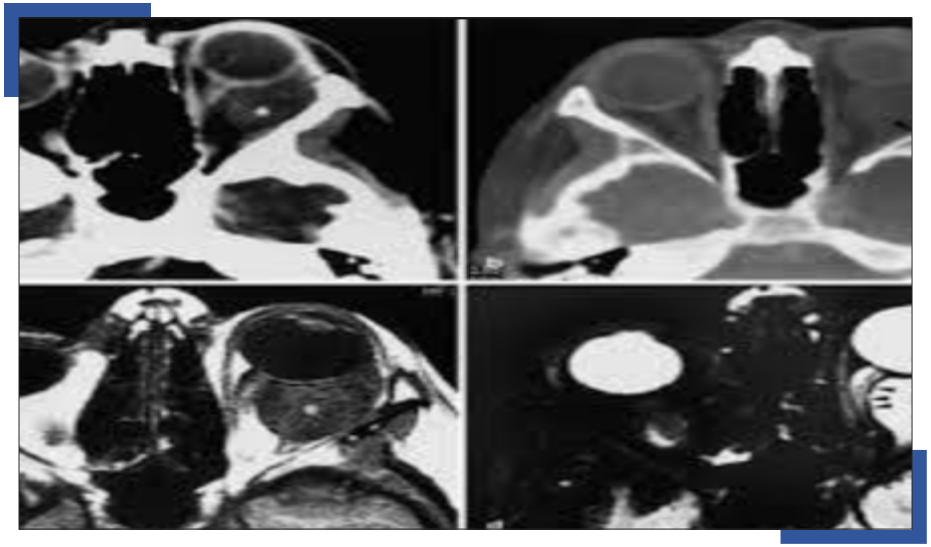
MOLECULAR
DIAGNOSTICS AND THERAPY
...where technology meets patient care

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Understanding
CECT Orbit Coronal



What is CECT Orbit Coronal?

CECT Orbit Coronal is a Contrast-enhanced Computed Tomography that makes use of X-rays and contrast medium to produce images of the eye sockets, bones, tissues, and other organs in the coronal plane. The images in the coronal plane can be used to evaluate different aspects of the eye orbit from several angles and planes and detect abnormalities associated with them.

Why is it Performed?

The procedure can be performed to screen and detect infections, inflammation, mass lesions, injury, and other irregularities in the orbital region, including the tissues and muscles. Contrast medium will be used in the procedure to help distinguish the selected anatomical structures and irregularities in the affected site.

Preparation

- Inform the imaging team if you are pregnant or think you may be pregnant.
- Report any kidney disease, thyroid condition, allergies, or previous reactions to contrast agents.
- Share details of your current medicines, previous eye surgery, and relevant medical history.
- Carry previous scans and medical reports, if available.

Procedure

The patient will be positioned on the scanning table while the computed tomography machine takes the coronal images of the eye socket. The contrast medium will be administered intravenously to ensure that the selected tissue is clear enough for the radiologists to see. The patient may feel warm after the injection, but the sensation is normal, and the patient should not be concerned. Also, the patient must avoid moving to prevent unclear pictures from being taken. The scanning time depends on the approach recommended and agreed upon by the patient and the healthcare provider.

Important Instructions

- Keep your head still during image acquisition.
- Inform the staff if you feel uncomfortable during the scan or contrast injection.
- Do not stop prescribed medicines unless advised by your doctor.

Safety Precautions

The diagnostic procedure involves exposure to radiation and a contrast medium that contains iodine. Therefore, the patient should inform the radiologist if they think that they could be pregnant or suffer from renal or thyroid disease. They will advise whether the procedure is safe for the patient. Also, it is critical to discuss the risks involved in the procedure with the radiologist and the primary care physician.

When to Seek Medical Attention?

It is advisable to consult a healthcare professional if the patient's condition deteriorates and new symptoms begin to manifest. The patient should not take any medication at home and should inform their primary care physician about the changed condition. They should also seek emergency care if they experience sudden vision loss and consult a healthcare professional to rule out complications.

In addition, patients should call emergency services if they experience any difficulty in breathing or face or throat swelling after the procedure. The images taken will be evaluated by a specialist together with the patient's symptoms and medical history. Molecular Diagnostics and Therapy can help in interpreting the results of the scan and recommend appropriate measures and further treatment, if necessary.