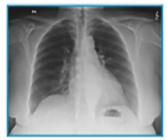
Radiographers

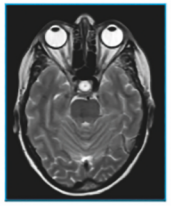
What we do



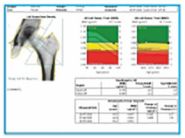

Plain Film X-Ray
X-Rays take pictures of bones and organs inside of the body. They are used to look for fractures, diseases, infections and many other abnormalities. An X-Ray is quick and painless and is usually the first type of imaging you will have when you come into hospital.


Angiography
Angiography is a type of X-Ray test used to image and check a person's blood vessels. Blood vessels do not show up on normal X-Rays so a special dye needs to be injected into you in order to highlight the vessels, this can show any narrowing's or blockages that may be causing problems in the body.


Computed Tomography (CT)
This is a large scanner that takes cross sectional 'slices' if tissue and organs. Beams rotate 360 degrees around the patient to gather data from all angles. Radiopaque dye can be injected to create images of the vessels and structures



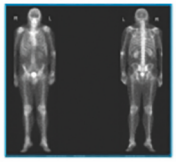

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)
An MRI machine is a large scanner that uses magnetic fields and radio waves to create an image. It is different to a CT scan as it doesn't use radiation and has a large gravitational pull on metals. It is brilliant at looking at the brain and spinal cord, bones and joints, heart and vessels as well as many other detailed parts of the body.



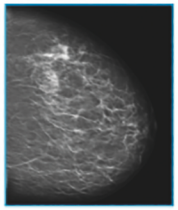

DEXA
A Dexa scan is an X-Ray that measures the density of your bones. It can be used to predict the possibility that patients may go on to have a fracture if they fall due to their bones being oesteopenic. DEXA stands for **'Dual Energy X-ray Absorption'.**


Theatre and Mobiles
Radiographers go and take X-Rays and do live real time screening during some theatre procedures. This is to aid the surgeons as it enables them to see what they are doing inside of the body. Radiographers also go up to wards with a mobile X-Ray machine to take images on patients who are too unwell to travel down to the department.


Fluoroscopy
Fluoroscopy uses continuous X-Rays to image different parts of the body in real time, this is called live screening. It shows the internal organs and vessels of the body up brightly with the aid of contrast media. The contrast media is a liquid that is either swallowed or injected into the body.




Isotopes
A radioisotope scan involves injecting a small dose of radioactive chemicals inside to body to see parts of the body that uptake most of the chemical. The skeleton is seen and any 'dark spots' can be signs of osteoarthritis, diseases or subtle fractures.




Mammography
A mammogram is an X-Ray of the breast tissue in men and women. It aids in the early detection and diagnosis of breast diseases and cancer.


Ultrasound
An ultrasound uses soundwaves to create images of the inside of the body. An ultrasound scan can be used to monitor an unborn baby, diagnose a condition, or guide a surgeon during certain procedures.