



SNS COLLEGE OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES
SNS Kalvi Nagar, Coimbatore - 35
Affiliated to Dr MGR Medical University, Chennai



DEPARTMENT OF RADIOGRAPHY AND IMAGING TECHNOLOGY

COURSE NAME : CONTRAST AND SPECIAL RADIOGRAPHY PROCEDURES

II YEAR

UNIT : 5

TOPIC : SINOGRAPHY



INTRODUCTION



It is a radiologic procedure to evaluate the size and shape of a blind sinus tract by injecting radio-opaque contrast media in the sinus tract. This test is performed by the radio technologist in the presence of the radiologist.

SINOGRAPHY



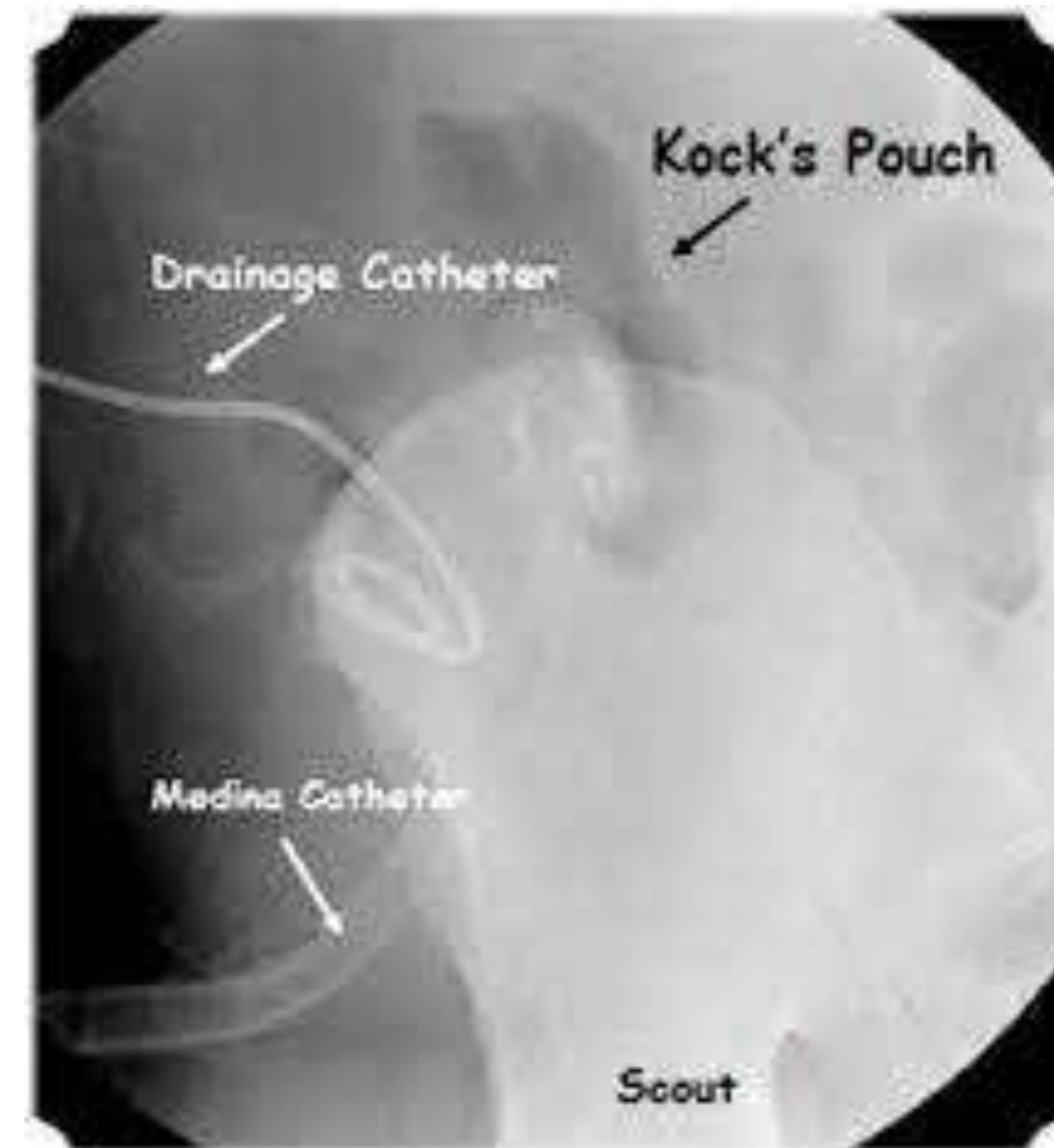
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INDICATION



- Osteomyelitis (infection of the bone).
- Swelling and tunnel creation after injury.
- Surgical wound tunnel which discharges fluid.





