

**American College of Radiology
ACR Appropriateness Criteria®
Syncope**

Variant 1: Presyncope or syncope. Clinical suspicion for cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings. Initial imaging.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
US echocardiography transthoracic resting	Usually Appropriate	○
CTA chest with IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
Radiography chest	May Be Appropriate	⦿
CTA coronary arteries with IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
MRI heart function and morphology without and with IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	○
MRI heart function and morphology without IV contrast	May Be Appropriate	○
CT heart function and morphology with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿⦿
US echocardiography transesophageal	Usually Not Appropriate	○
CT head with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest and stress	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿⦿
US echocardiography transthoracic stress	Usually Not Appropriate	○
CT head without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
CT head without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
MRI head without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
MRI head without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest only	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI stress only	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
US duplex Doppler carotid artery	Usually Not Appropriate	○

Variant 2:

Presyncope or syncope. Low probability of cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings. Initial imaging.

Procedure	Appropriateness Category	Relative Radiation Level
Radiography chest	May Be Appropriate	⦿
CT head with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
CT head without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
CT head without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
CT heart function and morphology with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿⦿
CTA chest with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
CTA coronary arteries with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
MRI head without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
MRI head without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
MRI heart function and morphology without and with IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
MRI heart function and morphology without IV contrast	Usually Not Appropriate	○
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest and stress	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿⦿
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest only	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI stress only	Usually Not Appropriate	⦿⦿⦿
US duplex Doppler carotid artery	Usually Not Appropriate	○
US echocardiography transesophageal	Usually Not Appropriate	○
US echocardiography transthoracic resting	Usually Not Appropriate	○
US echocardiography transthoracic stress	Usually Not Appropriate	○

Expert Panels on Cardiac Imaging and Neurological Imaging: Seth J. Kligerman, MD^a; Julie Bykowski, MD^b; Lynne M. Hurwitz Kowek, MD^c; Bruno Policeni, MD, MBA^d; Brian B. Ghoshhajra, MD, MBA^e; Michael D. Brown, MD, MSc^f; Andrew M. Davis, MD, MPH^g; Elizabeth H. Dibble, MD^h; Thomas V. Johnson, MDⁱ; Faisal Khosa, MD, MBA^j; Luke N. Ledbetter, MD^k; Steve W. Leung, MD^l; David S. Liebeskind, MD^m; Diana Litmanovich, MDⁿ; Christopher D. Maroules, MD^o; Jeffrey S. Pannell, MD^p; William J. Powers, MD^q; Todd C. Villines, MD^r; Lily L. Wang, MBBS, MPH^s; Samuel Wann, MD^t; Amanda S. Corey, MD^u; Suhny Abbata, MD.^v

Summary of Literature Review

Introduction/Background

Syncope, the transient and abrupt loss of consciousness with spontaneous recovery, is the estimated cause of 1.2 to 1.8 million adult emergency department visits each year [1,2]. Presyncope or near syncope, defined as the sudden onset of symptoms of light-headedness, dizziness, sweating, nausea, abnormal visual sensations such as “tunnel vision” without loss of consciousness is often considered a separate entity [3,4]. Three large prospective studies have shown that both the short-term serious outcomes and deaths in patients with syncope and presyncope are extremely similar [4-6]. Management and risk stratification of patients with syncope or presyncope should mirror one another, a concept endorsed by various medical societies [7-9].

Elucidating the underlying cause of a syncopal or presyncopal episode can be challenging. There are numerous potential cardiovascular or neurologic etiologies, many of which rely on appropriate imaging for identification and classification; these include coronary artery disease, aortic disease, and cardiomyopathies. Although the etiology is never discovered in one-third of patients [10], and some causes such as vasovagal syncope are relatively innocuous, others, such as cardiac-related syncope, carry a significant increased risk of death [10-13]. The mainstay of syncope and presyncope assessment is a detailed history and physical examination. The assessment should include measurement of postural changes in blood pressure to diagnose orthostatic-related syncope and a detailed neurologic history and physical examination to exclude symptoms or signs of a separate neurologic process, which would require a different course of evaluation [14]. In addition to a detailed cardiac examination assessing for structural heart disease, certain patient characteristics are associated with an increased risk of cardiac-related syncope and include the following: age >60 years, male gender, known underlying congenital or acquired cardiac disease, palpitations or other cardiac-related symptoms prior to syncopal episode, syncope during exertion, syncope in supine position, low number of prior syncopal episodes, and family history of sudden cardiac death [3].

