

ALLIANCE OF MEDICAL STUDENT EDUCATORS IN RADIOLOGY

AMSER

Distinction in Radiology Track (DIRT)

Medical Student Radiology Curriculum

A comprehensive program for medical students seeking excellence in imaging literacy and clinical reasoning

Est. 2026

The DIRT curriculum was adapted from the ACR 2-Week Virtual Radiology Curriculum for Medical Students, originally developed by Prof. Ben Taragin, MD, FACR. The DIRT curriculum was subsequently created and tailored by the DIRT Curriculum Subcommittee, consisting of Drs. Biren Shah, Kevin Hiatt, Ryan Grippo, Jehanzeb Shahid, Ben Taragin, and Matthew Hartman.

Overall Learning Objectives

Upon successful completion of the curriculum, the medical student will be able to:

1. Describe the role of radiology in the diagnosis, management, and treatment of patients across a broad range of clinical specialties.
2. Select appropriate imaging examinations based on clinical indications, patient safety considerations, and evidence-based imaging principles.
3. Recognize normal radiologic anatomy and common pathologic findings across major imaging modalities.
4. Apply a systematic approach to image interpretation for common radiologic examinations.
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the indications, advantages, limitations, and risks of various imaging modalities.
6. Explain principles of radiation safety, MRI safety, and contrast administration.
7. Integrate imaging findings into clinical reasoning and patient management.
8. Develop foundational skills in radiologic communication, image analysis, and case-based problem solving.
9. Appreciate the contributions of diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, nuclear medicine, breast imaging, pediatric radiology, and subspecialty imaging to patient care.
10. Demonstrate imaging literacy expected of a graduating medical student regardless of specialty choice.

MODULE 1

General Radiology

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the various subspecialties and clinical roles of radiologists.
2. Compare the indications, strengths, and limitations of radiography, ultrasound, CT, MRI, and nuclear medicine.
3. Apply basic principles of radiation protection and MRI safety.
4. Recognize common contrast agents and identify potential contrast-related risks.
5. Select appropriate imaging studies for common clinical scenarios.
6. Demonstrate a systematic approach to chest radiograph interpretation.
7. Identify resources available through professional radiology organizations to support lifelong learning.

Introduction to Radiology

1. Complete all 7 of the Introduction to Radiology modules including 2 that contain a quiz.
Capture a screen shot of the quiz results.

http://anatomy.host.dartmouth.edu/HAE/Radiology_Intro/rad_index.html
2. Download the free UBC radiology app onto your device (iPad, tablet, or smartphone)
<http://www.ubcradiologyapp.ca/> and complete “Approach for CXR”
 - i. Open app and click the Get Started button

3. On the UBC app complete the “Which Test”, take the full quiz (70 quiz) and write down questions you got wrong or thought were especially good
 - a. Open the app.
 - b. Click Get Started to open the Menu.
 - c. “Which Test” is located under the ClinicalSection
4. Complete the first 20 clinical cases on the UBC app located under the Clinical Cases section.
5. Watch video: Issues of contrast: Dr. Hartman AHN radiology

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M9L1DFEjbas&t=49s>
6. Become a member of the ACR (American College of Radiology)
<https://www.acr.org/> (free for medical students)
Find Medical Student Building Blocks and purchase for free so it goes in your dashboard
7. Under building blocks introductory material, complete the following modules
 - a. <https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (radiation safety)
 - b. <https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (MRI safety)

MODULE 2

Chest Radiology

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Identify normal thoracic anatomy on chest radiographs and CT examinations.
2. Apply a systematic approach to chest radiograph interpretation.
3. Recognize common thoracic abnormalities, including pleural effusions, pneumothorax, cardiomegaly, pulmonary edema, and pulmonary opacities.
4. Differentiate airspace from interstitial lung disease patterns.
5. Evaluate the position of common tubes, lines, and support devices on chest imaging.
6. Select appropriate thoracic imaging studies for common clinical presentations.

