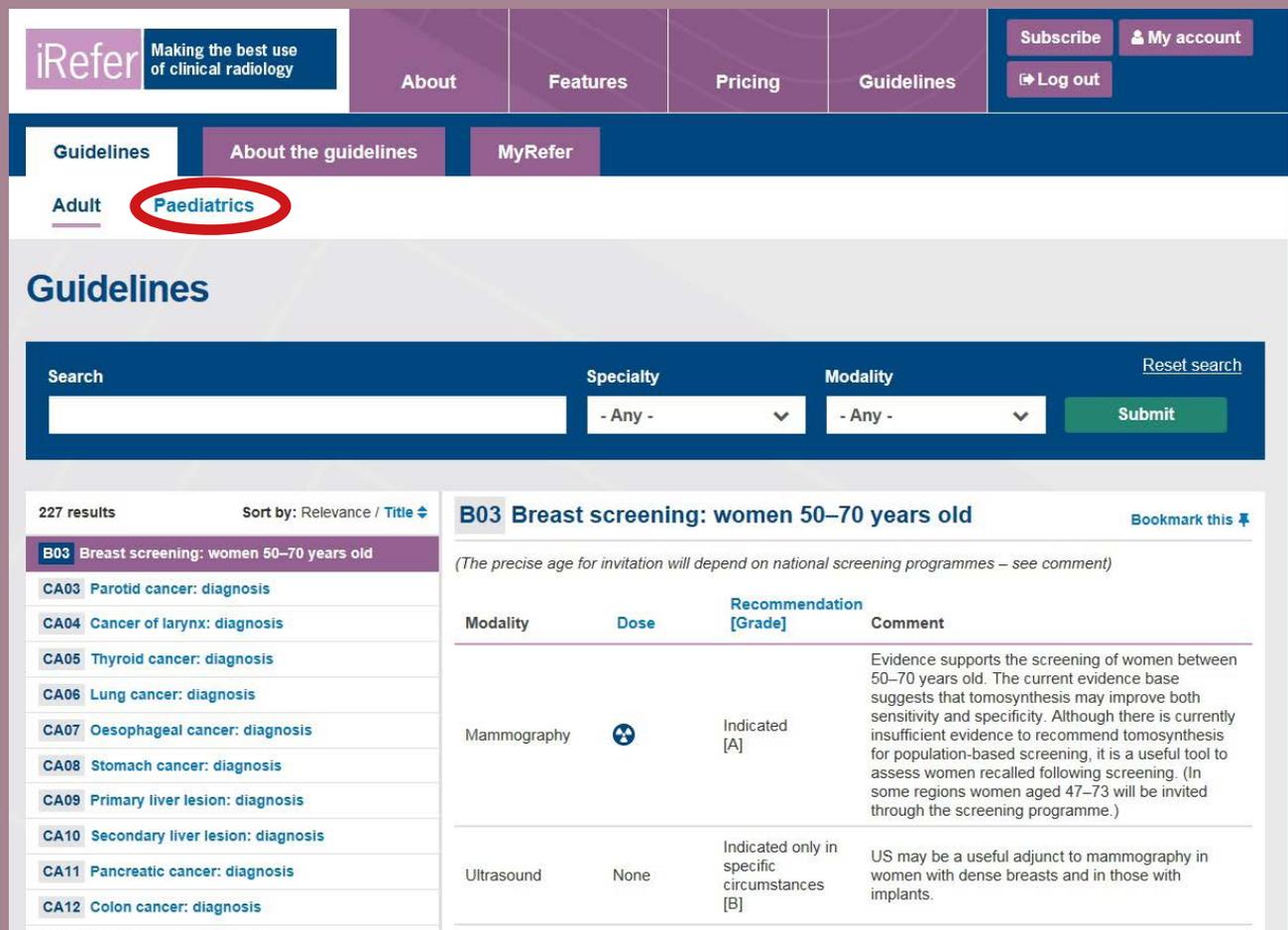


RCR iRefer guidelines: making the best use of clinical radiology

Finding your guideline

We have designed the *iRefer* website to make it as easy as possible for you to find the guidelines you need to make sure that you can request the right test, at the right time with the least radiation.

Once you've logged in to your *iRefer* account you will be taken to the guidelines landing page which will automatically show all investigations in all modalities for **adults**. If you want to switch to see **paediatric** guidelines, click on the word *paediatrics* circled below.



