

Having a CT Enteroclysis

Information for Patients

In this leaflet:

Introduction	2
What is CT Enteroclysis?	2
How does it work?	2
Are there any risks?	3
Are there any alternatives?.....	3
What do I need to do to prepare for my scan?	4
Where do I go when I arrive at the hospital?	5
Can I bring a relative or friend?.....	5
What happens during the CT scan?	5
What happens after the scan?	6
How do I get my results?	6
Any questions?	6
More information	6
How do I make a comment about my examination?	7

Introduction

This leaflet tells you about having a CT Enteroclysis, a test to look at your small bowel. It explains how the test is done, what to expect, and what the possible risks are. If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to speak to a doctor or nurse caring for you.

What is CT Enteroclysis?

CT Enteroclysis is a non-invasive way of looking inside your small bowel and abdomen. A CT (computed tomography) scanner uses special x-ray equipment and computers to produce images of multiple “slices” of the part of the body being scanned. These images of the inside of the body can then be examined on a computer monitor.

CT Scans provide much greater detail of internal organs, bone, blood vessels and soft tissue than ordinary x-rays and so are often the preferred method of diagnosing a wide range of medical conditions such as cancers, infection, inflammation, cardiovascular disease, trauma and musculoskeletal disorders.

For CT Enteroclysis, fluid is introduced directly into the small bowel via a tube passed through the nose and beyond the stomach. The fluid distends the small bowel so that it can be well seen on the CT images.

How does it work?

The CT scanner consists of a ‘doughnut-shaped’ structure with a hole, or short tunnel, in the centre. You will lie on a narrow examination table that slides into and out of this tunnel. X-rays produced by the scanner pass through your body and are detected by electronic sensors on the other side of the ring. This information is sent to a computer that produces a picture of the internal structure of the body. Modern CT scanners are so fast that they can scan through large sections of the body in just a few seconds.

The scanner is operated by a Radiographer, who is a professional trained to carry out X-rays and other imaging procedures. The pictures are displayed on a computer workstation for examination by the Radiologist, who is a doctor specially trained to interpret the images and carry out more complex imaging examinations.



Some scans need to be performed with an injection of special contrast (dye) which is used to enhance visibility of the area being scanned, particularly the blood vessels and blood flow to organs.

Are there any risks?

CT scanning involves the use of X-rays. There are strict guidelines in place for the use of x-rays in diagnosing medical conditions so CT scans can only be performed at the request of a Doctor. The amount of radiation used is more than an ordinary X-ray of the chest or body and is equal to the natural radiation that we receive from the atmosphere over a period of approximately three years. Women who are or might be pregnant must inform a member of staff in advance. Because children are more sensitive to radiation, they should have a CT study only if it is essential for making a diagnosis and should not have repeated CT studies unless absolutely necessary. We will keep the radiation dose as low as we possibly can.

Many CT examinations involve you having a contrast medium (dye) injected into a vein to increase the quality of information obtained from the scan. The injection usually causes nothing more than a warm feeling passing around your body, a metallic taste in your mouth and occasionally a sensation of needing to urinate. These effects subside within a few minutes. The risk of serious allergic reaction to contrast materials that contain iodine is extremely rare, and radiology departments are well equipped to deal with them.

Despite these slight risks, your doctor believes it is advisable that you should have this examination, and do bear in mind there are greater risks from missing a serious disorder by *not* having your scan.

Are there any alternatives?

There are alternative ways of looking at the small bowel:

Small bowel barium studies use barium contrast to fill or coat the small bowel and allow it to be seen on X-rays. The barium may either be taken orally (*small bowel meal or follow through*) or introduced directly into the small bowel via a tube passed through the nose and beyond the stomach (*Small bowel enema or Barium enteroclysis*)

Endoscopy is a way of examining the large bowel using a thin tube with a camera on the end (endoscope) which is passed through the oesophagus and stomach and moved around the small bowel. The procedure is invasive and usually requires sedation. Visualisation of the entire small bowel by endoscopy is a specialized technique and is not widely available. However, it does allow tissue to be removed for testing (biopsy) if needed.

Video capsule endoscopy uses a 'capsule camera', which is swallowed by the patient. This sends real time pictures as it passes through the small bowel to a recording device worn on the patient's waist.

These examinations give a view of the small bowel only and, unlike CT enteroclysis, do not give information about the other structures inside your abdomen.

MRI of the Small Bowel uses an MRI scanner to obtain cross-sectional images of the small bowel after it has been distended with a special solution taken orally (*MR Enterography*) or introduced directly into the small bowel via a tube passed through the nose and beyond the stomach (*MR enteroclysis*). Like CT Enteroclysis, this technique also provides information about the other structures inside your abdomen.

What do I need to do to prepare for my scan?

Bowel preparation.

It is very important for the stomach and small bowel to be empty before the test is performed so that the small bowel can be clearly seen. You will be given a leaflet explaining this bowel preparation in more detail. The leaflet gives dietary instructions about what you should and should not eat or drink before your test. Sometimes a mild laxative is prescribed to clear the small bowel prior to the test. It is very important that you follow the instructions you are given.