1. Complete assignments in ACR Building Blocks for Chest

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (thoracic anatomy video)

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (basic approach to chest x-ray)

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (basic approach to chest CT)

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (thorax cases)

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793> (ordering tests)

2. Complete learningradiology.com modules/quizzes about chest

<https://learningradiology.com/medstudents/medstudtoc.htm>

(recognizing an adequate chest x-ray, cardiomegaly, opacified hemithorax, pleural effusion, CHF, airspace vs interstitial, pneumothorax, ICU lines/tubes)

3. UBC app—do chest anatomy quiz—full 64 cases

4. Complete the following assessment (UVA chest quiz):

Option 1 : <https://introductiontoradiology.net/courses/rad/cxr/index.html>

Please proceed to complete the quiz and screen capture your score for your portfolio.

MODULE 3

Body Imaging

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Identify normal abdominal and pelvic anatomy on radiographs and CT examinations.
2. Apply a systematic approach to interpretation of abdominal radiographs and CT studies.
3. Recognize common abdominal emergencies, including bowel obstruction, perforation, appendicitis, and inflammatory processes.
4. Differentiate normal from abnormal abdominal calcifications and soft tissue findings.
5. Utilize multiplanar CT imaging to localize abdominal structures and pathology.
6. Demonstrate basic image annotation and presentation skills through case-based analysis.

1) Access modules from ACR Building Blocks

- a. Abdomen Anatomy Imaging Overview Video

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

- b. Abdomen Anatomy Imaging Overview

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

- c. Abdomen Introductory Cases

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

2) Basic Approach to the Abdominal X-ray

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

3) Basic Approach to the Abdominal CT

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

4) Complete the abdominal modules from learningradiology.com

<https://learningradiology.com/medstudents/medstudtoc.htm>

- a. Recognizing obstruction and ileus
- b. Recognizing free air
- c. Recognizing abnormal calcifications
- d. Recognizing soft tissue masses of the abdomen

- 5) Watch the video on reading CAT scan, what windowing does and other PACS usage tips.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r18hpjlcDUY&feature=youtu.be>
- 6) Quiz yourself on abdominal anatomy on the UBC app (76 items)
- 7) Review “Annotated teaching case” and find the appendix in 3 planes axial, sagittal and coronal
<https://radiopaedia.org/cases/how-to-read-a-ct-of-the-abdomen-and-pelvis>
- 8) On the site: <https://www.learnabdominal.com/abdominal-ct-101>
 1. Complete 4 of 4 cases from the **Acute Gastrointestinal section** and 4 each from **Acute abdomen "Basics"** and **Other "must know" diagnoses**
 2. **ACTIVITY:** Using screen captures, make a PowerPoint of the four cases you choose. The PowerPoint should include at least two images from the abdominal CT with arrows pointing to the findings/organs you think are abnormal. For example, if you choose a case of Gallstone ileus screen capture 2 images from the CAT scan and annotate / point to the areas of abnormality.

MODULE 4

Ultrasound

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Explain the basic principles, advantages, and limitations of diagnostic ultrasound.
2. Identify normal sonographic anatomy of the abdomen, pelvis, kidneys, biliary system, and scrotum.
3. Recognize common ultrasound findings associated with abdominal, genitourinary, and pelvic pathology.
4. Describe appropriate clinical indications for ultrasound examinations.
5. Correlate ultrasound findings with patient symptoms and clinical presentation.

- 1) Read ACR Building Blocks Introduction to Abdominal Ultrasound

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

- 2) Watch video Intro to ultrasound Dr. Mahan Mathur

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gT0zV0XYKek>

- 3) Review the Radtorial on the Ultrasound Evaluation of the Scrotum:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/CREATERAD/Ultrasound+Evaluation+of+the+Scrotum+output/story_html5.html

- 4) Review the Radtorial on the Ultrasound of the Female Patient with Pelvic Pain

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7zd19ynA8g>

- 5) Review ACR Building Blocks Intro to Pelvic and Obstetric Ultrasound

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

- 6) Complete the **Gastrointestinal MS US Video**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ST6rUgUVoK0&list=PL3Zty8lubWpexaYymphlUdPrnlsVBR-Oi&index=3>

- 7) Complete the genitourinary ultrasound video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F6RC10WJpZc> (Intro to renal ultrasound UCSD)

and ACR Building Blocks Imaging of the Kidney

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

- 8) Complete the intro to biliary ultrasound video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XaO3RThRgKs> (Intro to biliary ultrasound UCSD)

- 9) Complete the Ultrasound quiz under pre-clinical section of the UBC app.