CONTRAINDICATION



- Hypersensitivity to iodine.
- Suspected pregnancy.





PATIENT PREPARATION



- No special preparation is required for the examination.
- Women should inform about any possibility of pregnancy. Pregnant women should not have a radiologic examination because of the risk of radiation exposure to the unborn baby.
- The patient is instructed to remove all the metallic objects and metallic jewelry from the region of interest.





EQUIPMENT



- Fluoroscopy unit with spot film device.
- Local anaesthesia.
- Catheter or cannula sleeve.
- Contrast media – Water soluble ionic contrast media.
- Normal saline.
- Gauze.
- Sterile towel.
- Antiseptic solution.
- Normal saline.





PROCEDURE



The examination is performed in the radiology department.

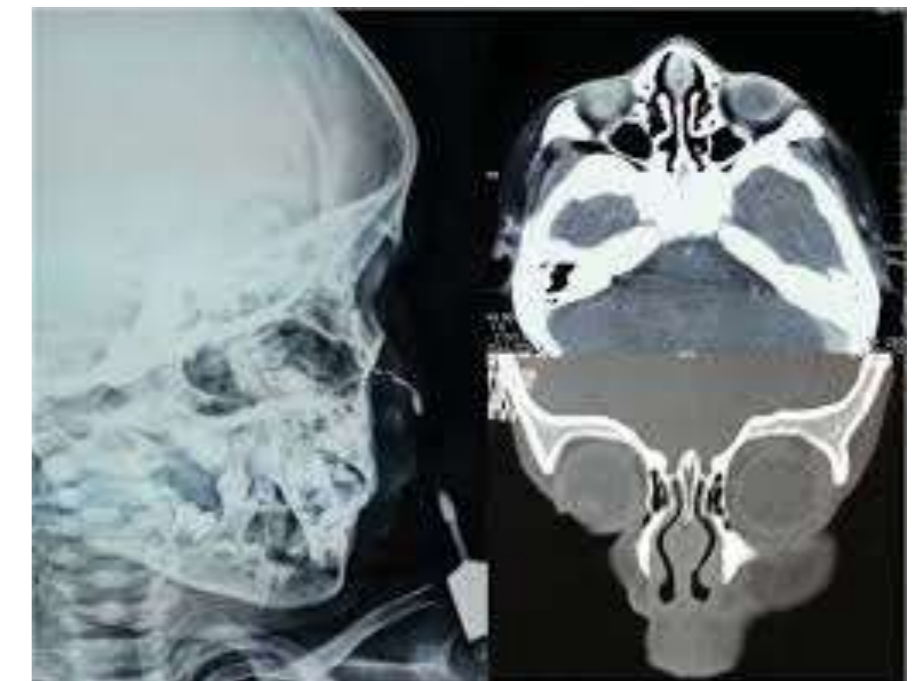
- On the day of the examination, the technologist should describe the whole procedure to the patient and obtain written consent from the patient, for permission of the procedure.
- The patient is asked to remove clothing and wear hospital gown.
- The patient is placed in the supine position with an empty bladder on the fluoroscopic table (c – arm unit).
- An intravenous line is inserted into the patient arm. If necessary, sedative medication is given through line to make the patient relax.
- The sinus is cleaned with an antiseptic solution and the local anaesthesia is applied near the fistula for numbing the area.
- Then the radiologist selects a catheter or cannula sleeve according to the size of the sinus.



Contd.,



- Then the radiologist advances the catheter or cannula sleeve into the sinus tract.
- Afterward, the radiologist slowly injects 5 ml dilute ionic contrast mixed with normal saline into the sinus tract under fluoroscopy guidance.
- After filling the tract, several x-rays or spot films are taken in anteroposterior, lateral and in oblique positions to access the sinus tract.
- After completion of the procedure, the catheter is removed and the wound must be cleaned and covered with the dressing.





FILMING





AFTERCARE



After completion of the examination, the patient is allowed to leave the examination room.







THANK YOU