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اگر نیاز به ترجمہ دارید، لطفاً با شماره 01932 723553 تماس بگیرید۔

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਤਰਜਮੇ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਇਸ ਨੰਬਰ 'ਤੇ ਫੋਨ ਕਰੋ: 01932 723553

اگر آپ اس کا اردو زبان میں ترجمہ چاہتے ہیں، تو براہ کرم اس فون نمبر 01932 723553 پر رابطہ کریں

Se precisa de uma tradução por favor contacte: 01932 723553

আপনার অনুবাদের দরকার হলে এখানে যোগাযোগ করুন : 01932 723553

यदि आपको अनुवाद की ज़रूरत है तो कृपया इस नंबर पर फोन करें: 01932 723553

Jeżeli chcemy, aby te informacje w innym języku, proszę zadzwonić 01932 723553

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CT Angiography

Imaging Department

Further Information

We endeavour to provide an excellent service at all times, but should you have any concerns please, in the first instance, raise these with the Matron, Senior Nurse or Manager on duty. If they cannot resolve your concern, please contact our Patient Advice and Liaison Service (PALS) on 01932 723553 or email pals@asph.nhs.uk. If you remain concerned, PALS can also advise upon how to make a formal complaint.

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The incidence of serious reaction is rare and is estimated to be substantially less than 1 in 10,000 cases. Our staff are fully trained to recognise and deal with such an emergency and equipment is on hand in the department.

Are there any disadvantages or risks?

The scan does use xrays. The dose received for a CTA is in the order of 6 years worth of background radiation which has no measurable effect. The dose is comparable to that received from a catheter angiogram. Generally the advantage gained of detecting and treating arterial disease far outweighs any small theoretical risk of radiation exposure.

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY ANGIOGRAPHY (CTA)

What is CTA?

This is a relatively new and evolving technique utilising the speed of the latest generation of CT scanners which can scan almost the whole body within a matter of seconds. An injection of a contrast dye can be given into a vein in the arm to highlight blood vessels and the scan timed to coincide with when all the arteries are filled with dye and show up as white. The images are then processed by a powerful computer which can then display the arteries clear of the soft tissues around them to give an accurate diagnosis of any disease of the arteries.

The advantages are that it is non-invasive, needing only a simple intravenous injection. It is quick – the scan lasting only 15-20 minutes in total. As a bonus the other organs are also scanned and other unexpected disease may be diagnosed at an early stage. The walls of the arteries are also seen (unlike catheter angiography and MRA), which can lead to more sensitive diagnosis of earlier stage arterial disease.

Is there an alternative?

Your consultant thinks CTA is the best test for you but other methods for looking at the arteries may give similar information. Each of the other tests (Doppler ultrasound, MRA and catheter angiography) have their own strengths and weaknesses.

What does having a CTA involve?

This is an outpatient technique. You should have nothing to eat for 4 hours before the scan but you can drink normally.

If you are a diabetic you should telephone the Diabetes Specialist Nurse for particular help and advice with the diet and preparation on 01932 722789

You should tell us about any allergies that you may have to medicines/plasters/Latex. We will avoid using anything to which we know you are allergic. If you know you have an allergy to latex, you should inform us as soon as possible after you receive the appointment so that we can make the necessary arrangements.

If you are pregnant, suffer from kidney disease or have any known allergies to food or drugs you should inform the radiographer as soon as possible after you receive the appointment.

If you are treated with **Metformin** you will need to stop these tablets for one day before and 3 days after your scan.

The newer contrast agents are relatively safe but they contain iodine, and if you have a known allergy to iodine or have had a previous reaction to any contrast agent, you must inform the radiographer.

To inform the department of any of the above or discuss any concerns you may have call the CT Department on **01932 722401**

Jewellery, metal buckles, buttons and fasteners can interfere with the scan and you will be asked to remove these from the area of the scan, or change into a gown.

A small tube (cannula) is placed into a vein in your arm. You will lie on your back in the scanner. You must hold your breath and remain still while the scans are taken. The contrast dye injection gives a sensation of warmth, and sometimes a metallic taste in the mouth which is normal – this rapidly clears.

What happens after the Scan?

Once the scan is finished the cannula is removed and you are free to go and no special aftercare is needed. The body excretes the dye through the kidney and urine and it is all gone within a few hours (as it is colourless you will not notice this).

After the scan the images have to be processed on computer and are then examined by an x ray specialist (radiologist). A report will be sent to the referring doctor.

Are there any side effects?

The dye injection contains iodine. The injection can occasionally make you feel hot and uncomfortable. The feeling is very temporary and passes off after a few minutes. Very occasionally patients develop a rash which disappears within a few hours. The chance of this happening is less than 1 in 1000 cases.