

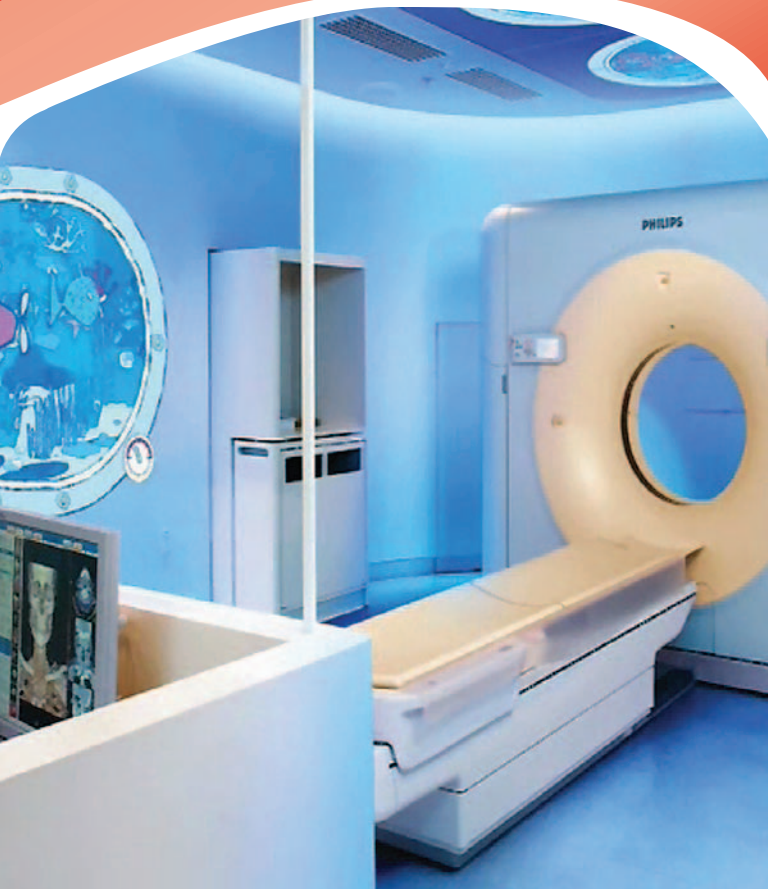
Radiology Procedures

Information Guide



SCOTTSDALE
HEALTHCARE®

Personalizing Health



If your doctor has instructed you to undergo a radiology procedure, it's helpful to know about the types of procedures and why they are used.

Several diagnostic procedures are available at Scottsdale Healthcare. Be sure to confirm any special instructions or dietary restrictions before your test.

If you have any questions, you can call your doctor's office or ask to speak with your radiologic technologist at the Scottsdale Healthcare campus where your test is being done:

Osborn: 480-882-4766

Shea: 480-323-3704

Thompson Peak: 480-324-7004

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Ultrasound

Ultrasound is a diagnostic procedure that uses sound waves to produce an image. Ultrasound uses painless, silent, high-frequency sound waves that are transmitted and reflected through various body parts. It is possible to image organs, masses, and fluid accumulations within the body to provide valuable diagnostic information.

An electronic device that produces sound waves is placed against the body and is slowly passed over the area to be examined. It creates a picture that is used to visualize the gallbladder, kidneys, liver, pancreas, some veins and arteries, and the male and female reproductive organs.

CT/CAT Scan

(Also known as Computerized Axial Tomography)

This procedure uses X-rays to produce a computerized image of a part of the body. The X-ray tube is located inside the machine and rotates around the body, scanning it and recording the information into a computer. The image produced is a “slice” of the body part (similar to slicing a loaf of bread but with pictures). Several slices will be taken to view the entire body part. Some exams require the use of iodinated contrast, which uses iodine to help make body parts more visible to visualize anatomy. The contrast is administered by either having the patient drink it or injecting through an I.V. or both.



Nuclear Medicine

(Also known as Radionuclide Scan)

Nuclear medicine uses tiny amounts of radioactive materials (radiopharmaceuticals) to diagnose and treat disease. In imaging, the radiopharmaceuticals are detected by special cameras that work with computers to provide precise pictures of the body. In treatment, the radiopharmaceuticals go directly to the organ being treated.

In a nuclear medicine exam, small amounts of radiopharmaceuticals are introduced into the body by injection, swallowing or inhalation.

