

## **CT Colonography Quality Assurance Audit**

### **Patient details**

Name		Date of birth	
Hospital number		Date of study	

### **Clinical details**

Indication for study	
Findings	

### **Quality of study**

*\*NB best score per bowel segment on supine and / or prone scan*

	Total volume of solid faecal residue (grade 1 - 4)	Quality of faecal tagging grade 1-5)	Volume of residual fluid (grade 1 - 4)	Quality of fluid tagging (grade 1-3)	Bowel distension
Caecum					
Ascending colon					
Transverse colon					
Descending colon					
Sigmoid colon					
Rectum					

## Grading system

Total volume of solid faecal residue <sup>1</sup>	4	Coating of >50% of lumen diameter
	3	Coating of 25-50% of lumen diameter
	2	Coating of <25% of lumen diameter or circumferential film of <2mm
	1	None / scattered stool only
Quality of faecal tagging <sup>1</sup>	5	All residual stool untagged
	4	0-25% tagged
	3	25-50% tagged
	2	50-75% tagged
	1	75-100% tagged
Volume of residual fluid <sup>1</sup>	4	>50% anteroposterior diameter
	3	25-50% anteroposterior diameter
	2	0-25% anteroposterior diameter
	1	No fluid
Quality of fluid tagging <sup>1</sup>	3	Untagged
	2	Layered tagging of different densities
	1	Homogenous tagging of single uniform density
Bowel distension <sup>2</sup>	4	Complete collapse
	3	Partial collapse
	2	Reasonable but suboptimal distention
	1	Optimal distention
	0	Non-distended due to pathology

## Definitions of bowel segments <sup>2</sup>

Rectum	Portion of the colon from the anorectal junction proximally to the level of the acetabular roof
Sigmoid	Portion of the colon proximal to the rectum to the level of the pelvic brim at which the colon did not reenter the pelvis
Descending colon	Portion of the colon proximal to the pelvic brim to the midpoint of the splenic flexure
Transverse colon	Portion of the colon lying between the midpoints of the hepatic and splenic flexures
Ascending colon	Portion of the colon proximal to the midpoint of the hepatic flexure but distal to the ileocaecal valve
Caecum	Portion of the colon proximal to the ileocaecal valve

1. *Eur Radiol.* 2008 Jan;18(1):32-42. Epub 2007 Apr 3. *CT colonography: optimisation, diagnostic performance and patient acceptability of reduced-laxative regimens using barium-based faecal tagging.* Taylor SA, Slater A, Burling DN, Tam E, Greenhalgh R, Gartner L, Scarth J, Pearce R, Bassett P, Halligan S. Department of Specialist Radiology, University College Hospital, Euston Road, London, UK
2. *Radiology.* 2003 Oct;229(1):99-108. Epub 2003 Aug 27. *Optimizing colonic distention for multi-detector row CT colonography: effect of hyoscine butylbromide and rectal balloon catheter.* Taylor SA, Halligan S, Goh V, Morley S, Bassett P, Atkin W, Bartram CI. Intestinal Imaging Centre and Cancer Research UK Colorectal Cancer Unit, Level 4V, St Mark's Hospital, Watford Rd, Northwick Park, Harrow, Middlesex HA1 3UJ, England.