CELEBRATING OVER 30 YEARS OF LEADERSHIP

As one of the largest medical group practices in the region, Community Radiology Associates (CRA) is proud of its long tradition of excellence. Founded in 1980 by Dr. Sid Pion, our first office was located in Olney, Maryland. The practice soon expanded and CRA operates 19 imaging centers located throughout four counties in Maryland. All of CRA’s physician members are board-certified in diagnostic radiology.

COMMUNITY RADIOLOGY ASSOCIATES IS DEDICATED TO PROVIDING PATIENTS WITH:

• Diagnostic expertise and timely, accurate reports to your referring physicians
• Convenience and respect for your time in a clean and comfortable setting
• Compassionate care from our team members, from scheduling through treatment and if necessary, follow-up
• A network of doctors at multiple locations that consult with each other to provide superior patient care
• Community support through donations to local charities and service organizations

OUR SERVICES
Community Radiology Associates offers a full range of imaging services, including:

• MRI/MRA (3T & Wide-Open available)
• CT/CTA
• PET/CT
• Nuclear Medicine
• Digital Mammography (3D available)
• Ultrasound (4D available)
• DEXA (Bone Density)
• Fluoroscopy
• Digital X-Ray

OUR LOCATIONS
For your convenience, Community Radiology Associates has 19 imaging centers located throughout three counties in Maryland:

• Frederick
• Montgomery
• Prince George’s

All locations are accredited by the American College of Radiology.

All referrals and most insurances accepted.
Foreign language interpretation services available upon request.

For information and scheduling call (888) 601-0943
WHAT IS MRI?
Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is an advanced diagnostic tool used by radiologists to detect subtle abnormalities not visible with other types of imaging. It uses a magnetic force and radio waves to examine tissues in the head, brain, spinal cord, abdomen, and extremities. A specially designed computer creates amazingly clear images to find tiny lesions or other abnormalities in body tissue. A contrast medium (dye) is sometimes injected to make some of the tissues show up more clearly. The scan does not involve X-rays or radioactive material. Community Radiology Associates offers several MRI options to accommodate all patients, including the traditional 1.5T MRI, 3T MRI and Wide-open MRI. Wide-open MRIs can accommodate larger-size patients and those who have claustrophobia.

WHAT IS ULTRASOUND?
An ultrasound, sometimes called a sonogram, is a diagnostic imaging procedure using high frequency sound waves (not X-rays) to examine the internal soft tissue organs and blood vessels.

Three and 4-dimensional ultrasound produces highly detailed images and captures movement in real-time. This technology is often used to evaluate fetal development and detect certain birth defects.

Community Radiology offers SnapIT, a program for expectant mothers that allows them to instantly share their ultrasound images with family and friends through e-mail and text. This service is free to all obstetric patients who have a referral for an ultrasound exam.

WHAT IS PET/CT?
PET/CT is the most advanced medical imaging technique available today. With a process that combines positron emission tomography (PET) with computed tomography (CT), it can be used for earlier and more accurate detection of disease than either PET or CT alone. It’s especially useful with certain types of cancer, heart disease and epilepsy, to help your physician make a diagnosis, determine the best approach to treatment and monitor your progress along the way.

WHAT IS DEXA?
Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) is a type of X-ray that measures bone mineral density. This fast, painless procedure allows the radiologist to determine the presence and extent of bone loss in older patients or those at risk due to steroid use or other medications.

WHAT IS NUCLEAR MEDICINE?
A Nuclear Medicine scan is typically used to gather data regarding the condition of the heart, bones, lungs, kidney/bladder, thyroid, or gallbladder. With the aid of special cameras, a photograph of the area is produced for a radiologist’s interpretation. It is painless, and a patient receives the same amount of radiation that he/she would receive from an X-ray.

WHAT ARE DIGITAL X–RAY AND FLUOROSCOPY?
Digital X-rays provide pictures of bones, lungs and other parts of the body using electromagnetic waves. The images are digitally stored on a computer, instead of on film, for easy viewing and transfer. Fluoroscopy is a procedure that takes continuous X-ray pictures (somewhat like an X-ray movie) to show blood flow, place catheters in blood vessels, and watch movement through the digestive tract or take pictures of bones.

BRING WITH YOU
- Prescription or referral from your physician
- List of medications you take
- Insurance cards
- Images from any previous, relevant imaging exams (films or CDs)
- Medical history
- Pathology reports

WHAT IS CT?
Computed Tomography (CT), sometimes called a CAT scan, creates very clear images of the brain and other parts of the body that cannot be seen on regular X-rays. This type of scan helps differentiate between healthy and diseased tissue, making it possible to accurately diagnose many diseases in their early stages.

WHAT IS DIGITAL MAMMOGRAPHY?
Mammography is an X-ray of the breast that provides early detection of cancers before they can be felt or seen. The breast is compressed to improve accuracy. This test remains the single best way to detect breast cancer at an early, treatable stage.

3D mammography (breast tomosynthesis) is a technology that produces a clearer view of breast tissue than traditional 2D mammography. Studies show that when combined with your annual mammogram, 3D mammography provides better breast cancer detection.