- a. Open the app.
- b. Click Get Started
- c. Under the pre-clinical section, click Ultrasound Quiz

MODULE 5

Musculoskeletal

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Apply a systematic approach to musculoskeletal radiograph interpretation.
2. Identify normal musculoskeletal anatomy on radiographs and MRI.
3. Recognize common fractures, dislocations, and traumatic musculoskeletal injuries.
4. Describe radiographic features of common non-traumatic musculoskeletal disorders.
5. Demonstrate a structured approach to evaluation of knee MRI examinations.
6. Correlate imaging findings with musculoskeletal clinical presentations.

1) Read this Radiopaedia website: [Musculoskeletal x-ray: ABCDE \(summary\) | Radiology Reference Article | Radiopaedia.org](#)

2) Complete this *Basic Approach to Musculoskeletal Radiographs* video (37:47 m:s)

a. [Basic Approach to Musculoskeletal Radiographs](#)

3) Complete these 5 Tutorials at the Radiology Masterclass website

a. [Musculoskeletal X-ray - General principles - Tutorial introduction](#)

b. [Introduction to Trauma X-ray - Tutorial introduction](#)

- c. [Trauma X-ray - Upper limb - Tutorial introduction](#)
- d. [Trauma X-ray - Lower limb - Tutorial introduction](#)
- e. [Imaging of Musculoskeletal Disorders - Introduction](#)

4) In the [UBC Radiology Teaching App](#), complete the following

- a. Select “Anatomy Quiz”. Then, select “MSK”. Then, select “Full Quiz”. Complete this quiz.
- b. Select “Clinical Cases”. Then, complete cases 1, 6, 8, 12, 14, 21, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31, 36, 51, 52, 53, 61.

5) Complete this *Systematic Interpretation of Knee MRI: How I do it* video (30:03 m:s)

- a. [Systematic Interpretation of Knee MRI: How I do it - YouTube](#)

6) Optional: Read chapters 21 and 23 in *Learning Radiology Recognizing the Basics* by William Herring, MD, FACR

- a. Chapter 21: Recognizing Nontraumatic Abnormalities of the Appendicular Skeleton and Arthritis
- b. Chapter 23: Recognizing Trauma to the Bony Skeleton

1) Available resources

- a. [The Radiology Assistant : Musculoskeletal](#)
 - i. This Radiology Assistant website has multiple resources for musculoskeletal imaging

- b. [Knee MRI Anatomy | CaseStacks](#)
 - i. This CaseStacks website has scrollable, labeled knee MRI

- c. [Stanford xrayhead | Bao Do MD](#)
 - i. MSK MRI Atlas - scrollable, labeled MRI

- d. [ESR Modern eBook 26.pdf](#)
 - i. This pdf ebook provides an introduction to spine imaging with practice questions at the end

- e. [Lumbar Spine MRI by Eric Tranvinh, MD, Stanford Radiology](#) (16:25 m:s)
 - i. This video provides an introduction to lumbar spine MRI

- f. [The Radiology Assistant : Spine](#)
 - i. This Radiology Assistant website contains 6 spine lessons (cervical injury, lumbar disc herniation, lumbar disc nomenclature 2.0, myelopathy, thoracolumbar injury, TLICS classification of fractures)