General X-Ray

Scottsdale Healthcare performs all general X-ray procedures such as chest, abdomen, extremities, skull, sinuses and spine. Most general X-rays can be done on a walk-in or pre-scheduled basis.

Some additional procedures performed in General Radiology are:

UGI/Upper GI or BE/Barium Enema

(Also known as Upper or Lower Gastrointestinal Study)

These X-ray procedures are of the stomach and small and large intestine/colon. Gastrointestinal studies are used to help detect ulcers, obstructions, tumors, herniations and other intestinal disorders. A liquid called barium is used so organs show up better on X-rays and fluoroscopy. Fluoroscopy is type of X-ray that gives the radiologist the ability to look at the organs while the contrast medium is being introduced.

Esophagram

(Also known as a swallow study)

During an esophagram, a patient drinks a barium liquid under fluoroscopy, an X-ray that gives the radiologist the ability to look at the organs while the liquid is being introduced. This may be done with the X-ray table standing up or lying down.

IVP

(Also known as an Intravenous Pyelogram)

IVP, or Intravenous Pyelogram, is an X-ray procedure used to view the kidneys, ureters and bladder. The procedure requires the use of a contrast medium to allow these organs to show up on the X-ray film. The contrast medium is introduced through an IV.

Myelogram

A myelogram consists of contrast being injected through the lower spinal area (usually L2-L3 or L3-L4) into the spinal cord with fluoroscopy. Myelography is employed to demonstrate extrinsic spinal cord compression caused by a herniated disk, bone fragments, or tumors, as well as spinal cord swelling resulting from traumatic injury. After viewing the fluoroscopy, a technique that lets the radiologist view the organs while the contrast medium is introduced, the radiologist will take some overhead pictures.



Hysterosalpingogram

A hysterosalpingogram examines the uterus to determine its size, shape and position, along with the uterine tubes. The test injects contrast into the uterus. The procedure outlines lesions such as polyps, submucous tumor masses, or fistulous tracts. It is used in patients who have been unable to conceive to find out if the uterine tubes are blocked.

MRI

(Also known as Magnetic Resonance Imaging)

This procedure uses a strong magnetic field to produce images of parts of the body. It records the data and a computer processes them.

Breast MRI

Breast MRI is an advanced tool using sophisticated computers and 3-D techniques that looks deep into the breast to discover abnormalities that may not be visible in other exams. The exam typically takes 45 minutes. Patients with implants may have slightly longer scan times.

MRI does not use x-rays, or any type of ionizing radiation. MRI breast exams require the use of a contrast injection. This injection does not use iodine.

Interventional Radiology

(Also known as Angiography)

Interventional radiology procedures are X-rays taken of the blood vessels or lymphatics to determine if there are any blockages. Several angiographic and interventional procedures can be done on an outpatient basis at any campus. These include biopsies, drainages and conventional angiograms and angioplasties.

BreastHealth is a diagnostic service staffed by women, for women. Located in the Women's Diagnostic Center at the Shea campus, BreastHealth offers state-of-the-art technology for mammograms and other breast procedures in an environment where women can meet with clinical staff in a warm, comfortable setting.

The following procedures are performed at the BreastHealth center:

Mammogram

Mammography is an imaging technique used to create an image of the breast. A mammogram can be useful in detecting breast abnormalities and provide routine screening.

Ductogram

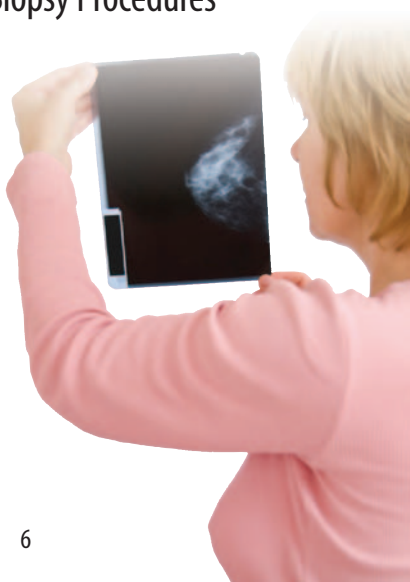
This procedure is done to help identify the breast duct that may be the source of nipple discharge.

