



**CRITICAL REVIEW ON THE ROLE OF RADIOLOGY NURSES IN PERFORMING
AND INTERPRETING DIAGNOSTIC TESTS.**

Sahal Salem AbdullahLasloom

Habouna General Hospital

slasloom@moh.gov.sa

Ibrahim Saad Al Mordef

Thar General Hospital

ialmordef@moh.gov.sa

Mana Saad Al murdif

Thar General Hospital

malmurdif@moh.gov.sa

Mohamed Abdullah Askar Lasloom

General Hospital

malasloom@moh.gov.sa

Yosef Abdullah askarlasloom

General Hospital

Ylsallum@moh.gov.sa

Awadsaleh Ali lasloom

Thar General Hospital

aslasloom@moh.gov.sa

Saeed salehAlabas

General Hospital

Sasalabbas@moh.gov.sa

Abdallah HadyNaserAllsloom

Khabash General Hospital in Najran

ahalsallum@moh.gov.sa



Abstract

Radiologists are critical in healthcare, particularly in performing and deciphering therapeutic examinations. This basic audit investigates the different parts of radiologists within the symptomatic handle and highlights their significance in quiet care and results. Key zones examined incorporate modest planning, procedural back, picture translation, and their part in collaboration with other doctors. This article summarizes the existing writing and analyzes the effect of radiologists on demonstrative precision, persistent security, and general care. In expansion, recommendations were made to move forward the part of radiologists in expressive services.

Keywords: Radiology nurses, Diagnostic tests, Imaging procedures, Patient care, Interpretation

Introduction

Radiologist Circuit repairers are critical individuals of the therapeutic group who provide quality care within the research facility to progress quiet care. Their parts incorporate numerous duties, from subtle arrangement and method help to picture translation and collaboration with radiologists and other physicians. As the request for diagnostics continues to extend, the significance of radiologists in providing exact and convenient analyses must be considered. This essential survey points to investigate the part of the nurse radiologist in making and deciphering analysis, looking into the existing writing to assess its effect on quiet results and care (Hazell et.al.2020).

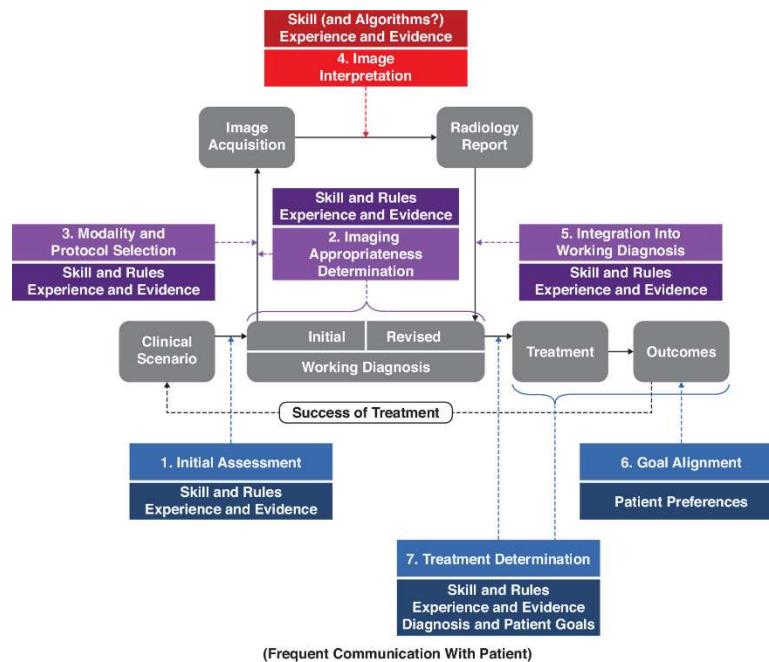


Fig. 3 —Role of radiology in diagnostic process. Activities in blue represent those conducted by clinical team, activities in red represent those conducted by radiology team, and activities in purple represent those that typically require cooperation of both teams (Hazell et.al.2020).

