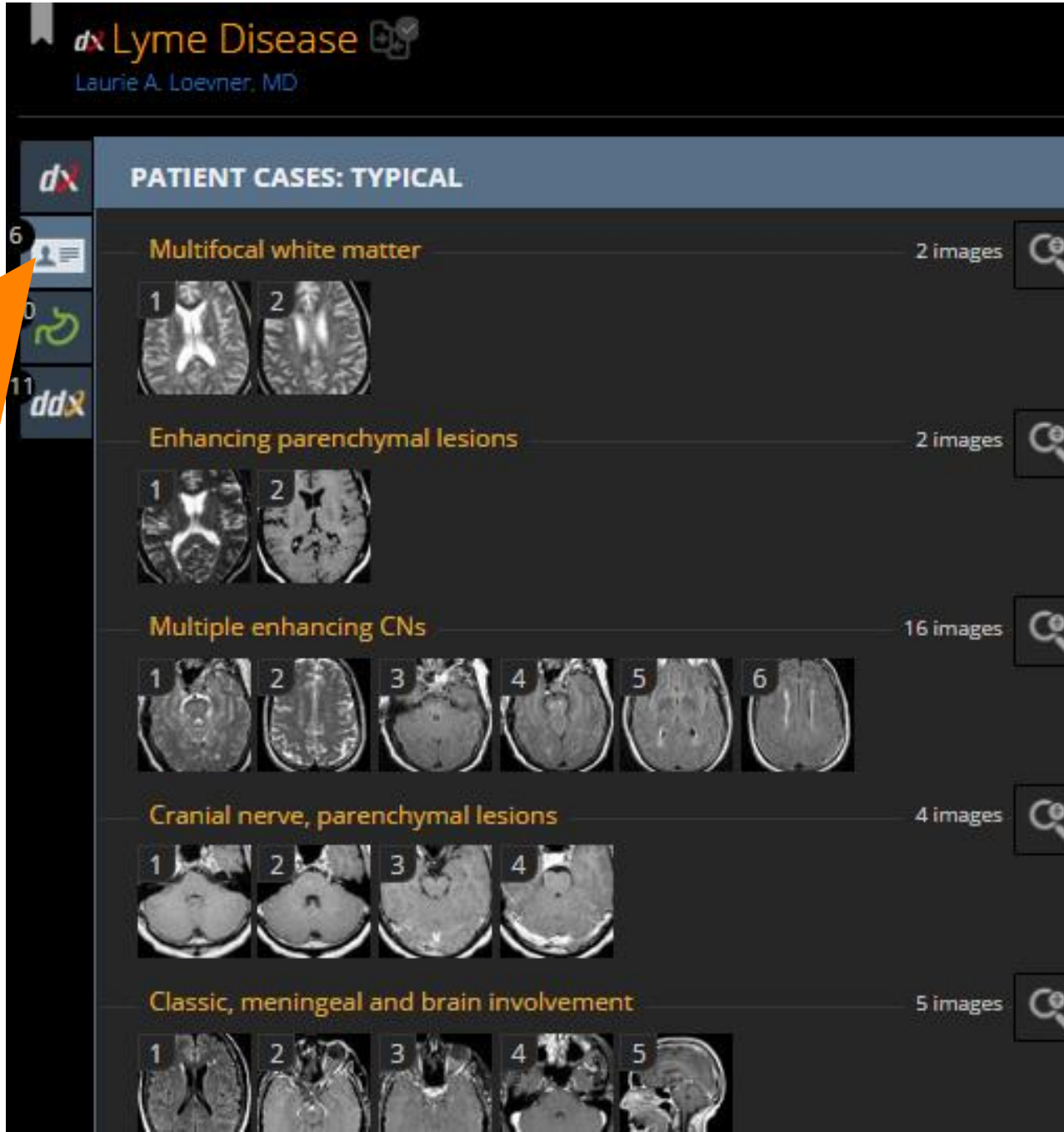
Diagnosis: Lyme's Disease

Each diagnosis topic includes patient cases:

Each case includes demographics, history, case description, and the author/contributor.

The Description includes the author notes and annotations for the case.

All cases include numerous labeled images.



About STATdx

A point-of-care diagnostic decision support system for working and studying radiologists.

STATdx increases speed, accuracy and confidence in diagnosing complex imaging cases

More than 4,000 diagnoses written by the world's leading experts in radiology

STATdx includes over 1,000,000 images, including x-ray, CT, MR and ultrasound images

Nearly 20,000 supporting individual patient cases, authored by world-renowned experts in radiology

Unique 'Compare' feature allows a side-by-side comparison of up to three diagnoses simultaneously