Needle Localization

This procedure is done to localize a nodule in the breast before a surgical breast biopsy. Localizing the area helps the surgeon in pinpoint the exact area of interest for the biopsy.

Stereotactic Breast Biopsy Procedures

This specialized equipment uses digital technology to locate areas in the breast that need to be biopsied.



Sentinel Lymph Node Injection

This procedure is an injection of a tiny amount of radioactive material into the breast. It is usually done prior to surgical lumpectomy or mastectomy to locate the sentinel lymph node. The sentinel is the first node that drains fluid from the breast. If cancer is found in this node, it may indicate that cancer is entering the lymphatic system from the breast.

Breast Ultrasound

By using a special electronic device that emits sound waves, the radiologist can differentiate among types of breast tissue. Ultrasound exams can also be performed to locate cysts and other problems.

Ultrasound Guided Core Biopsy

This procedure uses a needle to withdraw a small amount of tissue from the breast that is sent to the lab for diagnosis. The ultrasound image guides the radiologist to the exact area.

Ultrasound Guided Cyst Aspiration

This procedure withdraws fluid from the breast through a needle. The ultrasound image guides the radiologist to the exact area.

DEXA Scan

A bone density meter measures the mineral content and density of specific bone sites, mainly the hip and spine. These areas are most susceptible to fractures due to osteoporosis and other degenerative bone diseases.

Education

Resource materials provided include; literature, videos and computer programs. Internet access is also available to help search for the latest information on Breast Health issues.

All Post-Procedure Instructions

The results of your procedure will be sent to your ordering physician. Please contact your physician directly for the results. If your physician requests image copies of your procedure, please call the radiology campus location where you had the procedure done:

Osborn: 480-882-4766

Shea: 480-323-3704

Thompson Peak: 480-324- 7004

It is recommended that you call 24 hours in advance before picking up your images. You can pick up your images at the same location where you had the procedure done, or request them to be at campus that is more convenient. Be prepared to show personal identification. If you have arranged for someone else to pick up your images, you will need to send them with a signed permission note.

Meet the Professionals

Radiologists are physicians who specialize in performing and reading imaging procedures. They are board certified and have completed several years of advanced training and appropriate certification after completing their medical degree.

The imaging technologists and ACLS trained nurses are registered health care professionals with specialized training in radiology procedures.

Imaging Services at Scottsdale Healthcare

Scottsdale Healthcare offers imaging procedures at three locations

Osborn Radiology

Procedures are scheduled from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Shea Radiology

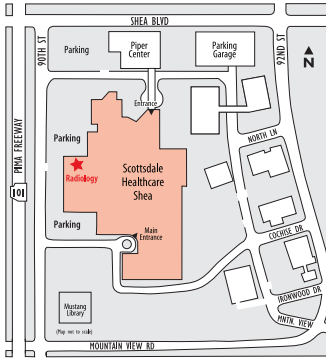
Procedures are scheduled from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Thompson Peak Radiology

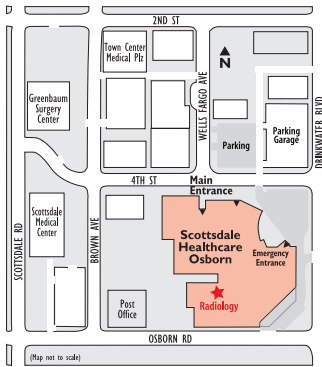
Procedures are scheduled from 7 a.m. to 5p.m.

Certain procedures are also offered on weekends and late evening appointment times.

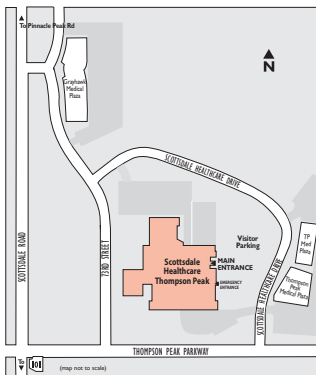
Locations



Scottsdale Healthcare Shea Outpatient Radiology Center
 9003 E. Shea Boulevard • Scottsdale, AZ 85260
 (on the southwest side of the main building)
 480-323-3700



Scottsdale Healthcare Osborn
 7400 E. Osborn Road • Scottsdale, AZ 85251
 480-882-4700



Scottsdale Healthcare Thompson Peak
 7400 E. Thompson Peak Parkway • Scottsdale, AZ 85255
 480-324-4700



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