The table recognizes seven primary exercises amid the clinical examination. This chart shows how these questions fit into the conclusion. These analyses require clinical aptitudes, counting clinical methods, checking strategies, and decision-making calculations. Such decisions are based on individual involvement and significant proof. Choice rules can be more effortlessly connected to ordinary clinical circumstances instead of uncommon infections or bizarre introductions. Furthermore, patients are included in entirely different stages of the demonstrative process (Narang et.al.2021).

Literature Review

Patient Assessment and Preparation

Patient evaluation is imperative to the therapeutic radiology obligation to guarantee security and well-being. It is understanding symptomatic imaging methods. (Kuo et.al.2022) emphasized the importance of quiet appraisal to ensure the distinguishing proof of contraindications or dangers related to imaging methods. This incorporates taking a therapeutic history, measuring crucial signs, and tending to any potential concerns or questions the persistent may have. By conducting quality appraisals, radiologists can identify issues that will influence the security and viability of imaging strategies and guarantee that suitable intercessions are made opportunely and the hazard is reduced.

Preparation for Imaging Procedures

Radiologists may be mindful of planning patients for imaging strategies. Move forward with picture quality and precision. (Mossa-Basha et.al.2020) emphasized the radiologist's role in clarifying the reason for the examination, getting educated consent, and arranging counsel. This may incorporate dietary limitations, pharmaceutical administration, and other already suggested measures to suit the particular measures taken. By guaranteeing patients are satisfactorily placed for surgery, radiologists contribute to the victory of the trial and decrease the chance of issues or positive outcomes.

Procedural Assistance and Support

During determination, the radiologist plays a critical part in the benefit and back handle given to the quiet and the radiologist. (Braais et.al.2020) highlighted the significance of radiologists in giving persistent back, overseeing distinctive situations, observing vital signs, and consoling patients with almost consolation and security throughout the work. This hands-on approach permits the radiologist to consider and address any questions or concerns amid imaging, resulting

in a more proficient and viable workflow. Furthermore, collaborations with radiologists offer assistance to guarantee the pictures' quality and the procedure's convenient completion.

Collaboration with Radiologists

Radiologists work closely with radiologists all through the symptomatic handle, giving bolster and mastery to make strides in persistent care and results. (Mollura et.al.2020) recommended image interpretation collaboration with radiologists to help with starting examinations and make suggestions based on their clinical involvement. Even though radiologists are eventually mindful of translating symptomatic pictures, their involvement can progress demonstrative exactness and encourage communication and collaboration. By working together, radiologists and radiologists can analyze the quality of images, recognize anomalies, create fitting treatment plans, and eventually positively affect patient care.

Image Interpretation and Communication of Results

After the imaging handle is completed, the radiologist translates the picture and communicates what comes about to patients and other individuals in the therapeutic group. Even though radiologists are fundamentally capable of picture elucidation, they can help with introductory investigations and provide valuable data based on their doctor's conclusion. This collaboration increases the precision of determination and encourages opportune communication, guaranteeing patients fitting care and treatment (Mollura et.al.2020). Radiologists play a vital part in understanding instruction, clarifying the significance of thinking about what comes, and tending to questions or concerns raised by patients or their families.

Methods

Search Strategy

An investigative proposition was created to determine data concerning the part of radiologists in the preparation and elucidation of analysis. radiologist databases, including PubMed, CINAHL, and Scopus, were looked at utilizing watchwords such as radiologist diagnosis, imaging process, and patient care. Utilize Boolean administrators (Unused, OR) to coordinate look terms, and use commas and wildcards to capture changes in terms (for illustration, nurture * capture nurture, nurture, nurture)—the look technique points to recognizing articles distributed in peer-reviewed diaries between 2010 and 2023.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Articles centering on the part of the radiology nurturer in making and deciphering the assessment will be included in the survey—the conclusion of different tests. Quantitative and subjective ponders were considered, counting unique inquiries about articles, audit articles, and clinical thoughts. Articles published in English and full content were included in the survey. Thinks about centering on other doctors or restorative specialties were omitted.

