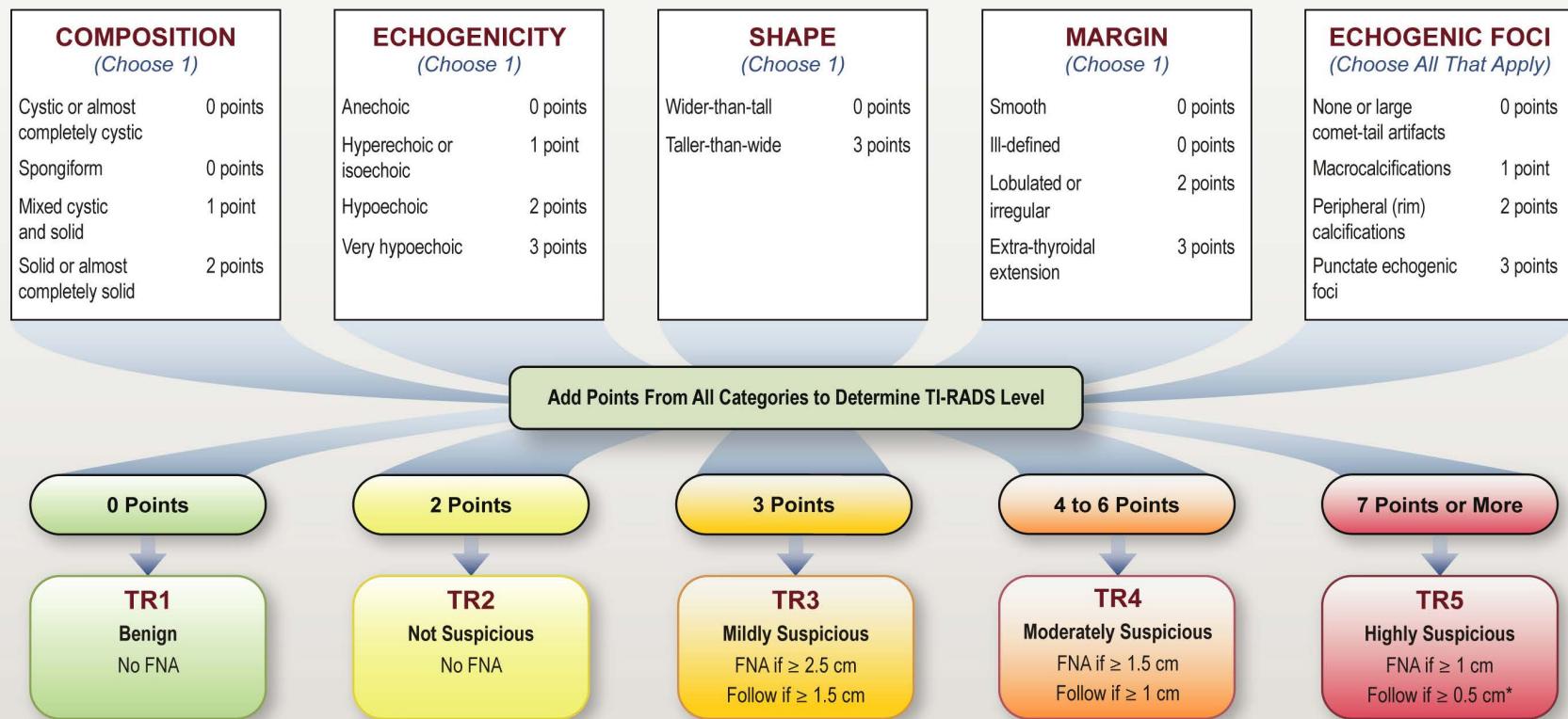


ACR TI-RADS



COMPOSITION	ECHOGENICITY	SHAPE	MARGIN	ECHOGENIC FOCI
<p>Spongiform: Composed predominantly (>50%) of small cystic spaces. Do not add further points for other categories.</p> <p>Mixed cystic and solid: Assign points for predominant solid component.</p> <p>Assign 2 points if composition cannot be determined because of calcification.</p>	<p>Anechoic: Applies to cystic or almost completely cystic nodules.</p> <p>Hyperechoic/isoechoic/hypoechoic: Compared to adjacent parenchyma.</p> <p>Very hypoechoic: More hypoechoic than strap muscles.</p> <p>Assign 1 point if echogenicity cannot be determined.</p>	<p>Taller-than-wide: Should be assessed on a transverse image with measurements parallel to sound beam for height and perpendicular to sound beam for width.</p> <p>This can usually be assessed by visual inspection.</p>	<p>Lobulated: Protrusions into adjacent tissue.</p> <p>Irregular: Jagged, spiculated, or sharp angles.</p> <p>Extrathyroidal extension: Obvious invasion = malignancy.</p> <p>Assign 0 points if margin cannot be determined.</p>	<p>Large comet-tail artifacts: V-shaped, >1 mm, in cystic components.</p> <p>Macrocalcifications: Cause acoustic shadowing.</p> <p>Peripheral: Complete or incomplete along margin.</p> <p>Punctate echogenic foci: May have small comet-tail artifacts.</p>

*Refer to discussion of papillary microcarcinomas for 5-9 mm TR5 nodules.