Taking tablets and medicines

You should continue to take all your normal medication. If you are diabetic using insulin, please contact the Radiology department for advice.

If you take Metformin (Glucophage) tablets for diabetes, please let us know on the day of your test. We sometimes ask patients to stop these tablets for two days after their test.

Females

Females are asked to contact the Radiology department if you suspect that you may be pregnant OR if the appointment is more than 10 days after the *start* of your last period. This test uses radiation and there is a risk to the unborn baby if we were to do the X-rays when you are pregnant. When you arrive for your test, you will be asked when your last period started. If it is more than 10 days earlier, your appointment will be postponed.

If you are taking the oral contraceptive pill, diarrhoea can make it less effective. Continue taking the pill but use other precautions for the rest of that cycle.

Allergy to iodine or intravenous contrast medium

You should inform us in advance if you have a known allergy to iodine or intravenous contrast material (dye). Your doctor may prescribe medications prior to the examination to reduce the risk of an allergic reaction.

Where do I go when I arrive at the hospital?

Please report to the reception desk in the Radiology department (B8) with your appointment letter 10 minutes before your appointment time. Please click on the following link for a site map of the hospital:

http://www.ruh.nhs.uk/finding/documents/RUH_directory_map.pdf

You will be asked to sit in the waiting area until called by a member of staff. A member of the team will explain the test and answer any questions. Please let them know if you had any problems with your bowel preparation.

You will be shown to a private cubicle and asked to change into a clean gown. You will be asked to remove all jewellery and metal from the area to be scanned. Your clothes and valuables will be secured in a locker until after the procedure.

Can I bring a relative or friend?

You may bring a relative or friend with you to the appointment but, as the examination uses x-rays, for reasons of safety they will not be able to accompany you into the examination room, except in very special circumstances. If the patient is a young child or is un-cooperative, a parent or health worker may stay in the room, but will be required to wear a protective lead apron.

If you need an interpreter please tell us when you receive your appointment so that we can arrange this.

Please let us know when you arrive for your test if you have any of the following conditions:

- Diabetes
- Asthma
- Kidney disease
- Prostate problems
- Heart disease
- Glaucoma
- Any allergies
- You have had a reaction to iodine or any intravenous contrast medium (if you are not sure about this, please ask us).

What happens during the procedure?

A small tube will be passed through the nose into the stomach and manipulated under fluoroscopic (X-ray) guidance into the small bowel just beyond the stomach. 1.5-2 litres of fluid is introduced into the small bowel through this tube on the CT scanner.

If it is not possible to pass a tube into your small bowel, we may continue with the CT scan using oral fluid to fill the small bowel. You will be asked to drink about 1.5 -2 litres of liquid, which passes through your oesophagus and stomach before going into your small bowel. You should drink this steadily over approximately 40 -60 minutes. You will be taken into the CT Scanning Room and asked to lie on the scanner table flat on your back. The radiographer will ensure that you are lying comfortably in the correct position. Straps and pillows may be used to help maintain the correct position and to keep you still during the examination.

A small tube, called a cannula will be inserted into one of the veins in your arm. A muscle relaxant will normally be injected to stop the bowel from moving during the scan. This may make your eyesight blurred, but it soon wears off. However, you should not drive for 30 minutes after the injection. Iodine-based intravenous contrast may be administered through the cannula before or during the scan using a special pump.

You will also be asked to hold your breath and will feel the table move in and out of the scanner and whilst the scans are taken. The scan will take approximately 10-20 seconds (one breath hold). Sometimes the radiographer may need to take extra scans to ensure we can fully see your entire bowel.

You will be alone in the CT room during the scan but the Radiographer will be able to see, hear and speak with you at all times. When the scan is finished the radiographer will check the images are complete before helping you get off the table.

What happens after the scan?

The liquid you are given through the tube may cause some short lived diarrhoea, so you may wish to spend a short time in the department near to a toilet before you go home. You may eat and drink as normal as soon as the examination is finished.

If you have had an injection of contrast into a vein you will need to stay in the department for 20 minutes after your scan. A radiographer or helper will then take the cannula out. You may eat and drink as normal as soon as the examination is finished.

How do I get my results?

A Radiologist will review the images from your CT scan and send a report to your doctor. Your GP or hospital Consultant who referred you for the test will see you to discuss the results.

Any questions?

We will do our best to make your visit as comfortable and stress free as possible. If you have any questions, or suggestions for us, please contact CT appointments on 01225 825989.

More information

For general information about Radiology departments, visit The Royal College of Radiologists' website: <https://www.rcr.ac.uk/public-and-media/what-expect-when>

For information about the effects of x-rays read the National Radiological Protection Board (NRPB) publication: 'X-rays how safe are they?' on the website: http://www.hpa.org.uk/webc/HPAwebFile/HPAweb_C/1194947388410

How do I make a comment about my examination?

If you have any concerns or suggestions following your examination, please contact the [Patient Advice and Liaison Service \(PALS\)](#),
Royal United Hospital Bath NHS Trust, Combe Park, Bath BA1 3NG.
Email: ruh-tr.PatientAdviceandLiaisonService@nhs.net
Tel: 01225 821655 or 01225 826319