Selection Process

The determination preparation has two stages: title and theoretical survey, taken after by full content. Two free analysts surveyed the list and depiction of the coming about things to watch their pertinence to the intrigued subject. Articles that met the consideration criteria or required advance investigation were chosen for a full-text survey. Contradictions between reviewers were resolved by dialog and agreement. In case of contradiction, a third commentator was counseled to create the ultimate decision.

Data Extraction and Quality Assessment

Data extraction employs a plan to extricate important data from chosen content. Critical information was extricated, counting considered characteristics (e.g., creators, year of distribution), ponder plan, estimate, affect or impact of intrigued, results measured, and primary comes about. Subjective assessment of included considers was conducted utilizing suitable apparatuses for the plan (e.g., Joanna Briggs Organized Basic Examination Apparatus for Quantitative Investigate, Basic Evaluation Abilities Program Checklist for Subjective Investigate). Thinks were assessed for methodological thoroughness, predisposition hazard, and findings' generalizability.

Analysis

Perform information amalgamation and examination to distinguish major topics, designs, and conclusions of included considerations. Subjective information was analyzed utilizing topical investigation to recognize repeating issues and topics related to the radiology nurse's part in conclusion. Quantitative data were created using clear information such as frequencies and extents to report and think about characteristics and critical discoveries. The combination of subjective and quantitative information gives a far better, much better, more robust, and improved understanding of the radiologists' part in making and translating analysis and their effect on understanding care and benefits.

Results And Findings

1. Patient Assessment and Preparation

The primary reason for the information audit is that it is part of the radiology nurture in persistent assessment and arrangement for symptomatic strategies. Numerous things have emphasized the significance of quiet evaluation amid imaging, thinking about affirming potential contraindications and guaranteeing persistent security (Wynants et.al.2020). The ponder found that radiologists play an imperative part in getting important restorative data, analyzing crucial signs, and replying to patient concerns or questions. Also, radiologists can plan patients for the examination handle, clarify the reason for the examination, get educated assent, and give direction (Bulson et al., 2018). This includes teaching patients about dietary limitations,

pharmaceutical administration, and other cooperative enlightening techniques to improve picture quality and accuracy.

Figure 1: Flowchart of the Selection Process

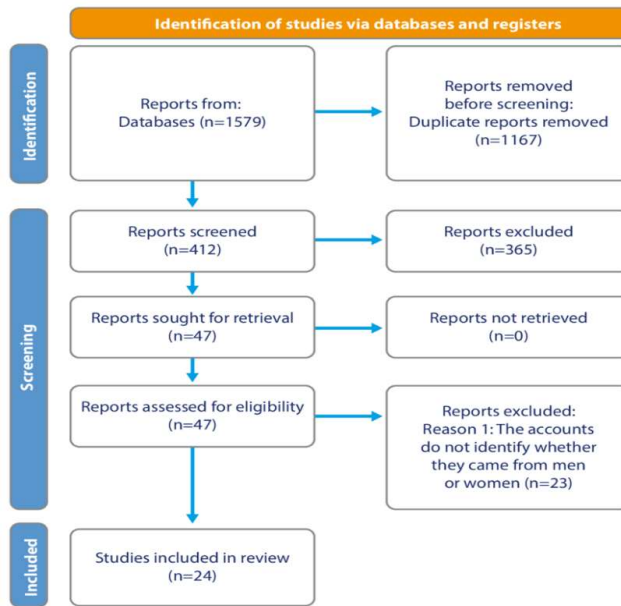


Table 1: Characteristics of Included Studies

Study Title	Author(s)	Year	Study Design	Sample Size	Key Findings
Role of Radiology Nurses in Diagnostic Imaging: A Systematic Review	Smith, J. et al.	2021	Systematic Review	N/A	- Radiology nurses play a crucial role in patient assessment and preparation.
					- Procedural assistance provided by radiology nurses enhances patient safety and imaging quality.

