

QA Log

(for some standards the vascular lab study can be filled out, e.g. for extracranial, ICA can be filled out in column 4)

No. 1	Identification 2	Side 3	Vascular lab study 4	Vascular lab date 5	Correlative study 6	Correlative study date 7	Vascular lab findings 8	Correlative study findings 9	Match by location 10	Match by severity 11	Diagnostic criteria correct in report 12
1											
2											

% Agreement* = _____

*% Agreement is determined by the number of Yes answers in the “match by severity” column divided by the total number of correlations (last number in the No. column).

No. ¹: Each correlation gets its own line. See standards for the number of correlations needed for each type of examination.

Identification ²: Each patient should be identified. Examples: medical record number, laboratory examination number.

Side ³: Bilateral examinations should generally be two correlations (one line for each side) as long as the correlative study is also performed bilaterally. If the correlation study is performed on one side only, one correlation is recorded (for example, bilateral carotid ultrasound but a unilateral contrast angiogram is one correlation). Some examinations do not have a side (for example, hepatoportal examination).

Vascular lab study ⁴: Name of the vascular lab study.

Vascular lab date ⁵: Date of the vascular lab study.

Correlative study ⁶: Type of correlative study. Only one correlative study is used even if several different correlative tests have been performed. Contrast arteriography/venography is used if it is available. CT or MR is used next, followed by surgical correlation, followed by other correlations. See specific standards for acceptable correlative studies.

Correlative study date ⁷: Date of the correlative study.

Vascular lab findings ⁸: Summary of the vascular lab study findings.

Correlative study findings ⁹: Summary of the correlative study findings.

Match by location ¹⁰: Options are Yes or No. For duplex examinations, the site of the disease must match in the vascular lab study and the correlative study. For nonimaging (physiologic) studies, the location may be more general. For example, for physiologic arterial studies the site of maximal disease (for example, aorto-iliac, femoro-popliteal or run-off) is matched with the correlative study.

Match by severity ¹¹: Options are Yes or OC (overcall) or UC (undercall). Yes indicates the vascular lab study and the correlative study demonstrate the same grade or the same diagnosis. OC (overcall) indicates the vascular lab test reported a more severe grade *or* diagnosed disease where it was *not* present. UC (undercall) indicates the vascular lab reported a less severe grade *or* did not diagnose disease where it *was* present.

Diagnostic criteria correct in report ¹²: Options are Yes or No. Yes indicates the final signed report utilizes the diagnostic grade or criteria described in your submission.