MODULE 6

Neuroradiology

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the indications and limitations of common neuroimaging techniques.
 2. Identify normal neuroanatomy on CT imaging.
 3. Apply a systematic approach to interpretation of non-contrast head CT examinations.
 4. Recognize common intracranial pathologies, including hemorrhage, infarction, hydrocephalus, and intracranial masses.
 5. Generate an imaging differential diagnosis using radiologic findings and clinical information.
 6. Communicate imaging observations using appropriate radiologic terminology.
 7. Construct a basic case report integrating imaging findings and clinical reasoning.
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1. Work through the following modules on Learningneuroradiology.com in order:
 - a. Imaging techniques
 - b. Anatomy
 - c. How to read a head CT
 - d. Pathology
 - e. Clinical correlation
 - f. Cases – complete all 8 cases!
 2. On the [UBC app](#):
 - a. Under Approaches, complete “Approach to CT Head”
 - b. Complete the 161 items in the Neuro anatomy quiz
 - c. Complete the following clinical cases:
 - d. Brain metastases
 - e. Epidural hemorrhage
 - f. Intracerebral parenchymal bleed
 - g. Middle cerebral artery infarction
 - h. Normal pressure hydrocephalus
 - i. Posterior fossa mass
 - j. Subarachnoid hemorrhage
 - k. Subdural hemorrhage

3. Now it's your turn. [Click here](#) to access the unknown brain case. Go through the case and complete a case report using the guide on the following page. Email the completed report to your faculty mentor upon completion.

Report guide

Describe the abnormality

- Location:
 - Intracerebral
 - Subarachnoid
 - Subdural
 - Epidural
 - Skull
 - Scalp
- Appearance:
 - Attenuation (how bright or dark a lesion appears)
 - Hyperattenuating compared to the brain (brighter than the brain)
 - Isoattenuating compared to the brain (similar to the brain)
 - Hypoattenuating compared to the brain (darker than the brain)
 - Shape (e.g. round, oval, linear, amorphous)
 - Margins (e.g. well-defined, poorly defined)
 - Composition (e.g. homogenous, heterogeneous, areas of central vs peripheral hyperattenuation)
 - Associated findings:
 - Edema – is there hypoattenuation in the brain surrounding the lesion?
 - Mass effect – is there midline shift and/or anatomic distortion of structures related to the lesion?
 - Hydrocephalus – are the ventricles abnormally enlarged? Are the diffusely enlarged or is only a part of the ventricular system enlarged?

Put it all together

- Why do you think the lesion looks the way it does? Here are some hints:
 - Causes of hyperattenuation:
 - Acute hemorrhage / blood clot – measures on the range of 60 to 90 Hounsfield units
 - Calcification – measures > 100 Hounsfield units
 - Hypercellular tumors – variable, but typically < 100 Hounsfield unit measurements
 - Causes of hypoattenuation:

- Fluid (including within cysts, necrotic tumors, abscesses) - simple fluid measures close to 0 Hounsfield units
 - Edema
 - Fat – measures on the range of -40 to -100 Hounsfield units
 - Gas – measures close to -1000 Hounsfield units
- Causes for heterogeneous composition:
 - Different ages of blood products
 - Tumors with different components (e.g. areas of calcification, areas of necrosis, areas of fat)
 - Infections with associated fluid collections, gas, or calcification
- What is your differential diagnosis?
 - Using the VINDICATE mnemonic, can you think of potential diagnoses in each of the following categories that could be responsible for what you are seeing on the CT?
 - V – Vascular
 - I – Infectious
 - N – Neoplastic
 - D – Degenerative
 - I – Iatrogenic / Intoxication
 - C – Congenital
 - A – Autoimmune / Allergic
 - T – Traumatic
 - E – Endocrine / Metabolic
- Time to commit! Pick up to 3 of the diagnoses you listed and explain why you think they are most likely to be the correct answer.

Optional resources:

1. [How to Read a Head CT: The Graphic Novel and Drawing Book](#)
2. [CaseStacks brain anatomy modules](#)
3. [RadTorial: Imaging evaluation of the stroke patient](#)

MODULE 7

Breast Imaging

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the role of breast imaging in screening, diagnosis, and management of breast disease.
2. Identify the indications for mammography, tomosynthesis, ultrasound, and image-guided breast procedures.
3. Explain the principles of breast cancer screening and early detection.
4. Recognize common benign and malignant breast imaging findings.
5. Describe the basic workflow of image-guided breast biopsy and localization procedures.
6. Discuss common breast imaging presentations in female and male patients.