The screenshot shows the RCR iRefer website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the iRefer logo and tagline 'Making the best use of clinical radiology'. The main navigation menu includes 'About', 'Features', 'Pricing', and 'Guidelines'. On the right, there are links for 'Subscribe', 'My account', and 'Log out'. Below the navigation, there are tabs for 'Guidelines', 'About the guidelines', and 'MyRefer'. Under the 'Guidelines' tab, there are two sub-tabs: 'Adult' and 'Paediatrics', with 'Paediatrics' circled in red. The main content area is titled 'Guidelines' and features a search bar and filters for 'Specialty' and 'Modality', both set to '- Any -'. A 'Submit' button is located to the right of the filters. Below the search bar, there are 227 results. The first result is 'B03 Breast screening: women 50–70 years old', which is highlighted. A table of results is shown below, with columns for 'Modality', 'Dose', 'Recommendation [Grade]', and 'Comment'.

Modality	Dose	Recommendation [Grade]	Comment
Mammography		Indicated [A]	Evidence supports the screening of women between 50–70 years old. The current evidence base suggests that tomosynthesis may improve both sensitivity and specificity. Although there is currently insufficient evidence to recommend tomosynthesis for population-based screening, it is a useful tool to assess women recalled following screening. (In some regions women aged 47–73 will be invited through the screening programme.)
Ultrasound	None	Indicated only in specific circumstances [B]	US may be a useful adjunct to mammography in women with dense breasts and in those with implants.

From here, there are several ways to access the guidelines you need. The first option is to **search** using the **key word search**. Once you have entered the search term, press enter and all relevant guidelines within either the adult *or* paediatric section will be displayed. If you are looking for a specific phrase, enter it into the search box in quotation marks.

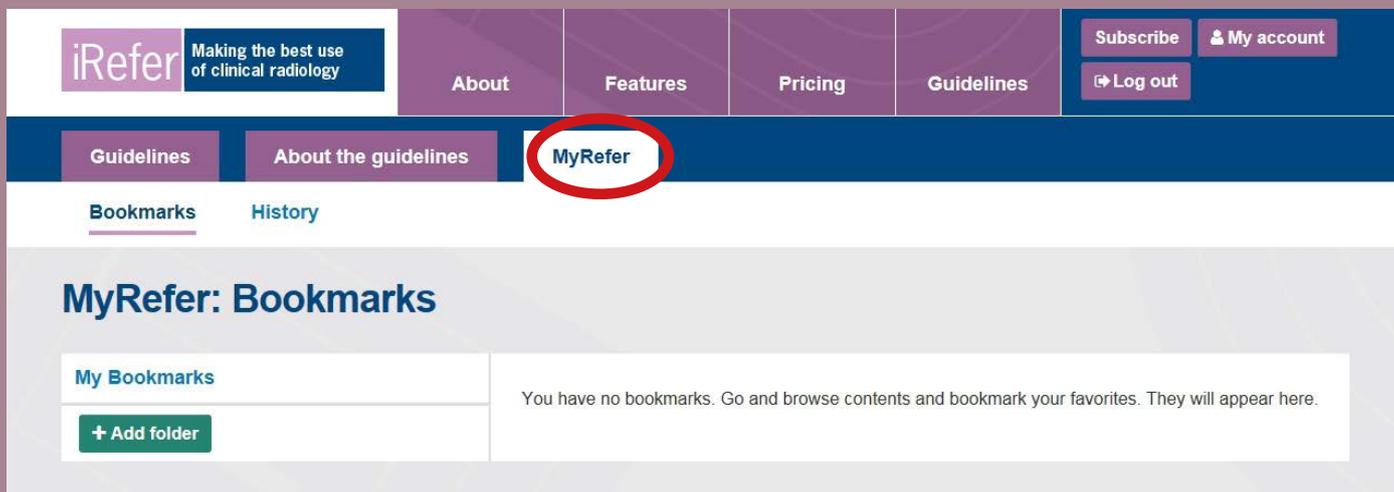
The screenshot shows the iRefer website's 'Guidelines' section. At the top, there is a navigation bar with 'About', 'Features', 'Pricing', and 'Guidelines' links, along with 'Subscribe', 'My account', and 'Log out' buttons. Below this is a sub-navigation bar with 'Guidelines', 'About the guidelines', and 'MyRefer' tabs. The main content area is titled 'Guidelines' and has 'Adult' and 'Paediatrics' sub-tabs. A search bar is highlighted with a red circle. To the right of the search bar are dropdown menus for 'Specialty' (set to '- Any -') and 'Modality' (set to '- Any -'), and a 'Submit' button. Below the search bar, there are 227 results. The first result is 'B03 Breast screening: women 50–70 years old'. A table below this result shows details for 'Mammography' and 'Ultrasound'.

