

MR Enterography

Appointment Information

Date: _____ Time: _____ Location: _____

Address: _____

Notes: _____

About

MR enterography is a special type of magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), that used along with a contrast material, will produce detailed images of the small intestine.

Physicians use MR enterography to identify and locate the presence of and complications from Crohn's disease, inflammation of the small intestine, bleeding sources and vascular abnormalities, tumors, abscesses and fistulas, and bowel obstructions.

Prior to the procedure, you will be asked to drink several glasses of a water solution mixed with a contrast material. The fluid expands the small bowel so that abnormalities can be seen with better clarity.

You will then be positioned on the moveable examination table for the MR enterography exam. Supports and bolsters may be used to help you stay still and maintain the correct position during MR imaging.

Devices that contain coils capable of sending and receiving radio waves may be placed around or adjacent to the area of the body being studied.

If a contrast material is being used in the MRI exam, either the radiologist or technologist will insert an IV catheter into a vein in your hand. The solution will drip through the IV to prevent blockage of the IV catheter until the contrast material is injected.

You will be moved into the magnet of the MRI unit and the radiologist and technologist will leave the room while the MRI examination is performed.

When the examination is completed, you may be asked to wait until the technologist or radiologist checks the images in case additional images are needed. Your intravenous line will be removed.

A MR enterography exam might include multiple image runs some of which may last several minutes.

Preparation s

You will be asked to change into a gown for your MR enterography exam.

You should have nothing to eat or drink 6 hours prior to the exam.

Metal objects, including jewelry, eyeglasses, dentures and hairpins, may affect the CT images and should be left at home or removed prior to your exam. You may also be asked to remove hearing aids and removable dental work.

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.