



Overview of ACR

AAPM 2022 | 07/13/2022 | DC

Dustin A. Gress, MS, FAAPM
Senior Advisor for Medical Physics

Objectives

- Explain bigger picture: How ACR works
- Use patient journey as frame of reference
- Explain what ACR Q&S does

- Reframe

ACR Core Purpose

- To serve patients and society by empowering members to advance the practice and science of radiological care.

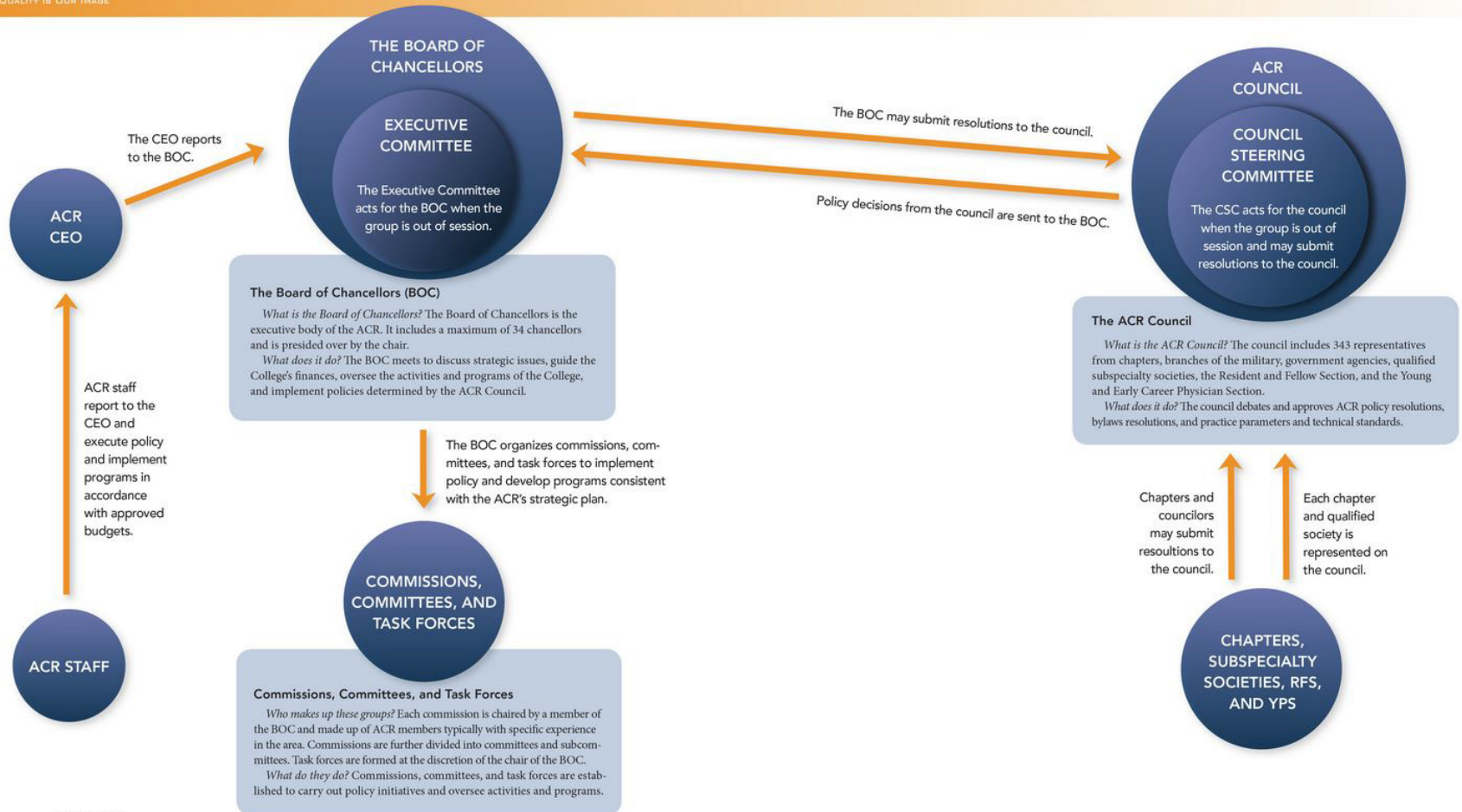
How Does the ACR Work?