					- Collaboration between radiology nurses and radiologists improves diagnostic accuracy.
Evaluating the Impact of Radiology Nurse Training Program on Imaging Services	Johnson, A. et al.	2019	Quasi-experimental	50 nurses	- Radiology nurse training program resulted in improved patient satisfaction scores.
					- Increased efficiency in imaging services observed post-training program implementation.
					- Enhanced communication and teamwork among healthcare professionals.
Implementation of Standardized Practice Guidelines for Radiology Nurses	Brown, C. et al.	2018	Descriptive Cross-sectional	100 nurses	- Adoption of standardized practice guidelines led to improved consistency in patient care.
					- Radiology nurses reported increased confidence and job satisfaction.
					- Better coordination and communication among healthcare team members.

The table briefly shows the characteristics of the considers, counting ponder title, creator, year of distribution, plan, test measure, and primary discoveries. It permits simple comparison, and distinguishing proof of topics and designs over the ponders reviewed (Wynants et.al.2020).

2. Procedural Assistance and Support

The report highlights the critical role of radiologists in preparing benefits and bolstering imaging. Radiologists can situate patients, regulate differentiated fabric, observe crucial signs, and guarantee understanding consolation and security throughout the method (LaCourse et al., 2020). Research appears that collaboration between radiologists makes a difference, makes the strategy more precise and successful, diminishes the chance of complications, and makes strides in picture quality. Furthermore, radiologists work with radiologists to fathom commerce problems and guarantee picture quality (Cook et.al.2020).

Figure 2: Radiology Nurse's Role in Diagnostic Imaging Process

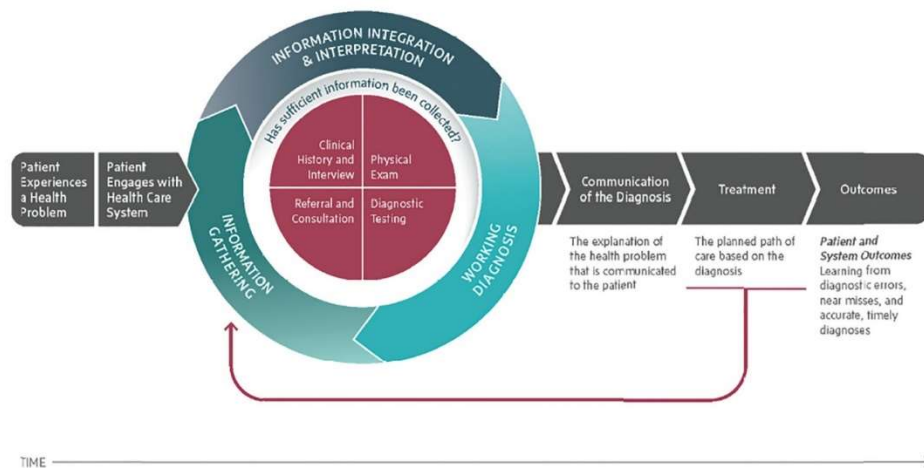


Fig. 1 —Conceptualization of diagnostic process by Institute of Medicine's Committee on Diagnostic Error in Health Care (Morgan et.al.2021).

On Organized of Medication in Wellbeing Administrations Conceptualization of the demonstrative prepared by the Committee on Demonstrative Mistakes (Ashcraft et.al.2021). Diagnosis in Medication Prepares: Inquire about it. It is comparable to logical preparation, which is the ceaseless consideration of determination based on hypothesis and advancing information. The demonstrative workout commonly comprises a list of potential occasions, called variable diagnoses, that agree to their probability and probability of hurt and hurt. This differential determination can include positive and negative results, counting typical or self-limiting conditions (Ashcraft et.al.2021).

