

CT: Head Scan

How to prepare and what to expect

This handout explains how a CT head scan works, how to prepare, how it is done, what to expect during the scan, and how to get your results.

What is a CT head scan?

CT stands for *computed tomography*. A CT scan uses a special X-ray machine to take detailed pictures of the body's organs and tissues.

A CT head scan provides more details on head injuries, stroke, brain tumors, and other brain diseases than other types of X-ray. CT can also show bone, soft tissues, and blood vessels.

How does it work?

You will lie inside the CT machine for the scan. Many X-ray beams will be passed through your head as the X-ray tube revolves around you.

The machine will take pictures from many angles, forming cross-section images (*slices*) of your head. Your doctor will view the pictures on a computer.



During your CT scan, you will lie on a table inside the CT machine.

Contrast

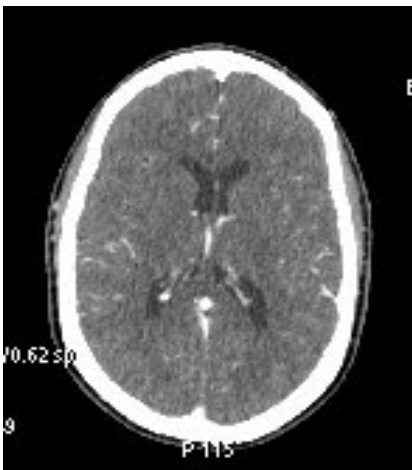
During the scan, you might receive *contrast* (X-ray dye). Contrast makes tissues and blood vessels easy to see in the CT pictures. If you receive contrast, it will be injected into your arm vein through an *intravenous* (IV) tube.

How should I prepare?

- Keep taking your prescribed medicines as usual.
- *Women:* Tell your provider if you are pregnant.

On the Day of Your Scan

- Wear comfortable, loose-fitting clothing.
- It is OK to eat a light meal before your scan.
- Drink plenty of fluids.



A CT image of the head

Before the Scan Begins

- *Women:* If there is any chance you may be pregnant, tell the CT technologist **before** the scan begins.
- Some items can affect the CT images. We may ask you to remove:
 - Any clothing with zippers or snaps
 - Hairpins, jewelry, glasses, hearing aids, and removable dental work

If You Will Receive Contrast

- We will place an IV tube into your arm vein. This will be done before you enter the scanning room.
- Before your scan, the CT technologist will ask you if you:
 - Are allergic to any medicines or iodine. Many types of contrast contain iodine. If you have ever had an allergic reaction to contrast, we will ask you to take medicine to prevent a reaction to the contrast before your scan.
 - Have asthma, diabetes, a heart problem, multiple myeloma, or kidney disease. These conditions may increase your risk of having a reaction to the contrast. For example, kidney disease makes it harder for your body to remove the contrast from your bloodstream.

Can a family member or friend stay with me during the scan?

- CT scans use X-rays. Because of this, you may not have a family member or friend in the CT room during the exam.
- For young patients, a parent may be able to stay in the room with their child to help ease fear and give comfort. The parent must wear a lead apron to limit exposure to the radiation used in the scan.

How is the scan done?

- You will lie on your back on the CT table. The technologist will help you place your head in a special head-holder. This device uses soft straps to keep your head and neck in the proper position.
- The technologist will then leave the room. You will be alone in the room during the scan, but the technologist can see, hear, and speak with you through an intercom at all times.
- You will need to hold still while the table is moved into the center of the scanner. You must hold still when the scans are being done so that we can get clear images.

- For the first few scans, the table will move quickly through the scanner. These first scans check the correct starting position. The table will move more slowly for the rest of the scans.
- If you are having contrast, it will be given to you through your IV at this time.
- Afterward, the technologist will review the pictures. We will do more scans, if needed.
- This CT scan can take between 2 and 20 minutes.

What will I feel during the scan?

- CT scans do not cause any pain. You may feel some discomfort from having to stay still.
- If contrast is used:
 - You may feel discomfort at the injection site.
 - You may feel warm or flushed when the contrast is injected. You may also notice a metallic taste in your mouth. These reactions are normal. They should ease within 1 to 2 minutes.
 - Once in a while, a patient gets itching and hives for up to a few hours after receiving contrast. Tell us if this happens to you and we will give you medicine to treat the symptoms.
 - If you start to feel lightheaded or short of breath, tell us **right away**. You may be having an allergic reaction to the contrast. A doctor or nurse will be nearby during the scan to help, if needed.

What should I do after the scan?

If you received contrast, drink lots of fluids after your scan. This will help your kidneys flush the contrast from your body.

Who interprets the results and how do I get them?

A radiologist skilled in reading CT scans will review and interpret your CT images. The radiologist will not talk with you about the results. The radiologist will send a detailed report to the provider who referred you for the scan. Your own provider will talk with you the results of your scan.

You may also read your results on your MyChart page. If you need copies of your images on disc, call 206.598.6206.

You and your provider will decide the next step, such as treatment for a problem, as needed.

Questions?

Your questions are important. Call your doctor or healthcare provider if you have questions or concerns.

- UWMC - Montlake Imaging Services: 206.598.6200
- UW Roosevelt Radiology: 206.598.6868
- Harborview Imaging Services: 206.744.3105
- UWMC - Northwest Imaging Services CT: 206.668.2061