

# Ultrasound



1. This is waiting area B201. This waiting area is shared by several examination rooms. While you are here, you may hear people talking, and occasionally you may hear alarm sounds. You may also see patients being wheeled past on beds. This is a normal part of the hospital environment.

You can check the screen on the wall to see when it is your turn and which examination room you should go to. If you are unsure, you can speak to the secretary at the service window. The reception is open every day from 08:00 to 22:00.

The waiting area has toilets and a water dispenser available

2. In the ultrasound room, you will be examined by a radiologist (a doctor specialising in imaging), while a secretary or radiographer assists and makes sure you are comfortable during the examination.

Ultrasound creates images by sending sound waves into the body, and the ultrasound machine converts these into images on the screen. In the ultrasound room, both imaging examinations and tissue sampling may be carried out. **You will find more information about your specific examination in your appointment letter -please remember to read all pages carefully.**

The lighting is dimmed while the radiologist performs the examination so that the images on the screen are easier to see.

You may hear soft humming or whooshing sounds from the ultrasound machine during the examination.

There is a chair to sit on, hooks for hanging your jacket, and a shoehorn available. The nearest toilet is located in the corridor just outside the room.



3. This is one of our ultrasound rooms. You will be examined by the radiologist while you are lying on the examination table.

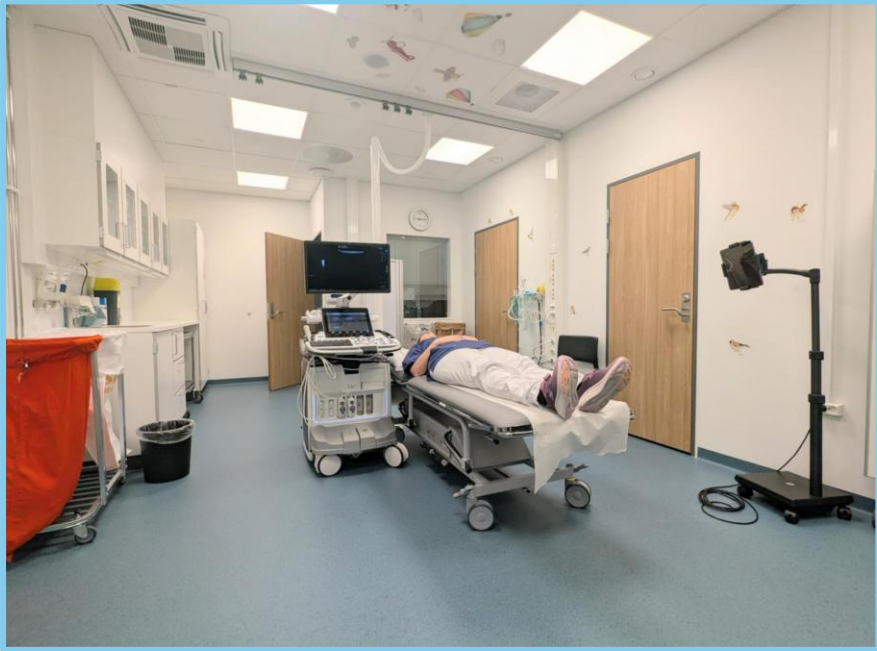
Please be prepared to remove any clothing, jewellery or metal items from the area of the body being examined.



4. An ultrasound probe is a hand-held device used to take ultrasound images. It is placed gently against the area being examined, together with an odourless ultrasound gel.

The gel may feel a little cold on the skin. The gel helps the probe make good contact with the skin so that clear images can be produced.

You will be given a towel to wipe off the ultrasound gel before you go home. Please let the nuclear medicine physician know if you would also like a damp cloth.



5. Depending on what is being examined, you may be asked to lie on your back, on your side, or on your front.

Here, the radiographer shows what it will look like if you are lying on your back.



6. Some ultrasound examinations are carried out using a contrast agent. This is a fluid that helps us obtain clearer images of the body, allowing us to give you the best possible examination.

If contrast agent is needed, the radiographer will first explain what will happen. A cannula (a thin plastic tube) will then be placed in a vein in your arm or on the back of your hand while you are sitting in this chair, as shown here.

In some cases, the cannula may be placed while you are already lying on the examination couch.

This may feel like a brief injection, but the needle is then removed, leaving only the thin plastic tube in place. The cannula is secured with medical tape.

The contrast agent is given through the cannula during the ultrasound examination.

If you have received contrast agent, you will be asked to wait for 20 minutes after the examination before going home. This is to ensure that you are feeling well before you leave.