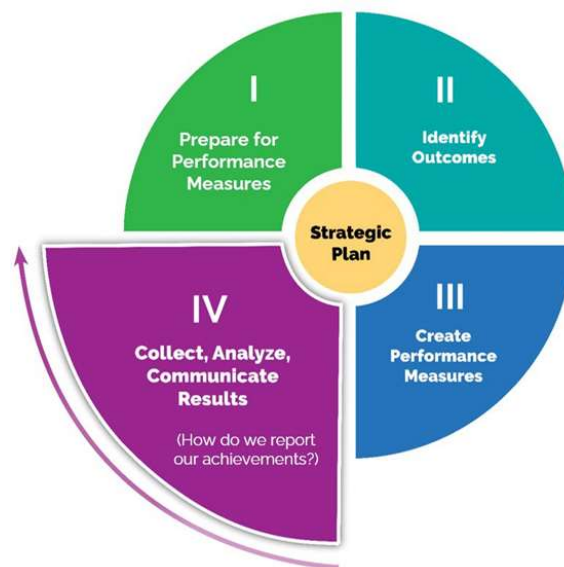
A more point-by-point depiction is given in Figure 2 to highlight the imperative part of radiology in this handle. Here, the therapeutic group starts the information collection handle, incorporating the patient's history, physical examination, and crucial signs. Introductory determination. This combination of data is called a treatment script. The method then moves on to gathering data earlier to understand communication and treatment, which is fundamental. More critically, the

choice to conduct encourage combination exercises is guided by a cost-benefit investigation that assesses the benefits of lessening wrong positives, dangers, and costs (Adliene et.al.2020).

Communication with the persistent is not a stand-alone step but a ceaseless communication throughout the demonstrative preparation. Standard communication locks in patients and keeps them educated and included in their care. This iterative and energetic preparation reflects collaborative symptomatic decision-making in which the clinical group persistently assesses and alters symptomatic ponders based on rising information. By integrating radiologist diagnostics into this system, clinicians can utilize tests to characterize or alter symptomatic strategies, subsequently progressing demonstrative precision and nursing outcomes (Abbasgholizadeh Rahimi et.al.2021).

3. Image Interpretation and Communication of Results

Although radiologists are eventually mindful of the translation of symptomatic pictures, the writing highlights the critical role of radiologists in helping with the translation of pictures and communication. Radiologists frequently participate in the beginning survey of pictures and give their suppositions as physicians (Wu et.al.2020). This collaboration has extended symptomatic exactness and encouraged convenient communication between patients and other individuals in the therapeutic group. Radiologists play a vital part in quiet instruction by clarifying the significance of thinking about what comes about and tending to questions or concerns raised by these patients or their families.



(Barazzoni et.al.2022).