Studies have shown that patients with syncope and presyncope have a low yield of 5% to 6.4% of an acute abnormality on head CT, nearly all with external evidence of head trauma or a focal neurological deficit on examination [15-19]. Increasing age has been associated with higher odds for a CT abnormality compared with younger patients with syncope, however, the age cutoffs of >55 [15] or 60 and older [19] have not been validated across studies as independent predictive factors in absence of trauma or neurologic deficit [20]. There is a consensus across multidisciplinary task forces, clinical guidelines, and the ACR *Choosing Wisely* review that brain CT and MRI should be avoided in uncomplicated syncope [3,8,21]. Cohort studies and a meta-analysis of 12 additional studies reported <1% occurrence of new neurological diagnosis (including stroke) within 30 days from original presentation of syncope or presyncope [4,18,22,23].

^aUniversity of California San Diego, San Diego, California. ^bUniversity of California San Diego, San Diego, California. ^cPanel Chair, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, North Carolina. ^dPanel Chair, University of Iowa Hospitals and Clinics, Iowa City, Iowa. ^ePanel Vice-Chair, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. ^fMichigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan; American College of Emergency Physicians. ^gThe University of Chicago Medical Center, Chicago, Illinois; American College of Physicians. ^hAlpert Medical School of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. ⁱSanger Heart and Vascular Institute, Charlotte, North Carolina; Cardiology expert. ^jVancouver General Hospital, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. ^kUniversity of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California. ^lGill Heart & Vascular Institute, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky; Society for Cardiovascular Magnetic Resonance. ^mUniversity of California Los Angeles, Los Angeles, California; American Academy of Neurology. ⁿHarvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts. ^oNaval Medical Center Portsmouth, Portsmouth, Virginia. ^pUniversity of California San Diego, San Diego, California. ^qUniversity of North Carolina School of Medicine, Chapel Hill, North Carolina; American Academy of Neurology. ^rUniversity of Virginia Health System, Charlottesville, Virginia; Society of Cardiovascular Computed Tomography. ^sUniversity of Cincinnati Medical Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. ^tAscension Healthcare Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Nuclear cardiology expert. ^uSpecialty Chair, Atlanta VA Health Care System and Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia. ^vSpecialty Chair, UT Southwestern Medical Center, Dallas, Texas.

The American College of Radiology seeks and encourages collaboration with other organizations on the development of the ACR Appropriateness Criteria through representation of such organizations on expert panels. Participation on the expert panel does not necessarily imply endorsement of the final document by individual contributors or their respective organization.

Reprint requests to: publications@acr.org

Although there is conflicting data regarding its utility, multisociety guidelines suggest a resting 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) for all patients to detect arrhythmias or abnormality indicative of higher risk for arrhythmia (eg, prolonged QT interval) [7-9,11]. Although additional laboratory, physiologic, and image-based testing can be performed, it is recommended that testing be limited to select patients based on clinical assessment. In most instances, nonfocused additional testing in a patient with syncope or presyncope does not improve diagnostic yield, however, it does increase the hospitalization rate and significantly increases cost, and therefore is not endorsed by any major medical society [3,8,9,20,24].

Therefore, it is important to acknowledge that head CT and/or head MRI is useful when patients with syncope present with other conditions referenced in independent ACR Appropriateness Criteria® documents, not based solely on syncope. To avoid delay of appropriate care, any patient with signs or symptoms suggesting transient ischemic attack or stroke should undergo imaging guided by the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topic on [“Cerebrovascular Disease”](#) [25]. Similarly, if trauma occurs because of or leads to a syncopal episode, imaging should be guided by the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topic on [“Head Trauma”](#) [26]. Please refer to additional ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topics, including [“Acute Mental Status Change, Delirium and New Onset Psychosis”](#) [27], [“Seizures and Epilepsy”](#) [28], [“Headache”](#) [29], [“Ataxia”](#) [30], and [“Movement Disorders and Neurodegenerative Diseases”](#) [31], to guide imaging rather than symptoms of syncope.

If a patient has syncope or presyncope with cardiac symptoms (eg, chest pain, congenital or acquired cardiac pathology, coronary artery pathology, nonspecific chest pain, infiltrative heart disease, aortic dissection, pulmonary embolism [PE]), please refer to the relevant ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topics on [“Acute Nonspecific Chest Pain—Low Probability of Coronary Artery Disease”](#) [32], [“Chronic Chest Pain-Noncardiac Etiology Unlikely-Low to Intermediate Probability of Coronary Artery Disease”](#) [33], [“Chronic Chest Pain-High Probability of Coronary Artery Disease”](#) [34], [“Chest Pain-Possible Acute Coronary Syndrome”](#) [35], [“Suspected New-Onset and Known Nonacute Heart Failure”](#) [36], [“Nonischemic Myocardial Disease with Clinical Manifestations \(Ischemic Cardiomyopathy Already Excluded\)”](#) [37], [“Dyspnea-Suspected Cardiac Origin”](#) [38], [“Known or Suspected Congenital Heart Disease in the Adult”](#) [39], [“Acute Chest Pain — Suspected Aortic Dissection”](#) [40] or [“Suspected Pulmonary Embolism”](#) [41], to guide imaging, rather than due to symptoms of syncope.