1. Watch Breast Imaging Overview:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GxzJHP9oguY>

2. Watch the video on Screening Mammography:

https://media.med.unc.edu/tec/coils/radiology/ViewsYouCanUseScreeningMammography/story_html5.html

3. Watch the video on How to Read a Mammogram:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uH03lQqSeSw>

4. Watch the video on male breast diseases

https://media.med.unc.edu/tec/coils/radiology/ViewsYouCanUseMaleBreast/story_html5.html

5. Watch the video on emergency breast conditions:

https://media.med.unc.edu/tec/coils/radiology/ViewsYouCanUseEmergencyBreast/story_html5.html

6. Watch the video on Breast RadPath Conference:

https://media.med.unc.edu/tec/coils/radiology/ViewsYouCanUseBreastRadPath/story_html5.html

7. Watch the video on the Introduction to Stereotactic Core Biopsy (prone table):

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sVu6fKbUC1Y>

8. Watch the video on the tomosynthesis upright guided breast biopsies:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pg7tv2h2Uc>

9. Watch the video on mammography guided needle location:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TepTxr9fD1k>

MODULE 8

Nuclear Medicine

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Explain the basic principles of nuclear medicine imaging.
 2. Describe common nuclear medicine examinations and their clinical indications.
 3. Interpret the general appearance of normal and abnormal radiotracer distribution patterns.
 4. Recognize common applications of HIDA scans, bone scans, myocardial perfusion imaging, V/Q scans, and oncologic imaging.
 5. Correlate nuclear medicine findings with underlying physiologic and pathologic processes.
 6. Compare nuclear medicine studies with other imaging modalities used for similar clinical questions.
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1. Complete the Loyola University modules located under Medicine and Nuclear Medicine with the associated activities described below.

https://www.stitch.luc.edu/lumen/meded/radio/curriculum/structure/image_list_g.htm

Review the links for nuclear medicine tests (HIDA, bone scan, Tagged RBC, myocardial perfusion, bone densitometry, V/Q scan, MUGA scan)

2. After completing the HIDA Scan module, review: <https://radiologyassistant.nl/abdomen/lk-jg>
3. **ACTIVITY:** Draw (either on your computer or pen & paper) a HIDA Scan for a case of choledocholithiasis and a case of choledocholithiasis with CBD obstruction. **Capture screen shots of your drawings for your record**
4. Review the Radtorial module on oncologic imaging:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/CREATERAD/RadTorial+Imaging+Evaluation+of+the+Oncology+Patient+-+Storyline+output/story_html5.html

MODULE 9

Interventional Radiology

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe the scope and clinical practice of interventional radiology.
2. Identify common devices and equipment used in image-guided procedures.
3. Explain the indications for common vascular and nonvascular interventional procedures.
4. Describe the role of embolization, tumor ablation, biopsy, drainage, and vascular interventions in patient care.
5. Recognize the importance of patient selection, consultation, and longitudinal clinical management in interventional radiology.
6. Discuss educational and career pathways within interventional radiology.

Primary reading

[CIRSE Medical Student Curriculum](#)

[CIRSE Standards of Practice](#)

[SIR In-Training](#)

