

# CT - rectal contrast

## What is a CT scan?

Computed Tomography (CT) is a fast, effective and accurate way of using x-rays to take pictures in very fine slices through the part of the body that the doctor has asked to be investigated.

CT scanners can produce multiple slices of the body in one single rotation and the CT computer is able to stack these slices together to create images in multiple planes. With all of these different slices and 3D reconstructions, the radiologist will have a very detailed picture of the structures making up your body. This will help them to make a diagnosis so that the right treatment can be planned as soon as possible.

## What preparation is required?

**A CT rectal contrast examination may require intravenous contrast. Therefore, patients are required to fast for two hours prior to the examination.** You can take medications with water during this period as necessary.

Patients who have poor kidney function (renal impairment) or are taking Metformin for diabetes must have had a recent blood test, the results of which will help the radiologist to determine if x-ray contrast can be given. If you have any queries regarding this please contact using the number below.

## What oral preparation do I need?

A CT rectal contrast examination is often used to enhance images of the large intestines, but if indicated by the reporting radiologist we may also scan the entire abdomen and pelvis. Common pathologies requiring rectal contrast include fistulas between the rectum and bladder or vagina, rectal or perirectal abscesses, diverticulosis/diverticulitis and rectal or sigmoid carcinoma.

CT scans of the abdomen and pelvis require 1½ litres of water to be gradually consumed over the 90 minutes before the scan appointment time. By drinking the water, the reporting radiologist can see your bowel more clearly. Sometimes a positive oral contrast solution may be needed to be given in preference over water. This can only be consumed in the CT department. The required oral preparation will be indicated to you at the time of making your appointment. You are allowed to go toilet at any time once beginning the oral preparation.

## What is involved?

The radiographer will position you on the CT table and the table will move in and out of the CT scanner and a series of pictures will

be performed. Pre-contrast images may be first obtained of the rectum if deemed necessary by the reporting radiologist.

One of our medical imaging nurses will then deliver a warmed dilute contrast solution into the rectum via a catheter with a syringe, known as an enema. An enema is where a soft flexible catheter is inserted into the rectum while a patient lies on their side and is held in place by a small inflatable balloon. You may feel mild discomfort and generalised fullness during this process. A volume between 100 mls - 300 mls is commonly given under radiologist instruction. Patients are asked to try and clench their pelvic muscles in order to hold onto the catheter and contrast solution. In doing so, the best quality imaging can be obtained. Rectal contrast helps to greatly increase the sensitivity of the CT exam. It is important to relax as much as possible until the CT scan is complete.

Once the desired amount of contrast has been delivered into the rectum intravenous contrast will then be given at this point if it is also required. It is very important that you lie still for this test and hold your breath when requested. Any movement can blur the images, similar to when a moving object blurs a photograph and the test may need to be repeated. After the exam is complete, the rectal contrast will be drained and the patient may go to the bathroom.

## What is an iodinated contrast injection?

The administration of an iodinated contrast injection during a CT scan can give significantly more information by highlighting blood vessels. This helps the radiologist provide a more comprehensive diagnosis.

If IV contrast is required for your test you will be asked to complete a questionnaire to assess your suitability. The contrast will only be given once your consent has been obtained and information will be provided detailing the benefits and risks.

The contrast is injected through a small cannula (plastic tube) inserted into a vein in your arm. This cannula remains in position for 10 minutes after your test has been completed.

## Are there any side effects?

If you have an injection of iodinated contrast, you may experience a sensation of warmth and a strange taste. These usually go away within a few minutes. In rare cases, some people may be allergic to the iodinated contrast.

If you have any concerns, please contact the department and speak with one of our staff.

### How long will my scan take?

Depending on the scans required it takes 25 - 45 minutes.

### How do I get my results?

Digital images are immediately available to your doctor and your records will be kept permanently. This occurs through a system called PACS. **If a priority report is requested it will be issued within two hours and faxed or emailed to your doctor, however this can sometimes take up to 24 hours.**

If your referring doctor wants to see you on the day of your examination, please advise the reception staff when you arrive for your appointment, so the appropriate information can be made available for you to take to your doctor.

### How much will this cost?

Please discuss this with the receptionist in Cabrini Medical Imaging at the time of booking your procedure.

### Important

**It is important to let us know when you make your booking if you are or think you may be pregnant or are breastfeeding.**

It is important to bring with you your referral, previous x-rays and any other tests (only if previous ones were **not** done at Cabrini or I-MED).

### Questions

For more information or to make an appointment, please contact Cabrini Medical Imaging using the number below.