Special Imaging Considerations

For the purposes of distinguishing between CT and CT angiography (CTA), ACR Appropriateness Criteria topics use the definition in the [ACR–NASCI–SIR–SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance and Interpretation of Body Computed Tomography Angiography \(CTA\)](#) [42]:

“CTA uses a thin-section CT acquisition that is timed to coincide with peak arterial or venous enhancement. The resultant volumetric dataset is interpreted using primary transverse reconstructions as well as multiplanar reformations and 3-D renderings.”

All elements are essential: 1) timing, 2) reconstructions/reformats, and 3) 3-D renderings. Standard CTs with contrast also include timing issues and reconstructions/reformats. Only in CTA, however, is 3-D rendering a **required** element. This corresponds to the definitions that the CMS has applied to the Current Procedural Terminology codes.

Initial Imaging Definition

Initial imaging is defined as imaging at the beginning of the care episode for the medical condition defined by the variant. More than one procedure can be considered usually appropriate in the initial imaging evaluation when:

- There are procedures that are equivalent alternatives (ie, only one procedure will be ordered to provide the clinical information to effectively manage the patient’s care)

OR

- There are complementary procedures (ie, more than one procedure is ordered as a set or simultaneously in which each procedure provides unique clinical information to effectively manage the patient’s care).

Discussion of Procedures by Variant

Variant 1: Presyncope or syncope. Clinical suspicion for cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings. Initial imaging.

CT Head

Serial studies of patients with syncope or presyncope have shown that head CT does not influence treatment management in this clinical scenario [15-19].

CT Heart Function and Morphology

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of ECG-gated CT heart in this clinical scenario. CT heart can identify hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and thrombus in the cardiac chambers.

CTA Chest

There is conflicting evidence regarding the use of CTA of the chest in cases of presyncope and syncope to evaluate for aortic and or pulmonary arterial disease. In an Italian trial with 560 patients, the prevalence of PE was 17.3% in hospitalized patients who had presented to the emergency department with their first episode of syncope [43]. However, in a larger United States and Canadian trial with 9,091 patients, only 0.6% of patients with syncope were diagnosed with PE [43]. Similarly, in a recent prospective trial of 1,397 patients from 13 hospitals across 8 countries, only 1.4% of patients were diagnosed with PE [44]. Importantly, no patients who were categorized as having a low pretest probability (612 patients), had negative imaging during initial workup (88 patients), or were treated for PE (19 patients) were diagnosed with PE or experienced cardiovascular death over 2-year follow-up. Interestingly, a subgroup analysis from this study in patients presenting to the emergency department who were subsequently hospitalized revealed a PE incidence of 2.3%, much lower than the 17.3% in the Italian trial. Nonetheless, all-cause short-term mortality has been shown to be significantly higher in patients with PE who present with syncope or presyncope [45]. Please refer to the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topic on [“Suspected Pulmonary Embolism”](#) [41] to guide imaging.

Syncope or presyncope can occur in the setting of acute aortic dissection. Similar to PE, syncope in the setting of acute aortic dissection is associated with a higher mortality [46,47]. Although cardiac tamponade and neurologic insult (ie, stroke, spinal cord ischemia, etc) are the most common cause of syncope in the setting of dissection, about half of patients have no explanation for their loss of consciousness. In rare instances, syncope or presyncope can be the only symptom associated with an acute aortic dissection. Please refer to the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topic on [“Acute Chest Pain—Suspected Aortic Dissection”](#) [40] to guide imaging.

CTA Coronary Arteries

One small retrospective study found that patients with cardiac-related syncope or presyncope had a greater extent and severity of coronary artery disease by coronary CTA (CCTA) compared with those with noncardiac-related syncope and matched patients with chest pain and no syncope [48]. Additionally, anomalous coronary arteries can be a cause of exercise-induced syncope or presyncope, especially in younger patients [49,50]. However, there are no prospective or large retrospective studies assessing the utility of CCTA in patients with syncope or presyncope as the only presenting finding.

MRI Head

There is no relevant literature to support the use of head MRI in this clinical scenario.

MRI Heart Function and Morphology

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of cardiac MRI in this clinical scenario. MRI heart can provide detailed analysis of cardiac function, morphology, and physiology. MRI is a valuable tool in the diagnosis of infiltrative cardiomyopathies that can manifest with episodes of syncope and presyncope including hypertrophic cardiomyopathy [51,52], sarcoid [53,54], myocarditis [55-57], amyloid [58], arrhythmogenic right ventricular dysplasia [58], and nonischemic dilated cardiomyopathy [58,59]. In both ischemic and nonischemic cardiomyopathies, MRI can assess for areas of scarring, which can serve as an arrhythmogenic focus and can lead to syncope or sudden cardiac death [60]. Although not routinely utilized as an initial imaging tool, cardiac MRI could be utilized in stable patients as an alternative to echocardiography when image quality is not diagnostic or optimal.