With so many initiatives going on at once, the College needs a well-defined, streamlined structure that is well representative of its diverse constituency. But who does what, how do the different parts of the ACR fit together, and how are you represented in this structure?



How Does the ACR Work?

With so many initiatives going on at once, the College needs a well-defined, streamlined structure that is well representative of its diverse constituency. But who does what, how do the different parts of the ACR fit together, and how are you represented in this structure?



ACR Chapters

- 50 states
- DC
- Puerto Rico
- CARROS
- Canada

Pre-Council caucuses

- Chapters
- States
- Specialties
- Geographic regions



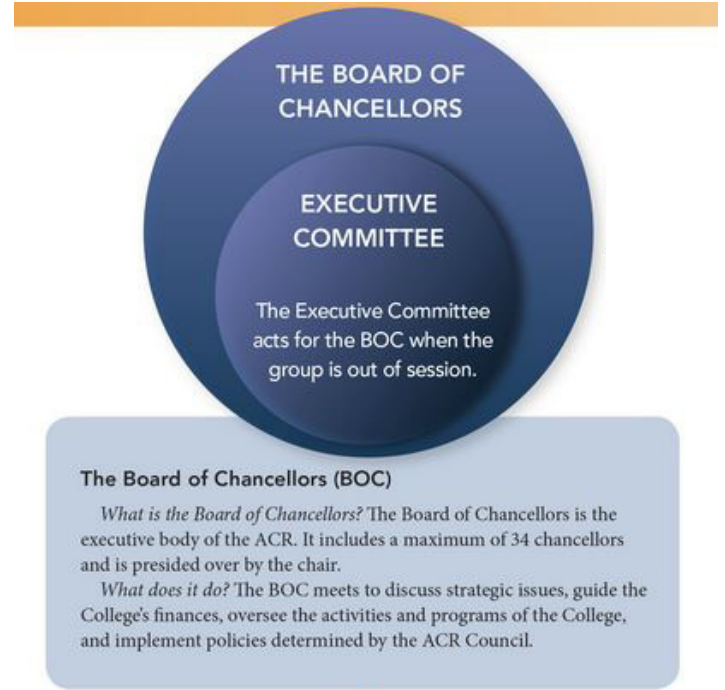
The ACR Council

What is the ACR Council? The council includes 343 representatives from chapters, branches of the military, government agencies, qualified subspecialty societies, the Resident and Fellow Section, and the Young and Early Career Physician Section.

What does it do? The council debates and approves ACR policy resolutions, bylaws resolutions, and practice parameters and technical standards.

ACR Board of Chancellors

- Max. 34 members
- Execute Council policy
- Oversight of programs
- Oversight of finances
- How does one end up on the BOC?



ACR Commissions

Operational

- Day-to-day
- Tend to align with HQ departments

Specialty

- Specific areas of concern

Specialty Commissions

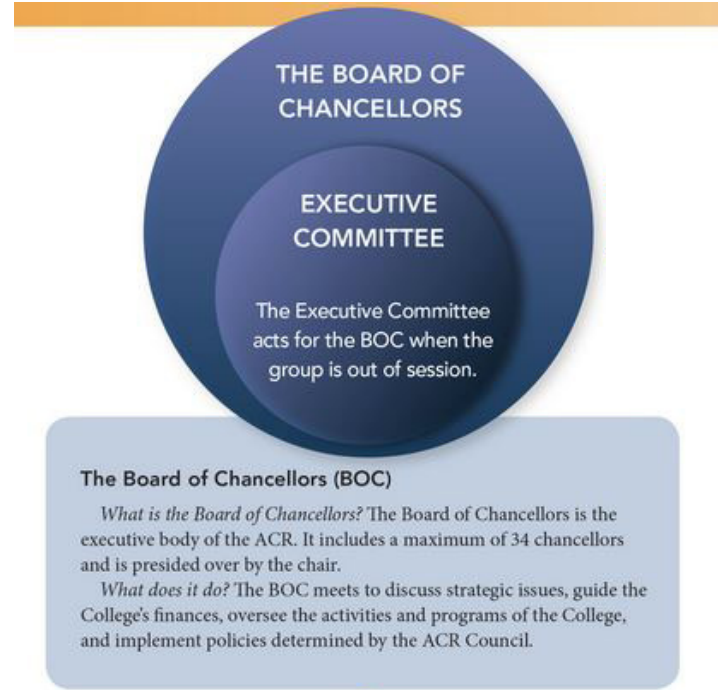
- Commission on Body Imaging
- Commission on Breast Imaging
- Commission on General, Small, Emergency and/or Rural Practice
- Commission on Interventional & Cardiovascular Imaging
- Commission on Medical Physics
- Commission on Neuroradiology
- Commission on Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging
- Commission on Pediatric Radiology
- Commission on Radiation Oncology
- Commission on Ultrasound

