WHAT ARE THE RISKS?

There is a very small risk that inflating the colon with gas could injure or perforate the bowel. This has been estimated to happen in fewer than one in 10,000 patients.

The estimated lifetime cancer risk associated with exposure to the amount of radiation used in CTC for a 50-year old person is about 0.14%.

ARE THERE ALTERNATIVES TO CT COLONOGRAPHY?

There are two alternative ways of looking at your colon:

BARIUM ENEMA has been available for many years but only gives information about the colon, not about other abnormal organs as seen with CT Colonography.

COLONOSCOPY has also been available for many years and involves passing a thin flexible tube with a camera around the colon. This procedure usually requires sedation.

Both of these tests require you to clean the bowel the same way as with CT Colonography.
WHAT IS CT Colonography?

CT Colonography is a CT scan of your abdomen which specifically looks at your large bowel, or colon. CT Colonography is sometimes called virtual Colonoscopy. Images produced are interpreted by a Radiologist and from that a diagnosis can be made.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF A CT COLONOGRAPHY?

- Alternative procedure for failed or incomplete colonoscopy.
- Accurate: Research studies have shown CT Colonography to be 97.7% sensitive to detect cancer, whereas barium enema studies only 63.7% (Thomas, Athchley & Higginson, 2009).
- Short examination time. Less than other colon examinations.
- Safe. Less chance of bowel perforation.
- Cost effective.
- Images organs outside the bowel. The liver, kidneys and other organs in the abdomen are also assessed.
- Well tolerated. Sedation and pain-relievers are not needed and therefore no recovery period necessary.

WHAT DOES THE EQUIPMENT LOOK LIKE?

The CT scanner is a donut-like machine with a hole in the centre. You will lie on a narrow examination table that slides in and out of this hole. The x-ray tube and electronic x-ray detectors are located opposite each other in a ring, called a gantry. The gantry rotates around you inside the box. The computer workstation that processes the imaging information is located in a separate control room where the MRT operates the scanner and monitors your test.

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THE EXAMINATION

To enable us to see the wall of the colon fully the colon is filled with air. This is done by passing a thin plastic tube or catheter into your back passage and gently pushing in air.

The vast majority of patients who have CT Colonography report a feeling of fullness when the colon is filled with air during the test, as if they need to pass wind. You may also feel some stomach cramps. An injection of a muscle relaxant (Buscopan) may be given to you and this will relax the bowel and ease any discomfort that you may feel.

Once the colon is filled with air, two CT scans are performed. One of these will be taken with you lying on your back and one with you lying on your tummy. You will remain lying on the table until the images are checked and cleared by the Radiologist. The catheter is then removed and you will be shown to the bathroom. Afterwards we can provide you with a hot drink and a biscuit.

The examination will take approximately 45 minutes, with a further 30 minutes rest/observation period after the examination.

After the test our Radiologist will study the images and issue a report on the findings. This report will be sent to the doctor who requested the examination.

WHERE TO GO

WHANGAREI
11 Kensington Ave
AUCKLAND
209 Shakespeare Road, Milford, Northshore City

ROTORUA
1165 Tutanekai Street
HASTINGS
325 Prospect Rd