Radiography Chest

There are no prospective studies that examine the use of chest radiographs in patients with syncope or presyncope. In one large retrospective multi-institution study evaluating syncope and presyncope in 3,686 patients >60 years of

age, 2,767 (75.1%) had a chest radiograph performed [61]. Of those, 182 (6.6%), had a radiograph interpreted as abnormal. In a smaller retrospective study performed at a single institution, only 4.5% of patients with syncope had an abnormal chest radiograph. However, patients with syncope or presyncope who had abnormal chest radiographs were more likely to have serious adverse events compared with those with normal radiographs [62].

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Rest and Stress

There is no relevant literature to support the routine use of a Tc-99m single-photon emission CT (SPECT) or SPECT/CT myocardial perfusion imaging (MPI) rest and stress in most patients with syncope. Limited data from one large retrospective study assessing the use of MPI in 700 patients with syncope of any cause and no known coronary artery disease concluded there was no significant utility for rest and stress testing [63].

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Rest Only

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of Tc-99m SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest only study in this clinical scenario. If a patient has acute chest pain associated with syncope or presyncope and likely has symptoms related to coronary artery pathology based on detailed history and physical examination along with corresponding ECG and targeting laboratory studies, please refer to the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® topic on [“Chest Pain—Possible Acute Coronary Syndrome”](#) [35] to guide imaging.

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Stress Only

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of Tc-99m SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI stress only study in this clinical scenario.

US Duplex Doppler Carotid Artery

Multiple studies have shown no benefit of carotid artery Doppler ultrasound (US) in patients with syncope or presyncope in the absence of neurologic findings or carotid bruit [20,64-66].

US Echocardiography Transesophageal

There is no relevant literature to support the use of a transesophageal echocardiography in the evaluation of syncope or presyncope. Transesophageal echocardiography can further elucidate abnormal findings visualized on transthoracic echocardiogram.

US Echocardiography Transthoracic Resting

Transthoracic resting echocardiography provides a noninvasive assessment of cardiac structure and function. In patients with an abnormal ECG or findings on history or physical examination suggesting a cardiac etiology of syncope or presyncope, transthoracic echocardiography can be used to assess for structural heart disease or to help identify risk factors for malignant arrhythmias and is validated by multiple studies and supported by numerous societies [3,8,67-69]. Possible etiologies include various cardiomyopathies, valvular disease, pericardial disease, and tumors.

US Echocardiography Transthoracic Stress

There are no prospective studies that examine the use of transthoracic stress echocardiography in patients with cardiac etiology for syncope or presyncope. Stress echocardiography can be used to assess for left ventricular outflow obstruction in patients with left ventricular hypertrophy and hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. In both of these populations, outflow tract obstruction is associated with increased future episodes of presyncope and syncope [70,71].

Variant 2: Presyncope or syncope. Low probability of cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings. Initial imaging.

CT Head

Serial studies of patients with syncope or presyncope have shown that CT head does not influence treatment management in this clinical scenario [15-19].

CT Heart Function and Morphology

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of ECG-gated CT heart in this clinical scenario.

CTA Chest

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of CTA of the chest in this clinical scenario.

CTA Coronary Arteries

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of ECG-gated CCTA in this clinical scenario.

MRI Head

There is no relevant literature to support the use of head MRI in this clinical scenario.

MRI Heart Function and Morphology

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of cardiac MRI in this clinical scenario.

Radiography Chest

There are no prospective studies that examine the use of chest radiographs in patients with syncope or presyncope. In one large retrospective multi-institution study evaluating syncope and presyncope in 3,686 patients >60 years of age, 2,767 (75.1%) had a chest radiograph performed [61]. Of those, 182 (6.6%), had a radiograph interpreted as abnormal. In a smaller retrospective study performed at a single institution, only 4.5% of patients with syncope had an abnormal chest radiograph. However, patients with syncope or presyncope who had abnormal chest radiographs were more likely to have serious adverse events compared with those with normal radiographs [62].

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Rest and Stress

There is no relevant literature to support the routine use of a Tc-99m SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest and stress in most patients with syncope. Limited data from one large retrospective study assessing the use of MPI in 700 patients with syncope of any cause and no known coronary artery disease concluded there was no significant utility for testing [63].

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Rest Only

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of Tc-99m SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI rest only study in this clinical scenario.

SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI Stress Only

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of Tc-99m SPECT or SPECT/CT MPI stress only study in this clinical scenario.

