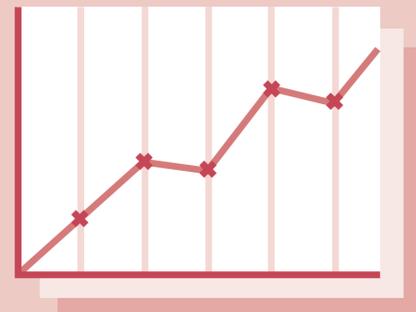
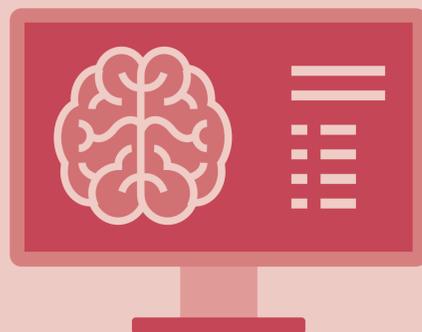


# Your CT scan

## Your health

- Your computed tomography (CT) scan will help us make a diagnosis or monitor your treatment.
- You will be looked after by a radiographer to make sure you are safe during your scan.
- A CT scan uses ionising radiation (X-rays) to produce very detailed images.

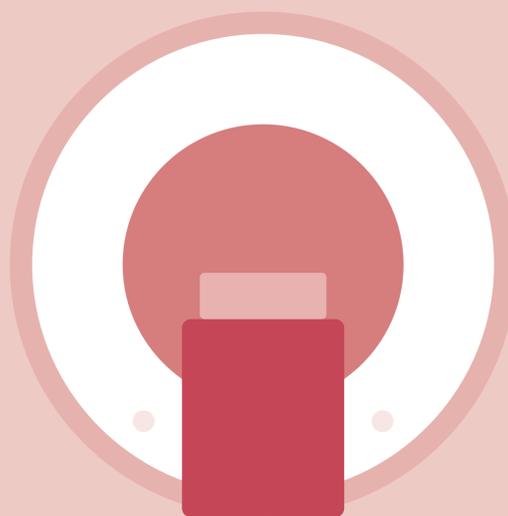


## Radiation

- Everyone receives some ionising radiation every day from radioactivity in the air, food that we eat and even from space!
- Your age and size and the reason for your scan will influence the amount of radiation used.
- The main benefit of the scan is making the correct diagnosis, so you can get the treatment that is right for you. A specialist has agreed that this benefit outweighs the risk from the radiation.

## Our staff and equipment

- Radiographers are trained to take the best possible images using the lowest amount of radiation practicable.
- Our equipment is regularly serviced and checked to make sure the test is safe and effective.
- Our radiographers will explain the benefits and risks of your scan.



## Your test

- Please tell us **BEFORE** your scan if:
  - there is any chance you may be pregnant, or
  - you have had a previous reaction to X-ray contrast injections or if you have been told you have poor kidney function.
- Some CT scans require you to have a small tube put into your arm so that a dye can be injected during the scan or you may be asked to drink water or a mixture of water and a dye before your scan. This helps answer the question your doctor has asked.
- You will not have any radiation in your body after the scan.

**We are here to make sure your scan is right for you, so let's talk!**

Produced by the **Clinical Imaging Board**, a collaboration between the Institute of Physics and Engineering in Medicine, The Royal College of Radiologists and the Society and College of Radiographers.