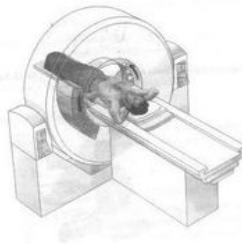


### Arthrogram

- This is a diagnostic study of specific joints in the human body. An arthrogram can be more useful than a regular X-ray because it shows the surface of soft tissues lining the joint, as well as the bones in the joint. A regular X-ray only shows the bones of the joint. Arthrograms may be done of the hip, knee, ankle, shoulder, elbow, wrist, or jaw. Depending on the diagnosis an MRI may follow an arthrogram.
- Patients will receive an injection of a contrast material into the joint capsule being studied. This contrast enables the radiologist to visualize any disruptions within the joint more clearly.
- There is no prior preparation required by the patient for this study.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### CT Scan

- Also known as a CAT (Computerized Axial Tomography). Computed tomography uses x-rays, a type of ionizing radiation, to acquire images. This is a good tool for examining tissue such as bone within the human body. Contrast may be injected or taken by mouth depending on the area of the body being studied. This study is best utilized for diagnosing acute head trauma, facial trauma, meningitis, fractures, and osteoarthritis.
- Preparation for the examination requires the patient to have no solid foods for 8 hours prior to the examination and no liquids for 4 hours prior if the scan is of the head or chest areas. If the scan is of the abdominal area that patient should have nothing to eat or drink for 8 hours prior to the examination.



- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### EMG/NCV

- The study generally includes three parts: a complete history and physical examination, the EMG (Electromyography) and the NCV (nerve conduction velocity). The study involves the insertion of tiny needles into the skin and measurement of the muscle response to certain stimulus. It is beneficial in diagnosis carpal tunnel syndrome, neuropathy, peripheral nerve disorders, spinal disk herniation and bulging.
- There is no prior preparation required by the patient for this study.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### MRI – Magnetic Resonance Imaging

- A non-invasive method used to render images of the inside of an object such as the human body. Contrast may be injected or taken by mouth depending on the area of the body being studied. MRI uses non-ionizing radio frequency signals to acquire images. This study is best used for non-calcified tissue examination. MRI is ideal for the diagnosis of tumors and infections, degenerative brain processes, stroke, hydrocephalus, seizures, headaches, Multiple Sclerosis, and joint injuries.
- There are several types of MRI machines including closed, open and stand up units. The best results are obtained via the closed “high field” machine. “High Field” machines contain higher magnet levels, which results in optimized images. Open and stand up machines are known for higher artifacts on the images. Open or stand up may be necessary for patients who are claustrophobic.



### MRI – Magnetic Resonance Imaging

*(continued)*

- Patients with implants must be carefully evaluated prior to performing an MRI. Patients with pacemakers or certain implants containing any metal may NOT undergo an MRI as the equipment uses magnets to obtain the images. Patients who suffer from claustrophobia may require sedation prior to the exam. During the examination the patient will wear headphones to muffle the noise made by the machine. The patient must remain still during the examination to prevent artifacts in the images. Orthopedic hardware may also cause artifacts on the images.
- Preparations for the examination requires: None
- Special post Examination instructions: The patient may resume normal diet and exercise unless otherwise instructed.



### Myelogram

- The study involved the injection of a radioactive substance into the spinal canal to assist in the diagnosis of disk disease, tumors in the spinal canal and spinal stenosis. This study is utilized less frequently with the advent of MRI and CT scans.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### NMBS – Nuclear Medicine Bone Scan

- This study involves administration of a radionuclide into the body by injection or ingestion while combined with food. The chemical serves as a tracer, which is seen on the images taken and used to identify abnormalities in the human body. It is utilized for diagnosing conditions involving the bones of the human body, as it shows both growth and degeneration of bones. It is generally used to diagnose bone infections, fractures, cancer and bone trauma.
- Following the injection the patient will be required to wait approximately two hours for the tracer to circulate through the body, before the scan is performed.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### Radiology

- The use of radioactive substances for the diagnosis or treatment of certain medical conditions.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

### X-ray

- This study is used to take a picture of a part of the human body. A form a radiation is passed through the body to film positioned below the body part being x-rayed. High-density materials, such as bones, are visible on the film.
- There is no prior preparation required by the patient for this study.
- Post procedure limitations as dictated on discharge instructions.

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