Module Map

Module	Main focus	Estimated time	Primary reading
Module 1 Introduction to Interventional Radiology	What interventional radiology is and how it fits within modern medicine; Clinical scope of IR and common patient presentations; How students can become involved in IR education, mentorship, and societies	1 hour	Introduction (page 2); CIRSE and Interventional Radiology (page 26)
Module 2 Devices, Vascular Access, and Angiography	1.1 Catheters and microcatheters; 1.2 Guidewires; 1.3 Needles..	2 hours	1. Basics of devices and materials used in IR (pages 3-6); 2.5 Access (pages 14-15)
Module 3 Non-Vascular Interventions	3.1 Biopsies and Drainages; 3.2 Biliary Procedures; 3.3 Genitourinary Interventions	2 hours	3. Non-Vascular IR (pages 16-18)
Module 4 Embolization	2.4.1 Uterine Fibroid Embolization; 2.4.2 Prostate Artery Embolization; 2.4.3 Gastrointestinal Bleeding.	2 hours	1.5 Embolization materials (page 5); 2.4 Embolization for Benign Conditions (pages 11-13)
Module 5 Interventional Oncology	4.1 Ablative Therapies; 4.1.1 Liver Tumor Ablation; 4.1.2 Renal Tumor Ablation.	2 hours	4. Interventional Oncology (pages 19-21)
Module 6 Peripheral Arterial and Venous Disease	2.1 Peripheral Vascular Disease; 2.2 Aortic Disease; 2.3 Venous Disease.	2 hours	2. Vascular IR (pages 7-15)
Module 7 Clinical Interventional Radiology Practice	Outpatient IR clinics; Consultation and patient selection; Inpatient management.	1 hour	Clinical services in interventional radiology (web resource)
Module 8 Career Development and Professional Engagement	Integrated and independent IR pathways; IR student resources and interest groups; Professional society involvement..	1 hour	CIRSE and Interventional Radiology (page 26); Supporting IR's Next Generation (page 27)

MODULE 10

Pediatric Radiology

Upon completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. Describe unique considerations in imaging pediatric patients.
2. Apply principles of radiation safety and imaging appropriateness in children.
3. Recognize common pediatric imaging findings and disease processes.
4. Identify imaging manifestations of non-accidental trauma.
5. Correlate pediatric imaging findings with clinical presentation and management.
6. Utilize a systematic approach to evaluating pediatric radiology cases.
7. Demonstrate improved diagnostic reasoning through case-based pediatric imaging exercises.

1) Read **ACR Building Blocks**

Approach to Pediatric Radiology

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

Special considerations when imaging children

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

Pediatric non-accidental trauma

<https://myeducation.acr.org/diweb/catalog/launch/package/4/sid/205349793>

2) Complete a minimum of 5 modules on the Children's Hospital Cleveland Clinic website:

<https://www.cchs.net/onlinelearning/cometvs10/pedrad/default.htm>

You will need to register as a new user on the site using the menu located to the right. Please note you will receive a return email to activate your account. Check your spam folders to see if the

email gets filtered there. If you do not receive a response within 6 hours and are unable to begin the course, please notify your course director.

Please screenshot all five module completion screens

How to create an account:

- a. Click the Cleveland Clinic Healthcare Edu signup link:
<https://healthcareedu.ccf.org/auth/tokensignup/signup.php?token=b7336fc27d195a828f9cb5ef00f2599b664126ba>
- b. Complete the required* fields on the signup page.
- c. Check the Security challenge box ("I'm not a robot")
- d. Click the Link to site policy agreement and check the "I understand and agree" box
- e. Click the Request account button
- f. A message displays, click the Continue button

- g. Check your email for further instructions (It may take up to 24 hours to receive the email, please check your Junk email)
- h. In the email, click the link provided to launch the Cleveland Clinic Healthcare Edu site
- i. The available Pediatric Radiology course will display in the catalog, click the course card to enroll, and access the course NOTE: Save the Cleveland Clinic Healthcare Edu site to your Favorites, as well as your username, and password.

3) Complete the Game of Unknowns Pediatric Edition:

https://s3.amazonaws.com/CREATERAD/Game+of+Unknowns+Pediatrics+Edition+-+Storyline+output/story_html5.html

4) Complete the 5-question online quiz. (Link below)

Capture a screen shot of your final score on LearningRadiology.com site. Passing is not required but if you did not score 100%, please submit a 2-paragraph discussion on the entity you did not recognize including the clinical, radiologic and management of the condition. PDF version is available in the Resources folder named Chest Quiz 102.

<http://learningradiology.com/new/quizzes/quiz0102/index0102.htm>

5) Review the Radiopaedia playlist of pediatric cases <https://radiopaedia.org/playlists/7314?lang=us>