US Duplex Doppler Carotid Artery

Multiple studies have shown no benefit of carotid artery Doppler US in patients with syncope or presyncope in the absence of neurologic findings or carotid bruit [20,64-66].

US Echocardiography Transesophageal

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of transesophageal echocardiography in this clinical scenario.

US Echocardiography Transthoracic Resting

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of transthoracic resting echocardiography in this clinical scenario, especially if a patient who has syncope or presyncope in the setting of a normal ECG and low probability of a cardiac cause of symptoms [66,69,72,73].

US Echocardiography Transthoracic Stress

There is no relevant literature that examines the use of transthoracic stress echocardiography in this clinical scenario.

Summary of Recommendations

- **Variant 1:** US echocardiography transthoracic resting is usually appropriate for the initial imaging of a presyncope or syncope patient with clinical suspicion for cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings.
- **Variant 2:** Radiography chest may be appropriate for the initial imaging of a presyncope or syncope patient with low probability of cardiovascular etiology based on history, physical examination, and ECG findings.

Supporting Documents

The evidence table, literature search, and appendix for this topic are available at <https://acsearch.acr.org/list>. The appendix includes the strength of evidence assessment and the final rating round tabulations for each recommendation.

For additional information on the Appropriateness Criteria methodology and other supporting documents go to www.acr.org/ac.

Appropriateness Category Names and Definitions

Appropriateness Category Name	Appropriateness Rating	Appropriateness Category Definition
Usually Appropriate	7, 8, or 9	The imaging procedure or treatment is indicated in the specified clinical scenarios at a favorable risk-benefit ratio for patients.
May Be Appropriate	4, 5, or 6	The imaging procedure or treatment may be indicated in the specified clinical scenarios as an alternative to imaging procedures or treatments with a more favorable risk-benefit ratio, or the risk-benefit ratio for patients is equivocal.
May Be Appropriate (Disagreement)	5	The individual ratings are too dispersed from the panel median. The different label provides transparency regarding the panel's recommendation. "May be appropriate" is the rating category and a rating of 5 is assigned.
Usually Not Appropriate	1, 2, or 3	The imaging procedure or treatment is unlikely to be indicated in the specified clinical scenarios, or the risk-benefit ratio for patients is likely to be unfavorable.

Relative Radiation Level Information

Potential adverse health effects associated with radiation exposure are an important factor to consider when selecting the appropriate imaging procedure. Because there is a wide range of radiation exposures associated with different diagnostic procedures, a relative radiation level (RRL) indication has been included for each imaging examination. The RRLs are based on effective dose, which is a radiation dose quantity that is used to estimate population total radiation risk associated with an imaging procedure. Patients in the pediatric age group are at inherently higher risk from exposure, because of both organ sensitivity and longer life expectancy (relevant to the long latency that appears to accompany radiation exposure). For these reasons, the RRL dose estimate ranges for pediatric examinations are lower as compared with those specified for adults (see Table below). Additional information regarding radiation dose assessment for imaging examinations can be found in the ACR Appropriateness Criteria® [Radiation Dose Assessment Introduction](#) document [74].

Relative Radiation Level Designations		
Relative Radiation Level*	Adult Effective Dose Estimate Range	Pediatric Effective Dose Estimate Range
○	0 mSv	0 mSv
⦿	<0.1 mSv	<0.03 mSv
⦿⦿	0.1-1 mSv	0.03-0.3 mSv
⦿⦿⦿	1-10 mSv	0.3-3 mSv
⦿⦿⦿⦿	10-30 mSv	3-10 mSv
⦿⦿⦿⦿⦿	30-100 mSv	10-30 mSv

*RRL assignments for some of the examinations cannot be made, because the actual patient doses in these procedures vary as a function of a number of factors (eg, region of the body exposed to ionizing radiation, the imaging guidance that is used). The RRLs for these examinations are designated as "Varies."

References

1. Anderson TS, Thombley R, Dudley RA, Lin GA. Trends in Hospitalization, Readmission, and Diagnostic Testing of Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department With Syncope. *Ann Emerg Med* 2018;72:523-32.