Operational Commissions

- Commission on Economics
- Commission on Government Relations
- Commission on Human Resources
- Commission on Informatics
- Commission on International Relations
- Commission on Leadership and Practice Development
- Commission on Membership and Communications
- Commission on Patient- and Family-Centered Care
- Commission on Publications and Lifelong Learning
- Commission on Quality and Safety
- Commission on Research
- Commission for Women and Diversity

ACR Board of Chancellors

- Commission Chairs
- At Large
- YPS
- Leadership



Commission on Quality & Safety
and
Department of Quality & Safety

Meet the Physician



David B. Larson, MD, MBA, Professor of Pediatric Radiology in the Department of Radiology at Stanford University, currently serves as the Department's Vice Chair for Education and Clinical Operations. He is a national thought leader in radiology quality improvement and patient safety and a regular speaker regarding topics ranging from pediatric CT radiation dose optimization to radiologist peer review.

“Quality is about delivering consistent excellence.”

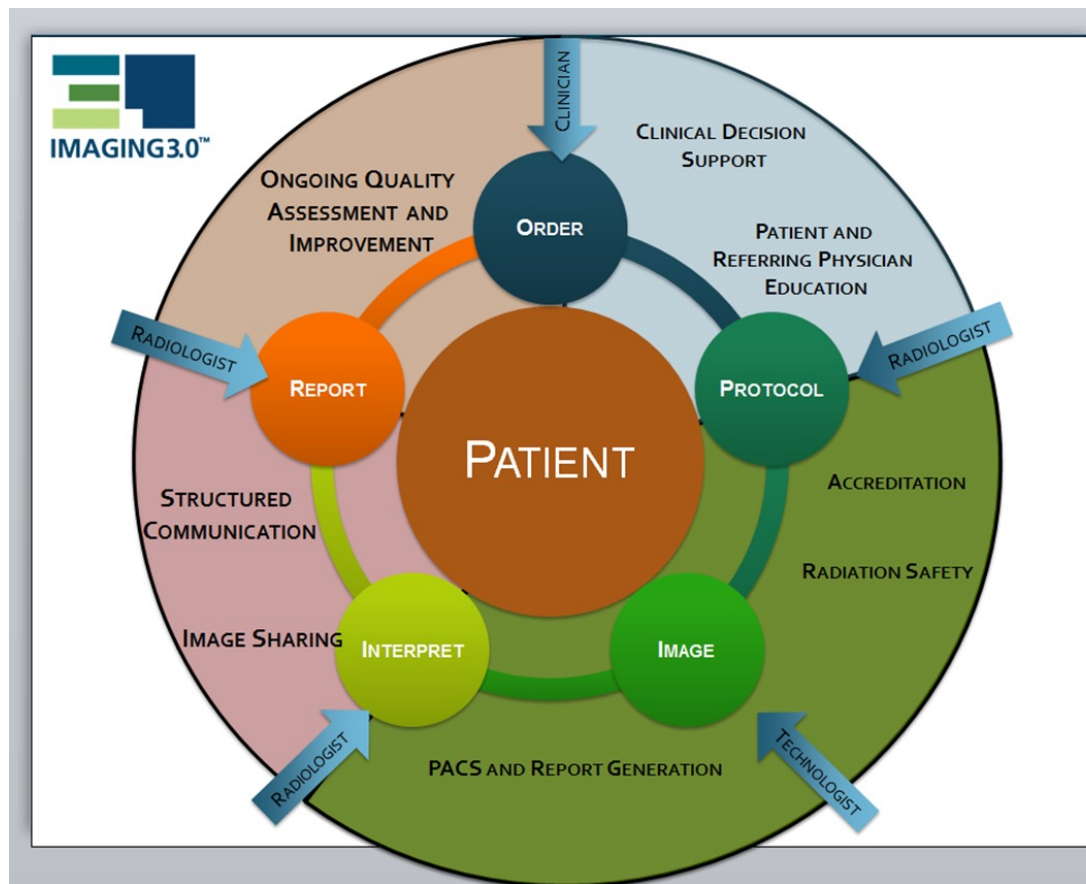
“Continuous improvement is the dedication to the proposition that we can always become better.”