Modality	Dose	Recommendation [Grade]	Comment
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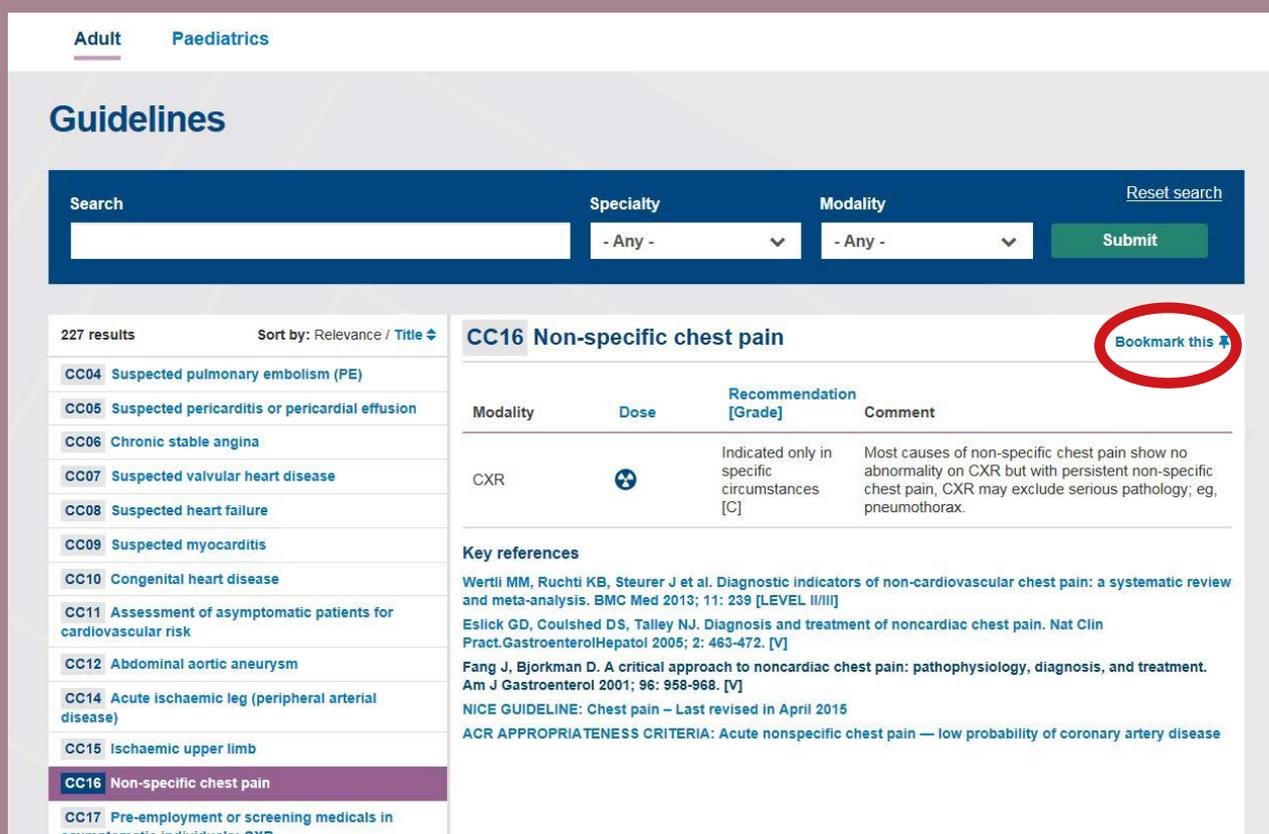
You can narrow down your search results by using the search filters. These are managed using the dropdown lists for **specialty** (this narrows your search results to relevant areas or systems of the body) and you can also filter by the **modality** of the investigation. You can select multiple options from both lists. Once you have made your selections, press **submit**.

This screenshot shows the same search results as the previous image, but with the 'Specialty' dropdown menu open. The dropdown menu is highlighted with a red circle and shows a list of specialties with checkboxes. Two specialties are selected: 'Chest & cardiovascular system' and 'Trauma'. The 'Specialty' dropdown is set to '2 selected'. The search results below are filtered to show only 'B03 Breast screening: women 50–70 years old'.

You may find that there are certain guidelines that you refer to all the time that you might like to save to your own, curated list of guidelines – this is what **MyRefer** is for. MyRefer can be found in the third tab along within the guidelines pages, and the first time you log in, there will be no book marked guidelines so it will appear as in the image below. Over time, as you save guidelines and organise them into files, it may well become your ‘go-to’ page within the website.



When you find a guideline that you would like to save, simply click on the **bookmark this** link which will automatically add the guideline to your MyRefer list.



You may find over time that you have a lot of bookmarked guidelines and that it would be helpful to organise these into folders. To do this, click the **new folder** button which will open a dialogue box asking you to name the folder.