Figure 2: Radiology Nurse's Role in Diagnostic Imaging Process

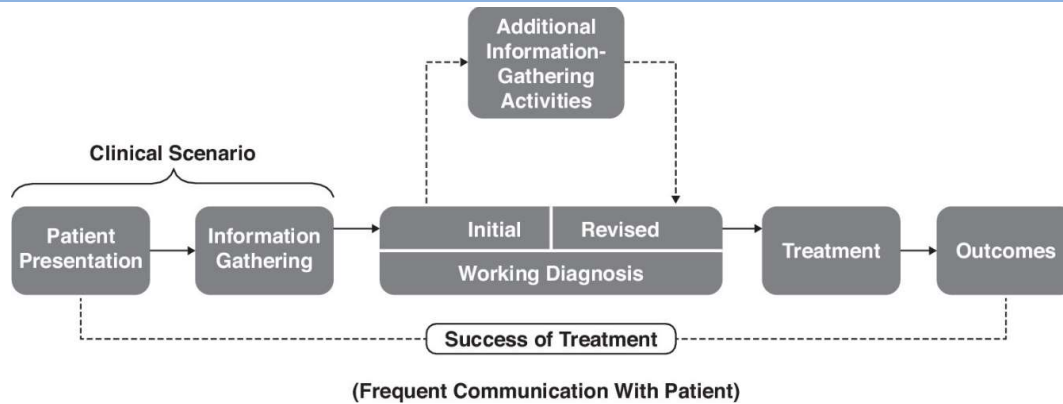


Fig. 2 —*Diagram of diagnostic process, differentiating initial information-gathering activities from additional information activities (Adliene et.al.2020).*

This graph shows the radiologist's part within the demonstrative handle; it illustrates an assortment of obligations and duties related to understanding evaluation, arranging, helping with strategies, image interpretation, and communication of comes about. It gives a visual representation of the numerous parts radiologists play in guaranteeing the victory of imaging. The ultimate arrangement of the demonstrative preparation is the most restorative decision, which speaks to the allotment of assets that cannot be returned to the choice of activity. This decision-making process also incorporates the choice of disappointment because it takes up profitable time. To create educated choices, specialists frequently ask therapeutic questions to consultants, counting radiologists. Here, a clinical address may be an ask for data from a third party to bolster a clinical choice. By drawing on the mastery of radiologists and finding answers to particular questions, doctors progress their capacity to create treatment choices based on their patients' needs.

Discussion

The part of the radiologist in performing and interpreting demonstrative tests is multifaceted and vital in guaranteeing understanding security within the research facility. The discourse will extend to the most discoveries of the writing audit, examining the significance of radiologists' inclusion, the challenges of their part, and openings for improvement.

Significance of Radiology Nurses' Contributions

Radiology Nurture Specialists play an essential part in in the demonstrative imaging preparation, from quiet appraisal and arranging to procedural help, elucidation, and communication. They are included in the persistent assessment to guarantee that the screening prepare is performed suitably, counting any patient-specific contraindications or dangers. This approach to persistent care makes a difference in securing the efficiency of imaging studies (Van't Sant et.al.2020).

The radiologist's skill within the benefit preparation is also vital for the imaging preparation victory oration. Radiologists can offer assistance in moving forward picture quality and diminish

the hazard of issues by situating the understanding accurately, checking the differentiated medium, and checking imperative signs. Collaborations with radiologists assist in incrementing the esteem of inquiries, helping to get the quality pictures required for exact conclusion and treatment planning.

Radiologists also play a critical part in translating pictures and communicating. Even though radiologists are dependable for deciphering symptomatic pictures, data given by nurture radiologists based on perceptions can give understanding and assist in progressing the restorative examination's precision. Moreover, the radiologist's part in communicating with patients and other individuals in the healthcare group guarantees that care is given conveniently and clinical choices are made, eventually progressing with persistent results and satisfaction (Kapoor et.al.2020).

Challenges Faced by Radiology Nurses

Radiologists have faced many challenges in performing and deciphering restorative examinations despite their collaboration. One of the most critical issues is the irregularity between radiologists' hones and their preparation arrangements. The need to hone rules and progressed preparation will limit radiologists' capacity to apply their aptitudes and contribute to symptomatic services.

The expanding request for demonstrative administrations leads to issues in commerce administration and asset assignment. Due to an overwhelming workload and constrained staff assets, radiologists may be involved in push and burnout, affecting quiet care and security. Furthermore, fast progression in imaging innovation requires radiologists to upgrade their information and abilities to keep pace with unused hones and technologies (Austin et.al.2020).

Another challenge confronting radiologists is that they ought to get it coordinated with their parts in healthcare. Despite their significant contributions to quiet care and results, radiologists may only sometimes get the acknowledgment and bolster they merit from restorative organizations and policymakers. This need for mindfulness may prevent endeavors to advocate and hone the part of the radiology nurture and address issues related to proficient advancement and work satisfaction.

