

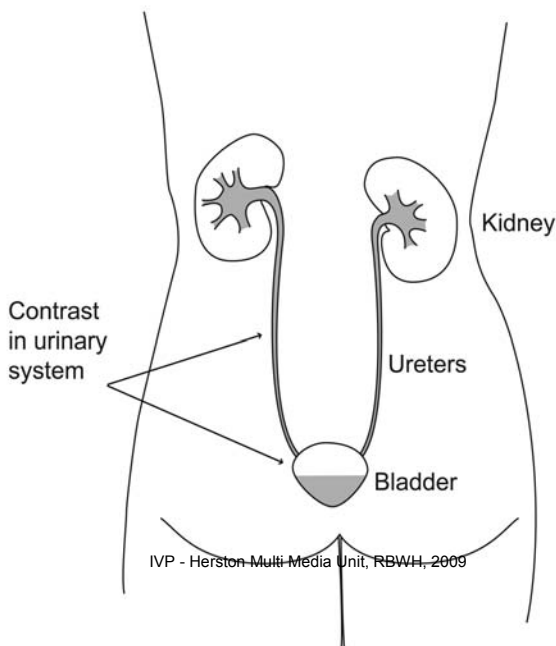


1. What is a Urogram ?

A Urogram uses CT Imaging and Iodinated 'Contrast' to look at the urinary tract (kidneys, ureters, and bladder). An IVP outlines the kidneys, showing their size and internal structure.

This procedure can also show how well the urinary tract is working.

For more information on Iodinated Contrast and the risks involved in its use, please read the **Iodinated Contrast Patient Information Sheet**. (If you do not have this information sheet please ask for one).



2. Will there be any discomfort, is any anaesthetic needed?

As a Urogram is a painless procedure, no anaesthetic is required.

The Contrast used for Urogram studies will not discolour your urine or cause any discomfort when you pass urine.

3. Preparation for the procedure

The medical imaging department will give you instructions on how to prepare for your procedure.

- You must fast for 3 hours before the Procedure
- Please tell the staff if you are or suspect you might be pregnant or are breastfeeding or have any heart problems.

4. During the procedure

You will be asked not to empty your bladder during the procedure.

CT pictures will then be taken of your abdomen before the Contrast is injected.

A fine needle (IV cannula) will be put into a vein in your arm, making it possible to inject the Contrast. After the injection of Contrast intra- venous normal saline 300mls will be given stat (as fast as possible with a pressure bag) Then contrast will be given again. The IV cannula will be removed at the end of the procedure.

5. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

The risks and complications with this procedure can include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:

- Minor pain, bruising and/or infection from the IV cannula. This may require treatment with antibiotics.

Less common risks and complications include:

- Injected Contrast may leak outside of the blood vessel, under the skin and into the tissue. This may require treatment. In very rare cases, further surgery could be required if the skin breaks down.
- The procedure may not be possible due to medical and/or technical reasons.

Rare risks and complications include:

- An increased lifetime cancer risk due to the exposure to x-rays.
- Death as a result of this procedure is very rare.

6. What are the safety issues when you leave the hospital?

Go to your nearest A&E (Accident and Emergency) department or GP if you become unwell.

Notes to talk to my doctor/ health practitioner about:

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