

血管造影檢查

簡介

通過此項檢查，協助診斷血管的各種病變。

檢查前準備

- ◆ 檢查前，醫生會為你檢查血液凝結指數及盡可能矯正
- ◆ 如懷疑可能或已經懷孕，請事先通知放射科職員
- ◆ 如曾患哮喘、風疹、濕疹、敏感性、鼻炎、對某些食物、藥物及X光造影劑有過敏反應，請事先通知醫生
- ◆ 需簽署同意書
- ◆ 檢查前六小時不可飲食。糖尿病人請遵照醫生指示調節藥份
- ◆ 手術部位的體毛須剃光及清潔
- ◆ 檢查前須排清小便
- ◆ 檢查進行時，請聽從醫護人員指導

過程

- ◆ 這項檢查是由放射科專科醫生執行
- ◆ 首先，醫生在病人的右腹股溝間注射局部麻醉藥
- ◆ 然後切開小部份表皮，用針穿刺血管後插入導管，進入右股上的大動脈，通過透視將導管移動至所需檢查的血管，注入造影劑
- ◆ 如病人的腹股溝部位不適宜作穿刺，需在前臂彎的位置插入導管利用特備的X光儀器錄取血管造影
- ◆ 最後拔出導管
- ◆ 病童通常需使用鎮靜劑或全身麻醉
- ◆ 檢查須時約一至二小時

檢查後的護理

- ◆ 拔出導管後，傷口部位須按壓約十分鐘止血
- ◆ 檢查後，病人須回病房休息及接

受觀察

併發症

- ◆ 併發症的機會一般很少
- ◆ 對造影劑產生過敏反應
- ◆ 穿刺部位出血，或形成血腫
- ◆ 傷口附近的組織如受到感染、會有腫痛或滲液
- ◆ 血管栓塞
- ◆ 檢查組織受破壞

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。



瑪麗醫院
Queen Mary Hospital



葛量洪醫院
Granham Hospital



贊育醫院
Tsan Yuk Hospital

血管造影檢查 ANGIOGRAM



麥理浩復康院
MacLethose Medical
Rehabilitation Centre



SINCE 1870
TWGHs
東華醫院
Tung Wah Hospital
東華三院馮堯敬醫院
Fung Yiu King Hospital



根德公爵夫人兒童醫院
Duchess of Kent Children's Hospital

ANGIOGRAM

Introduction

To provide diagnostic information for suspected vascular pathology in specific organs or areas of the body.

Preparation

- ◆ Your doctor will check any bleeding tendency for you and correct if possible
- ◆ Please inform our staff before the examination if you think you are or may be pregnant
- ◆ Please inform your doctor on history of allergy to food and drugs, history of asthma, urticaria, eczema and allergy to contrast medium
- ◆ A written consent is required
- ◆ Fast for 6 hours before the examination. For diabetic patient on drug, please consult clinician concerned for the adjustment of drug dosage if necessary
- ◆ Skin preparation of the puncture site

- ◆ Make sure you have emptied your bladder before the examination which may take one or sometimes two hours
- ◆ During the examination, you are advised to listen carefully to the instructions given by our staff

Procedure

- ◆ The examination is performed by radiologist
- ◆ The examination involves percutaneous introduction of an angiocatheter to a relevant vessel
- ◆ The angiocatheter is usually introduced via the right femoral artery at the groin under local anaesthesia
- ◆ A thin catheter is then introduced into the femoral artery through the use of a needle and guide wire. Other sites such as brachial area may be used
- ◆ A suitable contrast is then injected and

a number of X-Ray images are recorded

- ◆ Sedation or general anaesthesia is usually used for paediatric patients
- ◆ The procedure usually lasts for one to two hours

Post Procedure care

- ◆ After the removal of catheter, the radiologist may need to press the puncture site for about 10 minutes for haemostasis
- ◆ After the procedure, you will still be under observation in the ward

Complications

Overall complications are rare.

- ◆ Contrast reaction
- ◆ Haemorrhage or haematoma at the puncture site

- ◆ Infection with painful swelling and discharge from the puncture site
- ◆ Thrombosis of the vessel
- ◆ Embolism
- ◆ Damage to local structures

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

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