

CT ENTEROGRAPHY

Appointment Information

Date: _____ Time: _____ Location: _____

Address: _____

Notes: _____

About

CT enterography is a special type of computed tomography (CT) imaging performed with contrast material to produce images of the small intestine.

CT enterography is performed to identify and locate inflammation, bleeding sources, tumors, abscesses and fistulas, and bowel obstructions.

CT enterography is also used to diagnose, evaluate and guide the treatment of patients with Crohn's Disease, including monitoring the effectiveness of treatment.

Prior to the procedure, you will be asked to drink several glasses of a liquid solution that contains a contrast material. The total amount of fluid you will need to drink is approximately 1 to 1.5 liters. You should inform your doctor if you think you will not be able to drink this amount of contrast. You will drink the contrast material over a period of approximately one hour in order to fill the long small intestine. The fluid expands the small bowel so that abnormalities can be seen with better clarity.

The technologist begins by positioning you on the CT examination table, usually lying flat on your back or less commonly, on your side or on your stomach.

Next, the table will move quickly through the scanner to determine the correct starting position for the scans. Then, the table will move slowly through the machine as the actual CT scanning is performed.

Preparations

You will be asked to change into a gown for your CT Enterography. You may be given diet restrictions at the time you schedule your appointment.

You should inform your radiologist of any medications you are taking and if you have any allergies. If you have a known allergy to contrast material, or "dye," your radiologist may prescribe medications to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction, or order a different test.

Also inform your radiologist of any recent illnesses or other medical conditions, and if you have a history of heart disease, asthma, diabetes, kidney disease or thyroid problems. Any of these conditions may increase the risk of an unusual adverse effect.

Women should always inform their technologist or radiologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant.