

Diagnostic Accuracy of Radiographer Chest X-ray Reporting

NICK WOZNITZA^{1,2}, KEITH PIPER², STEPHEN BURKE¹ & GRAHAM BOTHAMLEY³

1 – RADIOLOGY DEPARTMENT, HOMERTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, LONDON, UK

2 – SCHOOL OF ALLIED HEALTH PROFESSIONS, CANTERBURY CHRIST CHURCH UNIVERSITY, KENT, UK

3 – DEPARTMENT OF RESPIRATORY MEDICINE, HOMERTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, LONDON, UK

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- Why radiographer reporting?
 - Study design
 - Results
 - Implications for practice

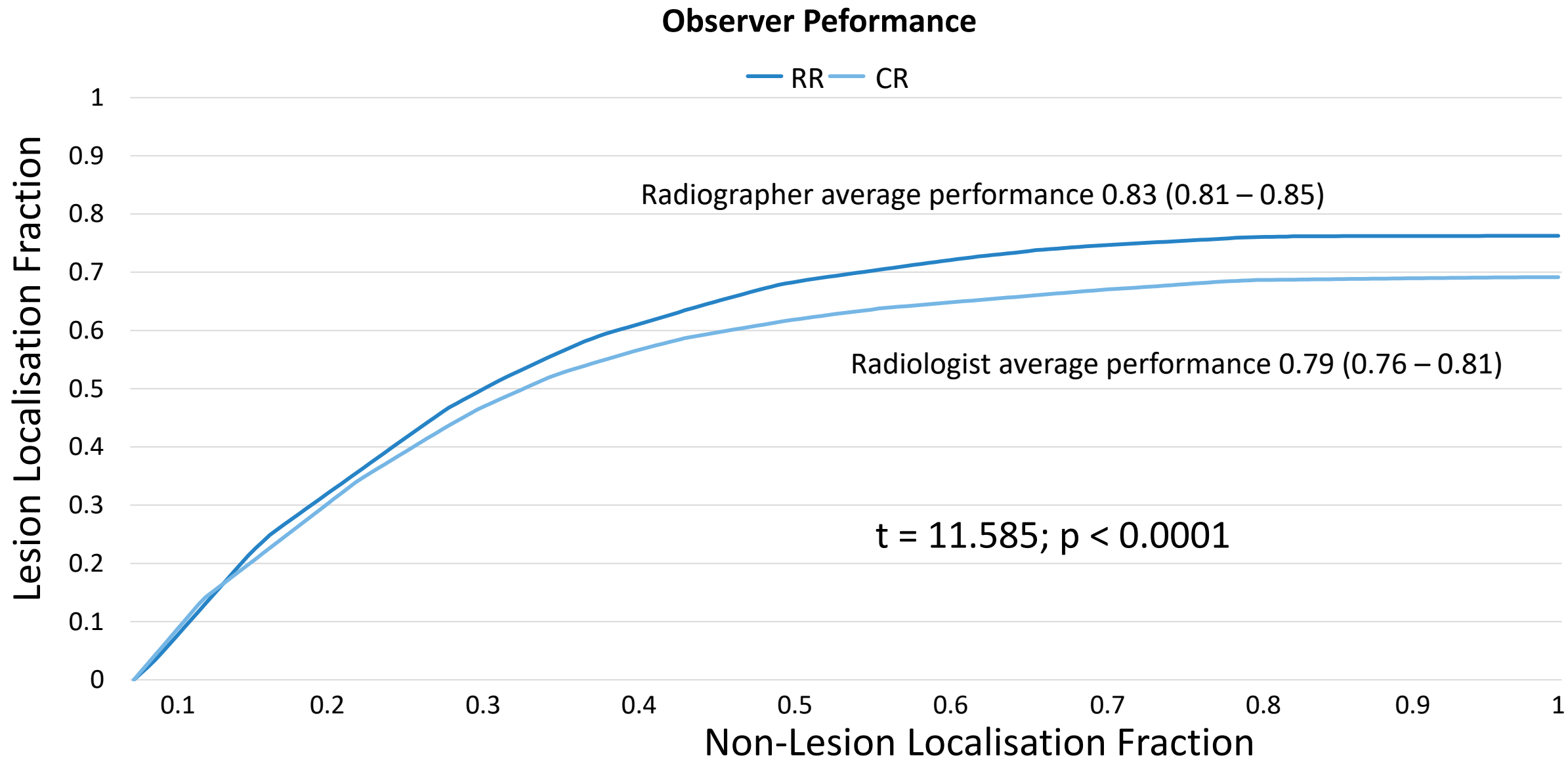
Why Radiographer CXR Reporting

- Sustained increases in radiology activity¹
- Significant reporting backlogs²
- Diagnostic capacity highlighted as barrier to improved care^{3,4}
- Promising initial research^{5,6,7}

Study Design

- 10 consultant radiologists & 11 reporting radiographers
- 106 adult chest x-rays with robust reference standard diagnosis
- Normal reporting conditions
- Free response methodology, analysed using jack-knife approach (JAFROC)
- Non-inferiority approach^{1,2}

Results: weighted JAFROC



Weighted JAFROC: Experience vs. Current Volume

	Consultant Radiologists			Reporting Radiographers		
	Volume			Volume		
Experience	< 5,000	5,001 – 9,999	≥ 10,000	< 5,000	5,001 – 9,999	≥ 10,000
0 – 5 years	0.809 n=2	^	^	0.839 n=1	0.839 n=4	0.803 n=1
6 – 9 years	0.760 n=4	^	^	0.824 n=1	0.844 n=2	0.822 n=1
≥ 10 years	0.787 n=2	0.813 n=2	^	^	^	^

Implications for Practice

- With appropriate postgraduate education, reporting radiographers are able to interpret chest X-rays at a level comparable to consultant radiologists
- Sustainable & safe capacity increase
- Opportunity for redesigned patient pathways, including lung cancer

Questions?

nicholas.woznitza@nhs.net

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