



CT LUNG CANCER SCREENING FORM



Appt. Date _____ AM
 Appt. Time _____ PM
 Arrival Time _____
 Location _____
 (See back for office addresses)

ONLINE SCHEDULING NOW AVAILABLE!
 In lieu of filling out this form, you can now schedule your appointment online at: <https://rmi.opendr.com/>
 For advanced access to your patient's information and scheduling chart at no cost to you, follow this link: <https://www.rmpc.net/online-scheduling-access/>

Patient Name: _____ DOB: ___/___/___ Gender: M F Weight: _____ Height: _____
 Age: _____ Patient Phone # : (____) _____

MEDICARE PATIENTS ONLY: BY LAW this section MUST be completed by the referring physician for Medicare advanced imaging: CT, MR, NUC, PET.
 DSN #: _____ AUC score: _____ HCPCS modifier (circle one): ME MF MG MH
 CDSM: Careselect OR other: _____ G - _____ Date/time CDSM was consulted: _____

THIS ORDER FORM IS BASED ON CMS REQUIREMENTS. PLEASE FILL OUT COMPLETELY.

HOW MANY PACK-YEARS HAS PATIENT SMOKED?
 PACKS/DAY (20 cigarettes/pack) _____ X years smoked: _____ = Pack Years* _____
 PACK YEAR CALCULATOR: <http://smokingpackyears.com/>

CURRENT SMOKING STATUS:
 CURRENTLY SMOKING: YES NO IF NOT SMOKING, HOW MANY YEARS QUIT? _____
 IS PATIENT ASYMPTOMATIC FOR LUNG CANCER? YES NO
 IF YOU ANSWERED NO, YOUR PATIENT DOES NOT QUALIFY TO RECEIVE A CT LUNG CANCER SCREENING.

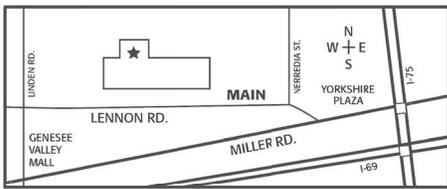
Please check one of the following: CT Lung Screening Exam (initial, repeat or follow-up)
 Other

Comments: _____

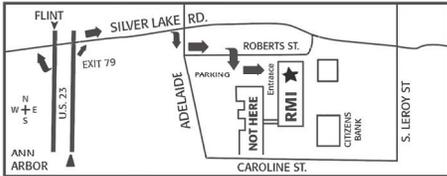
BY SIGNING THIS ORDER, YOU ARE CERTIFYING THAT:

- The patient has participated in a shared decision making session during which potential risks and benefits* of CT lung screening were discussed.
- The patient was informed of the importance of smoking cessation and/or maintaining smoking, abstinence, including the offer of Medicare-covered tobacco cessation counseling services, if applicable.
- The patient is asymptomatic (no symptoms such as fever, chest pain, new shortness of breath, new or changing cough, coughing up blood or unexplained significant weight loss.)

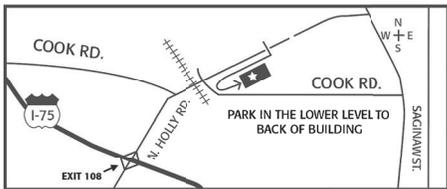
National Provider Identifier (NPI #) _____ Fax # (____) _____
 Ordering Physician (Print Name) _____ Phone # (____) _____
 Ordering Physician Signature _____ Date _____



MAIN OFFICE - MRI CENTER
3346 LENNON RD., FLINT



FENTON 221 W. ROBERTS ST.



GRAND BLANC 8483 HOLLY RD.



NOVI 24285 KARIM BLVD. SUITE A



ROYAL OAK 26454 WOODWARD AVE. SUITE A



SOUTHGATE 15300 TRENTON RD

THE BENEFITS AND RISKS OF LUNG CANCER SCREENING

Benefits

- Low-dose CT scans of the chest produce images of sufficient image quality to detect many lung diseases and abnormalities using up to 90 percent less ionizing radiation than a conventional chest CT scan.
- Lung cancer screening with LDCT has been proven to reduce the number of deaths from lung cancer in patients at high risk.
- Because CT scans are able to detect even very small nodules in the lung, LDCT of the chest is especially effective for diagnosing lung cancer at its earliest, most treatable stage.
 - CT scanning is painless, noninvasive, and fast, which is important for patients who have trouble holding their breath.
 - No radiation remains in a patient's body after a CT examination.
- When cancer is found with screening, patients can more often undergo minimally invasive surgery and have less lung tissue removed.

Risks

- Not all of the cancers detected by LDCT will be found in the early stage of the disease. Screening that detects lung cancer may not improve your health or help you live longer if the disease has already spread beyond the lungs to other places in the body.
- LDCT lung screening and all other screening exams can lead to the detection and treatment of cancer which may never have harmed you. This can result in unnecessary treatment, complications, and cost.
- There is a theoretical small risk of cancer from exposure to low dose radiation. See the Safety page for more information about radiation dose.
- False positive results occur when a test appears to be abnormal but no lung cancer is found. Abnormal findings may require additional testing to determine whether or not cancer is present. These tests, such as additional CT exams or more invasive tests in which a piece of lung tissue is removed (called a biopsy), have risks and may cause a patient anxiety.
- Test results that appear to be normal even when lung cancer is present are called false-negative results. A person who receives a false-negative test result may delay seeking medical care.

Source: Radiologyinfo.org

**Do you or someone you know
have a high deductible or no insurance at all?**

Ask about our cash-pay option and save up to 50%
or more for the same quality exams.

**Please contact our Billing Office:
810-244-3871
Monday through Friday**