[From the Quality and Safety Newsletter.](#)

Overarching goal

Enable radiology professionals to use appropriate tools to improve the outcomes and experience of our patients, and to manage population health.

Patient journey



Quality and Safety develop tools to support every aspect of a patient journey through radiology.

Is an imaging exam necessary? If yes, which one?

ACR Appropriateness Criteria
(with Patient friendly summaries)

Is the imaging being performed safely and well?

ACR Practice Parameters and Technical Standards

ACR Accreditation
(with patient focused resources)

Does the radiologist have access to the best evidence when interpreting this study?

Reporting and Data Systems (RADS)

Managing Incidental Findings

These tools support the radiologist in delivering excellent care.

Did the patient come in with the right order?

[ACR Appropriateness Criteria](#)

[Clinical Decision Support](#)

Did the imaging team follow to acquire the image safely and well ?

[ACR Accreditation](#)

[Contrast Manual](#)

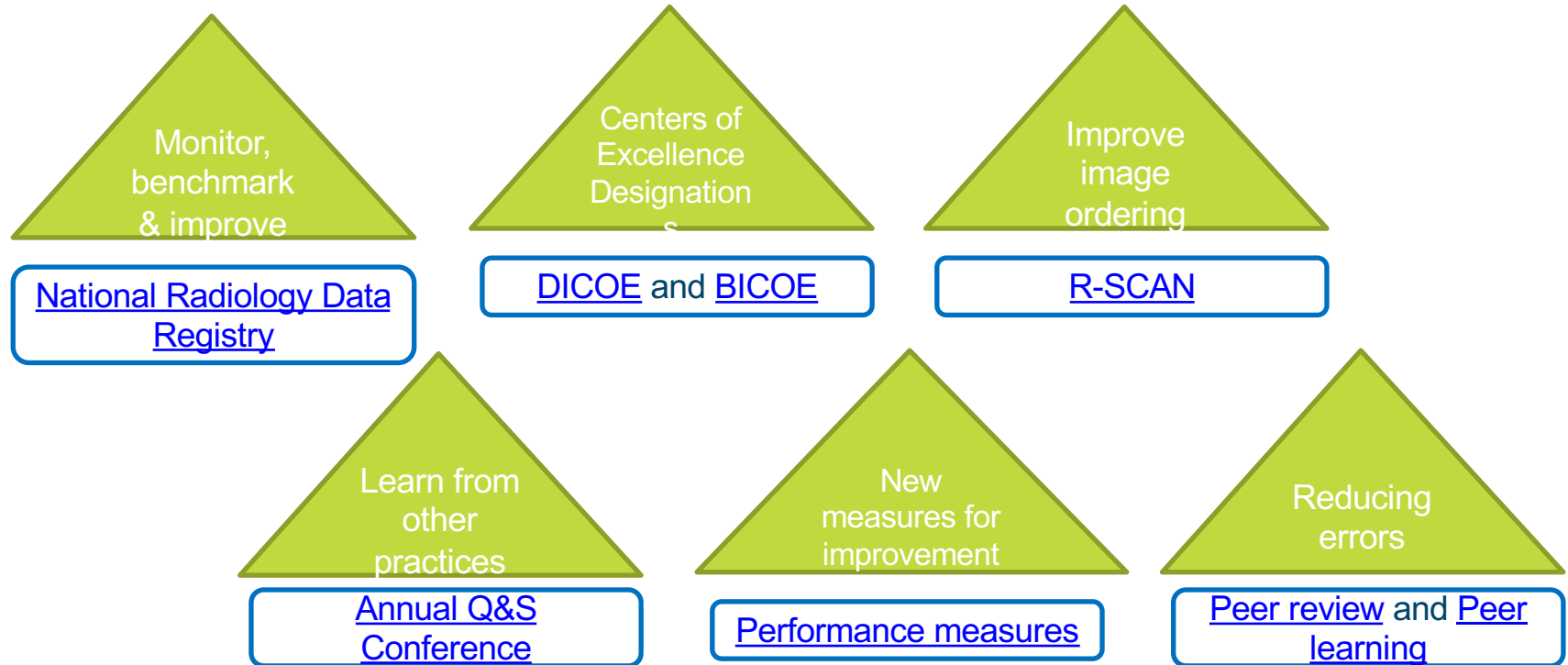
[Radiology Safety](#)