2. Probst MA, Kanzaria HK, Gbedemah M, Richardson LD, Sun BC. National trends in resource utilization associated with ED visits for syncope. *Am J Emerg Med* 2015;33:998-1001.
3. Shen WK, Sheldon RS, Benditt DG, et al. 2017 ACC/AHA/HRS Guideline for the Evaluation and Management of Patients With Syncope: Executive Summary: A Report of the American College of Cardiology/American Heart Association Task Force on Clinical Practice Guidelines and the Heart Rhythm Society. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2017;70:620-63.
4. Thiruganasambandamoorthy V, Stiell IG, Wells GA, Vaidyanathan A, Mukarram M, Taljaard M. Outcomes in presyncope patients: a prospective cohort study. *Ann Emerg Med* 2015;65:268-76 e6.
5. Bastani A, Su E, Adler DH, et al. Comparison of 30-Day Serious Adverse Clinical Events for Elderly Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department With Near-Syncope Versus Syncope. *Ann Emerg Med* 2019;73:274-80.
6. Grossman SA, Babineau M, Burke L, et al. Do outcomes of near syncope parallel syncope? *Am J Emerg Med* 2012;30:203-6.
7. Albassam OT, Redelmeier RJ, Shadowitz S, Husain AM, Simel D, Etchells EE. Did This Patient Have Cardiac Syncope?: The Rational Clinical Examination Systematic Review. *JAMA* 2019;321:2448-57.
8. Brignole M, Moya A, de Lange FJ, et al. 2018 ESC Guidelines for the diagnosis and management of syncope. *Eur Heart J* 2018;39:1883-948.
9. Runser LA, Gauer RL, Houser A. Syncope: Evaluation and Differential Diagnosis. *Am Fam Physician* 2017;95:303-12.
10. Soteriades ES, Evans JC, Larson MG, et al. Incidence and prognosis of syncope. *N Engl J Med* 2002;347:878-85.
11. Iacovino JR. Mortality outcomes of various causes of syncope. *J Insur Med* 2004;36:4-9.
12. Kapoor WN. Evaluation and outcome of patients with syncope. *Medicine (Baltimore)* 1990;69:160-75.
13. Koene RJ, Adkisson WO, Benditt DG. Syncope and the risk of sudden cardiac death: Evaluation, management, and prevention. *J Arrhythm* 2017;33:533-44.
14. Freeman R, Wieling W, Axelrod FB, et al. Consensus statement on the definition of orthostatic hypotension, neurally mediated syncope and the postural tachycardia syndrome. *Clin Auton Res* 2011;21:69-72.
15. Bent C, Lee PS, Shen PY, Bang H, Bobinski M. Clinical scoring system may improve yield of head CT of non-trauma emergency department patients. *Emerg Radiol* 2015;22:511-6.
16. Giglio P, Bednarczyk EM, Weiss K, Bakshi R. Syncope and head CT scans in the emergency department. *Emerg Radiol* 2005;12:44-6.
17. Goyal N, Donnino MW, Vachhani R, Bajwa R, Ahmad T, Otero R. The utility of head computed tomography in the emergency department evaluation of syncope. *Intern Emerg Med* 2006;1:148-50.
18. Grossman SA, Fischer C, Bar JL, et al. The yield of head CT in syncope: a pilot study. *Intern Emerg Med* 2007;2:46-9.
19. Mitsunaga MM, Yoon HC. Journal Club: Head CT scans in the emergency department for syncope and dizziness. *AJR Am J Roentgenol* 2015;204:24-8.
20. Mendu ML, McAvay G, Lampert R, Stoehr J, Tinetti ME. Yield of diagnostic tests in evaluating syncopal episodes in older patients. *Arch Intern Med* 2009;169:1299-305.
21. Choosing Wisely. American College of Emergency Physicians. Avoid CT of the head in asymptomatic adult patients in the emergency department with syncope, insignificant trauma and a normal neurological evaluation. Available at: <http://www.choosingwisely.org/clinician-lists/acep-avoid-head-ct-for-asymptomatic-adults-with-syncope/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
22. D'Ascenzo F, Biondi-Zoccai G, Reed MJ, et al. Incidence, etiology and predictors of adverse outcomes in 43,315 patients presenting to the Emergency Department with syncope: an international meta-analysis. *Int J Cardiol* 2013;167:57-62.
23. Greve Y, Geier F, Popp S, et al. The prevalence and prognostic significance of near syncope and syncope: a prospective study of 395 cases in an emergency department (the SPEED study). *Dtsch Arztebl Int* 2014;111:197-204.
24. Morgan DJ, Dhruva SS, Wright SM, Korenstein D. 2016 Update on Medical Overuse: A Systematic Review. *JAMA Intern Med* 2016;176:1687-92.
25. Salmela MB, Mortazavi S, Jagadeesan BD, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Cerebrovascular Disease. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2017;14:S34-S61.
26. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria®: Head Trauma. Available at: <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69481/Narrative/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.

