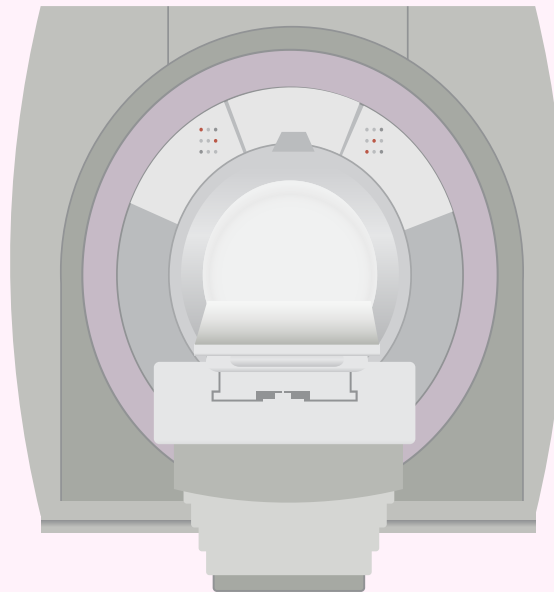


WHAT SHOULD I EXPECT?

- The technologist may ask you to change into a gown or hospital scrubs and take off any metal objects such as jewelry, hair accessories, hearing aids, glasses, wigs, or other items that may affect image quality.
- If you think you may be pregnant, inform your technologist.
- The technologist will have you lay on a table. As the X-Ray tube rotates around you, the table will slide in and out of the "donut hole" called the gantry.
- While the table is moving in and out of the gantry, you may be asked to hold your breath to avoid blurred images.
- The technologist will be nearby in a separate room where he or she will be able to guide you through the exam. There is a two-way intercom system between you and the technologist so you are able to communicate back and forth as needed.



SCHEDULE YOUR APPOINTMENT TODAY

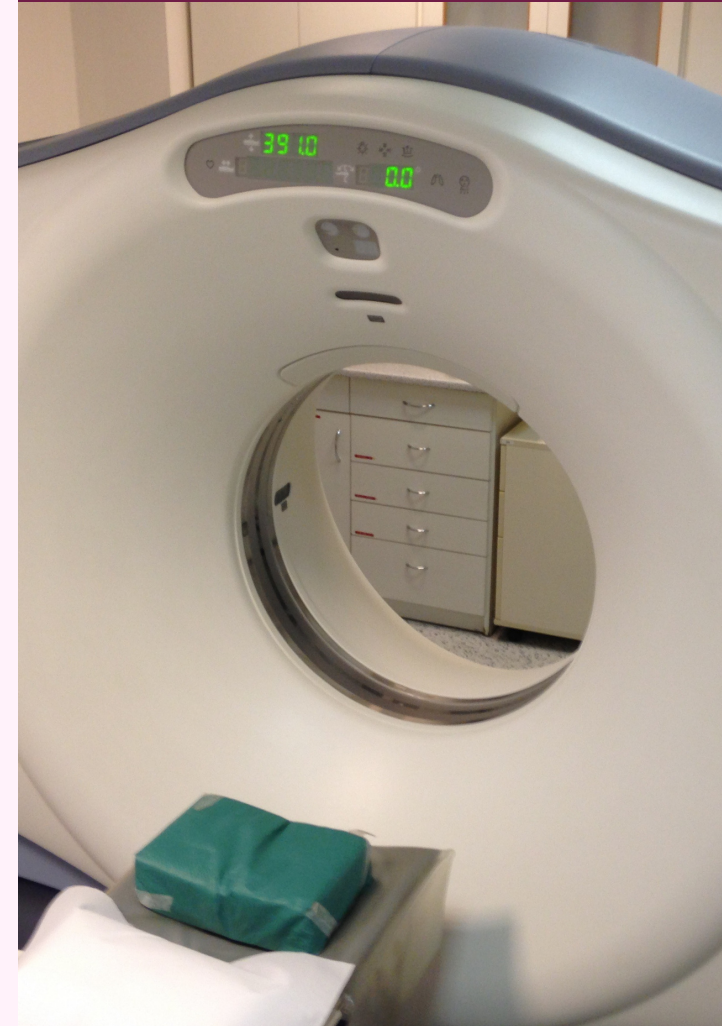


Appointments ►

(801) 773-4840
extension #3712



CT IMAGING SERVICES



WHAT ELSE SHOULD I KNOW ABOUT CONTRAST?

WHAT IS A CT?

Computed Tomography or (CT) combines a series of X-Ray views taken from many angles to produce cross-sectional images of the bones and soft tissues inside your body. The CT machine is shaped like a donut.

Procedures are fast, typically lasting between 10 and 30 minutes.

WHICH WAY DO I GO INTO THE CT MACHINE?

For scans involving the head, neck, shoulders, and arms, you are placed into the machine head first. Scans involving all other anatomy parts will have you placed into the scanner feet first.



WHAT IS CONTRAST, WHAT IS IT USED FOR, AND HOW DOES IT WORK?

Contrast is used to highlight areas of your body so the radiologist can make a more accurate diagnosis. There are two types of contrast used in CT - oral and intravenous.

- *Oral contrast is swallowed.* There are two different textures used.
- *Intravenous contrast is injected through a vein in the hand or the arm.* It is common to feel a warm sensation during the injection of the contrast, followed by a metallic taste in your mouth.

WHICH TYPE OF CONTRAST DO I NEED?

The type of contrast you will need depends on the type of scan. Oral contrast is most common in abdomen, esophagus, and pelvis exams. Intravenous contrast is most common in chest, brain, spine, kidneys, gallbladder, urinary tract, liver, or blood vessel exams.

Intravenous contrast is a dense iodine solution, and can cause some medical issues or allergic reactions - though this is rare. Most reactions are mild and result in hives or itchiness. In rare instances, an allergic reaction can be serious and potentially life-threatening. Make sure to tell your doctor if you have ever experienced a prior reaction to contrast material during medical tests or if you are allergic to iodine. It is also important to talk with your doctor if you ever experienced any kidney problems; if so, a kidney blood test will be required before the scan to ensure it is safe to use intravenous contrast with your exam. After the exam, you may be asked to wait to ensure there is no complication from the contrast.

****NOTE:** All patients over the age of 65 who will be given the intravenous contrast must have completed a blood test within the past 30 days. This is called a BUN/Creatinine test and can be preformed at Tanner Clinic. It reveals if your kidney function is within normal limits.*

RESULTS

After the CT study is complete, the images will be read by a radiologist and a report will be sent to your referring physician who will review the results with you. Tanner Clinic technologist and staff members are not allowed to discuss any findings with patients.