What is the current state of evidence and consensus regarding this study?

[Reporting and Data Systems \(RADS\)](#)

[Managing Incidental Findings](#)

Additional tools support ongoing improvement and demonstration of excellence.



ACR members shape every aspect of the Commission's work.

ACR Appropriateness Criteria

Authored by panels of ACR members.
Transparent evidence-based methodology.
Participation from non-radiology partners.

ACR Practice Parameters and Technical Standards

Authored by member committees.
Approved by ACR Council. Input from all members during field reviews.

ACR Accreditation

Submissions reviewed by peers in active practice. Criteria based on PP&TS.

National Radiology Data Registry

Framework for data collection, reporting, benchmarking, and research from member committees.

Performance measures

Measure prioritization, definition, testing, and implementation overseen by member committee.

Reporting and Data Systems (RADS) and Managing Incidental Findings

Authored by member committees.

QC Manuals

Authored by member committees.

Contrast Manual

Authored by member committees.

MR Safety Manual

Authored by member committees.

- The Commission on Quality and Safety engages over 1,000 members in these activities.

PP&TS

Medical Physics

26 PP&TS documents
(14%)

~3% of ACR membership

Committee on Practice Parameters and Technical Standards – Medical Physics
26 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Radiation Oncology
9 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Interventional and Cardiovascular Radiology
16 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Pediatric Imaging
10 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Neuroradiology
17 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Ultrasound
21 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters and Technical Standards

Mimi Newell, MD

Committee on Practice Parameters – Nuclear Medicine and Molecular Imaging
19 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – General, Small, Emergency, and Rural Practice (GSER)
12 Documents

Committee on Practice Parameters – Breast Imaging
10 Documents

Committee on Abdominal Imaging – Body Imaging
9 Documents

Committee on Cardiovascular Imaging – Body Imaging
5 Documents

Committee on Musculoskeletal Imaging – Body Imaging
14 Documents

Committee on Thoracic Imaging – Body Imaging
3 Documents

Accreditation



Breast MRI »



Breast Ultrasound »



CT »



Mammography »



MRI »



Nuclear Medicine &
PET »



Radiation Oncology
Practice »



Stereotactic Breast
Biopsy »



Ultrasound »

Enter Your Search

Clinical
Resources

Advocacy and
Economics

Lifelong Learning and
CME

Mem
Resou

Clinical Resources

Accreditation 

ACR Appropriateness Criteria[®]

Breast Imaging Resources

Clinical Decision Support 

Collaborative Guidelines

Colon Cancer Screening Resources

Contrast Manual

Incidental Findings

Interventional Radiology Resources

Lung Cancer Screening Resources 

Medical Physics Resources

Practice Parameters 

Quality and Safety News

Radiation Oncology Resources 

QC manuals all free online

- <https://www.acr.org/Clinical-Resources/Medical-Physics-Resources>

ACR Accreditation Programs

- Designed by members
- Self assessment
- Peer review
- Standards for quality and safety

Changes in ACR

- Evidence
- Consensus

Objectives Summary

- Explain bigger picture: How ACR works
- Use patient journey as frame of reference
- Explain what ACR Q&S does

- Reframe

Acknowledgements

- Mythreyi Chatfield, PhD
- Judy Burleson, MHSA
- Krista Bush, MBA, RT(R)(CT)(M)
- Dee Hafer, BA
- David Kurth, MPH, MA

Thank you