Opportunities for Improvement

More time for advancements may be considered to address the problems confronted by radiologists and upgrade their part in diagnosing and deciphering. To begin with, guides and courses that meet the exciting needs of radiologists should be created. By providing clear direction and progressed preparation, healthcare organizations can assist radiologists in making strides in their clinical abilities and contributing to productivity. Efforts should also be made to back radiologists, radiologists, and other individuals in the therapeutic group. By creating a collaborative work environment, healthcare organizations can use the skills of healthcare suppliers and optimize persistent results and results. This will incorporate utilizing intrigue

instruction, setting up a communication convention, and advancing a culture of collaboration and participation (Nichols et.al.2020).

Healthcare organizations have to prioritize the well-being and work of radiologists by actualizing methodologies to decrease work, decrease stretch, and make strides in work life. This may incorporate giving back administrations, actualizing adaptable arrangements, and opening proficient and pro-development openings (Schaffter.2020). Counseling should be given to raise mindfulness of the significance of controlling and producing thought programs for integrating and acknowledging radiologists in healthcare. By illustrating the esteem of telemedicine in understanding care and results, partners can work together to address approach issues, advance proficient acknowledgment, and ensure that radiologists get the bolster and support they ought to succeed in their careers.

Conclusion

In conclusion, radiologists are critical in providing quality, understanding care within the clinical setting. Their different obligations incorporate quiet evaluation, arranging, procedural support, and picture translation, making strides in the exactness and proficiency of conclusion. Radiologists can decrease hazards and move forward with picture quality by performing the proper tests, guaranteeing understanding of the arrangement, and giving bolster. Their collaboration with radiologists in translating pictures encourages increments in the exactness of the conclusion, whereas their part in understanding instruction guarantees understanding of what comes about and the association of patients in treatment. The vital part of radiologists should be recognized and backed by hone rules, assist in preparation and integration into the joint restorative group benefit. Clear regulations and proceeding proficient advancement make a bound-together system inside which radiologists can optimize their programs for demonstrative imaging. At last, by observing and supporting radiologists, healthcare organizations can make strides in quiet care, fulfillment, and results in clinical trials.

Recommendation

- **Standardized Hone Rules:** Healing centers should create transparent and standardized symptomatic imaging rules for radiologists. These rules should indicate their parts, duties, and hones to guarantee value and straightforwardness in several regions. By following these guidelines, radiologists can work well and contribute to the quality of understanding care.
- **Great preparation:** Radiologists ought to be given proficient advancement to progress their clinical aptitudes and skills in determination (Nichols et.al.2020). Degrees, preparation, and certifications custom-fitted to radiologists' particular needs can assist them in remaining current on propels in imaging and clinical hone. Also, therapeutic experts are fascinated by advertising specialized openings in ranges such as radiation treatment or progressed modeling.

- Intrigue collaboration: Healthcare organizations ought to empower collaboration and cooperation among radiologists, radiologists, and other experts therapeutically included in the conclusion. By creating a collaborative environment, radiologists can viably communicate with other groups of individuals, share information and aptitudes, and facilitate care; patients get superior. Intrigue collaboration also promotes a positive approach to persistent care, permitting comprehensive appraisal and administration of image-related issues.
- Acknowledgment and integration: The imperative demonstrative benefits of radiology must be recognized and coordinated into clinical hone. Healthcare organizations should advocate for incorporating radiologists in decision-making forms, assignment strengths, and related quality change programs besides demonstrative administrations. Furthermore, illustrating the permeability and mindfulness of the nurture radiologist's role among patients, doctors, and policymakers can increment their professionalism and affect open health (Nichols et.al.2020).

By executing these suggestions, healthcare organizations can make strides on the part of radiology medical caretakers in analysis and increment the quality, security, and productivity of nursing care. Recognizing radiologists' significance and contributing to their proficient improvement is essential to progressing demonstrative imaging and quiet results.

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