27. Luttrull MD, Boulter DJ, Kirsch CFE, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Acute Mental Status Change, Delirium, and New Onset Psychosis. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2019;16:S26-S37.
28. Lee RK, Burns J, Ajam AA, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Seizures and Epilepsy. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2020;17:S293-S304.
29. Whitehead MT, Cardenas AM, Corey AS, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Headache. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2019;16:S364-S377.
30. Juliano AF, Policeni B, Agarwal V, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Ataxia. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2019;16:S44-S56.
31. Harvey HB, Watson LC, Subramaniam RM, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Movement Disorders and Neurodegenerative Diseases. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2020;17:S175-S187.
32. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria®: Acute Nonspecific Chest Pain—Low Probability of Coronary Artery Disease. Available at: <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69401/Narrative/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
33. Shah AB, Kirsch J, Bolen MA, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Chronic Chest Pain-Noncardiac Etiology Unlikely-Low to Intermediate Probability of Coronary Artery Disease. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2018;15:S283-S290.
34. Akers SR, Panchal V, Ho VB, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Chronic Chest Pain-High Probability of Coronary Artery Disease. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2017;14:S71-S80.
35. Batlle JC, Kirsch J, Bolen MA, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Chest Pain-Possible Acute Coronary Syndrome. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2020;17:S55-S69.
36. White RD, Kirsch J, Bolen MA, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Suspected New-Onset and Known Nonacute Heart Failure. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2018;15:S418-S431.
37. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria®: Nonischemic Myocardial Disease with Clinical Manifestations (Ischemic Cardiomyopathy Already Excluded). Available at: <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/3082580/Narrative/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
38. Vogel-Claussen J, Elshafee ASM, Kirsch J, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Dyspnea-Suspected Cardiac Origin. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2017;14:S127-S137.
39. Woodard PK, Ho VB, Akers SR, et al. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Known or Suspected Congenital Heart Disease in the Adult. *J Am Coll Radiol* 2017;14:S166-S176.
40. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria®: Acute Chest Pain — Suspected Aortic Dissection. Available at: <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69402/Narrative/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
41. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria®: Suspected Pulmonary Embolism. Available at: <https://acsearch.acr.org/docs/69404/Narrative/>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
42. American College of Radiology. ACR–NASCI–SIR–SPR Practice Parameter for the Performance and Interpretation of Body Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA). Available at: <https://www.acr.org/-/media/ACR/Files/Practice-Parameters/body-cta.pdf>. Accessed September 30, 2020.
43. Prandoni P, Lensing AW, Prins MH, et al. Prevalence of Pulmonary Embolism among Patients Hospitalized for Syncope. *N Engl J Med* 2016;375:1524-31.
44. Badertscher P, du Fay de Lavallaz J, Hammerer-Lercher A, et al. Prevalence of Pulmonary Embolism in Patients With Syncope. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2019;74:744-54.
45. Roncon L, Zuin M, Casazza F, Becattini C, Bilato C, Zonzin P. Impact of syncope and pre-syncope on short-term mortality in patients with acute pulmonary embolism. *Eur J Intern Med* 2018;54:27-33.
46. Nallamothu BK, Mehta RH, Saint S, et al. Syncope in acute aortic dissection: diagnostic, prognostic, and clinical implications. *Am J Med* 2002;113:468-71.
47. Spittell PC, Spittell JA, Jr., Joyce JW, et al. Clinical features and differential diagnosis of aortic dissection: experience with 236 cases (1980 through 1990). *Mayo Clin Proc* 1993;68:642-51.
48. Altintas S, Dinh T, Marcks N, et al. Presence and extent of cardiac computed tomography angiography defined coronary artery disease in patients presenting with syncope. *Neth Heart J* 2017;25:376-87.
49. Basso C, Maron BJ, Corrado D, Thiene G. Clinical profile of congenital coronary artery anomalies with origin from the wrong aortic sinus leading to sudden death in young competitive athletes. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2000;35:1493-501.
50. Kramer MR, Drori Y, Lev B. Sudden death in young soldiers. High incidence of syncope prior to death. *Chest* 1988;93:345-7.
51. Bruder O, Wagner A, Jensen CJ, et al. Myocardial scar visualized by cardiovascular magnetic resonance imaging predicts major adverse events in patients with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2010;56:875-87.

