

## 電腦掃描檢查

### 簡介

利用電腦科技及X光旋轉儀器，描繪出精確的橫切圖像，診斷體內的疾病。電腦掃描是一個安全的影像檢查。

### 檢查前準備

- ◆ 如曾患哮喘、風疹、濕疹、過敏性鼻炎、對某些食物、藥物或X光造影劑有過敏反應的病歷等，請事先通知醫生
- ◆ 如懷疑可能或已經懷孕，切記在檢查前通知放射科職員
- ◆ 如需用靜脈注射造影，病人要簽署同意書
- ◆ 檢查前四小時請勿飲食
- ◆ 糖尿病人請遵照醫生指示調節藥份
- ◆ 大部份腹部檢查需要在檢查前數小時口服造影劑
- ◆ 住院病人可事先在病房內服飲口造

- 影劑。整個檢查需時約大半天，因此請耐心等待，使檢查能順利完成
- ◆ 掃描進行時，應儘量保持不動，並
  - ◆ 依從放射科職員的指導

### 檢查過程

- ◆ 請準時到達放射科
- ◆ 檢查所需時間視乎個別情況而定
- ◆ 整個掃描過程在醫生的監察下進行
- ◆ 病人躺在掃描機檢查床，然後被送進掃描機的環形通道內，經過X光照射，進行連串電腦分析及橫切面造影
- ◆ 如有需要，醫生會注射靜脈造影劑增強診斷的準確度，則病人需簽署同意書
- ◆ 病童可能需接受鎮靜劑，以確保檢查順利進行
- ◆ 請聽從放射技師的指引

### 併發症

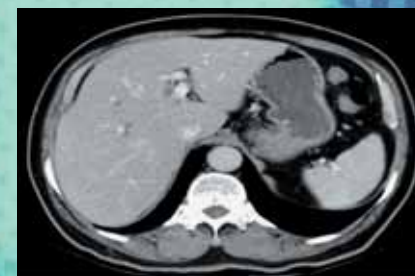
- ◆ 造影劑可能引起過敏反應
- ◆ 靜脈注射的針口位置可能有疼痛的感覺。若造影劑意外地由針口滲漏到手臂的軟組織，該處會感覺疼痛。一般腫痛數日內會消失。罕見地，該處皮膚有可能壞死
- ◆ 若出現嘔吐現象，胃內之口服造影劑可能吸入肺部

### 檢查完成後

- ◆ 檢查完畢後，病人可以如常進食
- ◆ 檢查結果將會送交主診醫生

**如有任何查詢，請聯絡你的主診醫生**

以上資料由瑪麗醫院放射科提供。



## 電腦掃描檢查 COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

# COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY

## Introduction

Computed Tomography (CT) makes use of computer technology together with a rotating x-ray device to create detail cross-sectional images of the organs or areas of the body to provide diagnostic information for suspected pathology.

## Preparation

- ◆ Please inform your doctor of history of allergy to food and drugs, and in particular any previous reaction to contrast medium, asthma, urticaria, eczema and allergic rhinitis etc
- ◆ Please inform our staff before the examination if you are or may be pregnant
- ◆ A written consent is required if intravenous injection of contrast medium is indicated
- ◆ For examinations with intravenous contrast medium, fasting is needed for

4 hours prior to examination

- ◆ For diabetic patient on drugs, consult your clinician concerned for the adjustment of drug dosage
- ◆ For abdominal CT scan, you might need to take oral contrast medium some hours before the scanning
- ◆ For in-patients, oral contrast could be taken in the ward. Please allow about half a day for the examination

## Procedure

- ◆ Please be punctual
- ◆ Some examinations will take a longer time than the others
- ◆ The whole procedure is monitored by a radiologist
- ◆ During the examination, the patient will be lying on the table of the CT scanner. The table will then carry the patient slowly through the gantry of

the scanner and a well-collimated X-Ray beam will pass through the patient. A number of cross-sectional images of the organs/areas are made

- ◆ Intravenous or oral contrast medium may be needed to improve the diagnostic quality of the images
- ◆ Medication for sedation are sometime administered to paediatric patients in order to obtain images without undue movement
- ◆ Please keep still during CT scanning and listen carefully to instructions given by our staff

## Complications

- ◆ Allergic reaction to intravenous contrast medium
- ◆ Pain at injection site during injection of intravenous contrast medium. If the contrast medium accidentally leaks

out from the injection site into the soft tissue, you may experience pain over that area. Generally, this should disappear in days. Rarely, local skin necrosis has been known to occur as a late complication

- ◆ Aspiration of gastric content or oral contrast medium may lead to pneumonia

## After the examination

- ◆ You can eat or drink as usual after the examination
- ◆ The report of your scan will be sent to your doctor

**Should you have any queries, please consult your doctor-in-charge**

Information provided by the Department of Radiology, Queen Mary Hospital.