The screenshot shows the 'MyRefer: Bookmarks' interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs for 'Guidelines', 'About the guidelines', and 'MyRefer'. Below these are sub-tabs for 'Bookmarks' and 'History'. The main content area is titled 'MyRefer: Bookmarks' and is divided into two columns. The left column, 'My Bookmarks', contains a list of guideline titles, each with a collapse/expand icon. At the bottom of this list, a green button with a white plus sign and the text '+ Add folder' is circled in red. The right column displays a list of guideline codes and titles, such as 'CC16 Non-specific chest pain', 'I06 Abdominal aortic aneurysm: screening of asymptomatic men over 65 years', 'N13 Acute visual loss and visual field defects', 'G11 Acute small bowel obstruction: confirmation and assessment of level', 'M05 Acute back pain (≤6 weeks) with potentially serious features', 'M12 Myeloma', 'G01 Difficulty in swallowing: high (oropharyngeal) dysphagia', 'CC04 Suspected pulmonary embolism (PE)', 'CC30 Suspected pneumothorax (non-traumatic)', and 'CC21 Acute exacerbation of COPD'. At the bottom of the right column, there are pagination controls showing '1' and '2' in circles, along with 'next >' and 'last »' buttons.

Once you have typed in the name, click **add folder** and it will appear at the bottom of your list of guidelines. Guidelines can be added to the folder by dragging and dropping them under the folder heading, and you can collapse or expand the folder by clicking on its name.

This screenshot shows the same 'MyRefer: Bookmarks' interface as the previous one, but with a new folder added. The left column now includes a folder named 'Lung clinic' at the bottom, which is circled in red. The right column now displays the guidelines that have been added to this folder: 'CC30 Suspected pneumothorax (non-traumatic)', 'CC21 Acute exacerbation of COPD', and 'CC16 Non-specific chest pain'. The '+ Add folder' button is still visible at the bottom of the left column.

If you have seen a useful guideline but are subsequently unable to locate it, you can use the **history** tab in MyRefer to see a list of the guidelines that you've looked at most recently.

The screenshot shows the MyRefer interface. At the top, there are navigation tabs: 'Guidelines', 'About the guidelines', and 'MyRefer'. Below these, there are sub-tabs: 'Bookmarks' and 'History', with 'History' circled in red. The main content area is titled 'MyRefer: History' and is split into two columns.

Left Column: My History

- CA14 Anal cancer: diagnosis** (highlighted)
- I06 Abdominal aortic aneurysm: screening of asymptomatic men over 65 years
- N13 Acute visual loss and visual field defects
- G11 Acute small bowel obstruction: confirmation and assessment of level
- M05 Acute back pain (≤6 weeks) with potentially serious features
- CC12 Abdominal aortic aneurysm
- B03 Breast screening: women 50–70 years old
- M12 Myeloma
- G01 Difficulty in swallowing: high (oropharyngeal) dysphagia
- CC31 Suspected pulmonary embolism (PE) in pregnancy
- CC04 Suspected pulmonary embolism (PE)

Right Column: CA14 Anal cancer: diagnosis

Unbookmark this ↴

Modality	Dose	Recommendation [Grade]	Comment
Proctoscopy	None	Indicated [C]	Diagnosis of anal cancer is clinical with proctoscopic biopsy.

Key references

- Glynn-Jones R, Nilsson PJ, Aschele C et al. Anal cancer: ESMO-ESSO-ESTRO clinical practice guidelines for diagnosis, treatment and follow-up. *Eur.J Surg Oncol.* 2014; 40: 1165-1176. [LEVEL V]
- Crawshaw BP, Russ AJ, Stein SL et al. High-resolution anoscopy or expectant management for anal intraepithelial neoplasia for the prevention of anal cancer: is there really a difference? *Dis.Colon Rectum* 2015; 58: 53-59. [LEVEL II/III]
- NHS Scotland – Scottish referral guidelines for suspected cancer
- NICE Guideline [NG12]. Suspected cancer: recognition and referral
- NICE GUIDELINE: Colorectal cancer: The diagnosis and management of colorectal cancer [CG131]
- SIGN GUIDELINE: Diagnosis and management of colorectal cancer
- Anal Cancer: ESMO-ESSO-ESTRO Clinical Practice Guidelines for diagnosis, treatment & follow-up
- RCR Recommendations for cross-sectional imaging in cancer management – Colon, Rectum And Anal Cancer Cancer, Second edition
- ACR APPROPRIATENESS CRITERIA: Anal Cancer

Hopefully you will find the website easy to use and navigate, however, should you encounter any difficulties, please don't hesitate to get in touch via irefer@rcr.ac.uk or by telephoning 020 7046 5920.