52. Spirito P, Autore C, Rapezzi C, et al. Syncope and risk of sudden death in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *Circulation* 2009;119:1703-10.
53. Adamson P, Melton I, O'Donnell J, MacDonald S, Crozier I. Cardiac sarcoidosis: the Christchurch experience. *Intern Med J* 2014;44:70-6.
54. Okada DR, Smith J, Derakhshan A, et al. Ventricular Arrhythmias in Cardiac Sarcoidosis. *Circulation* 2018;138:1253-64.
55. Kearney MT, Cotton JM, Richardson PJ, Shah AM. Viral myocarditis and dilated cardiomyopathy: mechanisms, manifestations, and management. *Postgrad Med J* 2001;77:4-10.
56. Sagar S, Liu PP, Cooper LT, Jr. Myocarditis. *Lancet* 2012;379:738-47.
57. Uemura A, Morimoto S, Hiramitsu S, Hishida H. Endomyocardial biopsy findings in 50 patients with idiopathic atrioventricular block: presence of myocarditis. *Jpn Heart J* 2001;42:691-700.
58. Selvanayagam JB, Hawkins PN, Paul B, Myerson SG, Neubauer S. Evaluation and management of the cardiac amyloidosis. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2007;50:2101-10.
59. Brembilla-Perrot B, Suty-Selton C, Beurrier D, et al. Differences in mechanisms and outcomes of syncope in patients with coronary disease or idiopathic left ventricular dysfunction as assessed by electrophysiologic testing. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2004;44:594-601.
60. Klem I, Weinsaft JW, Bahnson TD, et al. Assessment of myocardial scarring improves risk stratification in patients evaluated for cardiac defibrillator implantation. *J Am Coll Cardiol* 2012;60:408-20.
61. Baugh CW, Sun BC, Syncope Risk Stratification Study G. Variation in diagnostic testing for older patients with syncope in the emergency department. *Am J Emerg Med* 2019;37:810-16.
62. Wong ML, Chiu D, Shapiro NI, Grossman SA. Utility of Chest Radiography in Emergency Department Patients Presenting with Syncope. *West J Emerg Med* 2016;17:698-701.
63. AlJaroudi WA, Alraies MC, Wazni O, Cerqueira MD, Jaber WA. Yield and diagnostic value of stress myocardial perfusion imaging in patients without known coronary artery disease presenting with syncope. *Circ Cardiovasc Imaging* 2013;6:384-91.
64. Scott JW, Schwartz AL, Gates JD, Gerhard-Herman M, Havens JM. Choosing wisely for syncope: low-value carotid ultrasound use. *J Am Heart Assoc* 2014;3.
65. Schnipper JL, Ackerman RH, Krier JB, Honour M. Diagnostic yield and utility of neurovascular ultrasonography in the evaluation of patients with syncope. *Mayo Clin Proc* 2005;80:480-8.
66. Kadian-Dodov D, Papolos A, Olin JW. Diagnostic utility of carotid artery duplex ultrasonography in the evaluation of syncope: a good test ordered for the wrong reason. *Eur Heart J Cardiovasc Imaging* 2015;16:621-5.
67. Sarasin FP, Junod AF, Carballo D, Slama S, Unger PF, Louis-Simonet M. Role of echocardiography in the evaluation of syncope: a prospective study. *Heart* 2002;88:363-7.
68. Han SK, Yeom SR, Lee SH, et al. Transthoracic echocardiogram in syncope patients with normal initial evaluation. *Am J Emerg Med* 2017;35:281-84.
69. Chang NL, Shah P, Bajaj S, Virk H, Bikkina M, Shamoof F. Diagnostic Yield of Echocardiography in Syncope Patients with Normal ECG. *Cardiol Res Pract* 2016;2016:1251637.
70. Dawn B, Paliwal VS, Raza ST, Mastali K, Longaker RA, Stoddard MF. Left ventricular outflow tract obstruction provoked during dobutamine stress echocardiography predicts future chest pain, syncope, and near syncope. *Am Heart J* 2005;149:908-16.
71. Suzuki K, Akashi YJ. Exercise stress echocardiography in hypertrophic cardiomyopathy. *J Echocardiogr* 2017;15:110-17.
72. Madeira CL, Craig MJ, Donohoe A, Stephens JR. Things We Do For No Reason: Echocardiogram in Unselected Patients with Syncope. *J Hosp Med* 2017;12:984-88.
73. Probst MA, Gibson TA, Weiss RE, et al. Predictors of Clinically Significant Echocardiography Findings in Older Adults with Syncope: A Secondary Analysis. *J Hosp Med* 2018;13:823-28.
74. American College of Radiology. ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Radiation Dose Assessment Introduction. Available at: <https://www.acr.org/-/media/ACR/Files/Appropriateness-Criteria/RadiationDoseAssessmentIntro.pdf>. Accessed September 30, 2020.

The ACR Committee on Appropriateness Criteria and its expert panels have developed criteria for determining appropriate imaging examinations for diagnosis and treatment of specified medical condition(s). These criteria are intended to guide radiologists, radiation oncologists and referring physicians in making decisions regarding radiologic imaging and treatment. Generally, the complexity and severity of a patient's clinical condition should dictate the selection of appropriate imaging procedures or treatments. Only those examinations generally used for evaluation of the patient's condition are ranked. Other imaging studies necessary to evaluate other co-existent diseases or other medical consequences of this condition are not considered in this document. The availability of equipment or personnel may influence the selection of appropriate imaging procedures or treatments. Imaging techniques classified as investigational by the FDA have not been considered in developing these criteria; however, study of new equipment and applications should be encouraged. The ultimate decision regarding the appropriateness of any specific radiologic examination or treatment must be made by the referring physician and radiologist in light of all the circumstances presented in an individual examination.