



Waxbarashadda Bukaanka

Adeega sawiradda



Sawirka CT ee Madaxa

Sida aad iskugu diyaarinayso hawsha

Sawirka CT wuxuu adeegsadaa mishiin Raajo (ekisray) oo gaar ah si uu u qaado sawir faahfaahsan oo ah dhaawacyada madaxa, burooyinka maskaxda, iyo jirrooyinka kale ee maskaxda. Akhri qoraalkan si aad wax badan uga ogaato sida ay uu u shaqeeyo Sawirka CT ee madaxu, sida aad iskugu diyaarinayso sawirka, sida sawirka loo qaadayo, waxa aad dareemi doonta inta lagu gudo jiro qaadista sawirka, iyo sida aad u helayso natiijadaada.

Waa maxay sawirka CT ee madaxu?

CT (computed tomography, ama sawirka CT) wuxuu adeegsadaa mishiin Raajo (ekisray) si uu u qaado sawiro faahfaahsan oo xubnaha iyo nudaha madaxa. Sawiradda CT aad ayay uga faahfaahsan yihiin ekisraydii caadiga ahayd ee dhaawacyada madaxa, burooyinka maskaxda, iyo jirrooyinka kale ee maskaxda. CT waxa la eoo muujisaa lafaha, nudaha jilicdasan, iyo xididada dhiigga isla sawir keliya.

Siddee buu sawirku u shaqeeyaa?

Si ka duwan ekisrayda caadiga ah taas oo soo saarta sawiradda hadhka xubnaha jidhku sameeyoo oo qaradoodu kala duwan tahay, sawirka CT wuxuu u adeegsadaa ekisrayda si aad uga duwan sidaa. Falaaadho ekisray oo badan ayaa la dhex mariyaa dhakada iyo maskaxda kuwaas oo lagaga gano xaglo kala duwan, waxaana cabir qaada baadhayaal gaar ah oo suga qadarka shucaaca ah ee ay nuugaan xubnaha kala duwani. Tuyuub ekisrayda ee kugu wareegsan ayaa soo dira isla markaana macluumaadka ka qora xaglo badan oo kala duwan oo madaxa ah, kaas oo sameeyo sameeyo sawir-dhinaceed (jeexyo) goobta la sawiray ah.

Sidee baan iskugu diyaariyaa sawirka CT?

- U lebis si fiican, laakiin iska ilaali dul kasta oo caqabad ku noqonaya sawirka madaxa, sida wasaakhayada, okiyaalaha, ilkaha beenta ah, ilkaha lagugu rakibay, biinanka timaha, dhammaan waa in la saaro.
- Haddii aad hesho walax ah *isbarbardhige* ah kahor sawirkaaga “CT scan”, waxa LAGA YAABAA in lagu weydiiyo in aanad waxba sii cunin illaa 4 saacdoode kahor sawirkaaga “scan”. Isbarbrdhigu waa khad ka dhiga xubnaha iyo xididada dhiiga wax sahlan si loo arko sawirka “scan”ka.
- Waxa laga yaabaa inaad cabto dareere saafi ah (biyo, juus saafi ah, iyo bun ama shaah aan caano lahayn) illaa iyo sawirkaaga “scan”. Waa muhiim inaad cabto dareere badan kahor iyo kadib sawirkaaga si uu kaaga gargaaro ka soo saaritaanka isbarbardhigaha kelyahaaga.

- **Haddii aad daawo u qaadato sonkorow, waa inaad joojiso qaadashadooda haddii lagu weydiyo in aanad waxba sii cunin kahor sawirkaaga. Fadlan kala hadal dhakhtarkaaga maamula sonkorowgaaga.**
- Haddii duritaanka faleebada *intravenous* (IV) ee walxaha iftiinka oo waxtar noqonayo waxa lagu weydiin doonaa haddii aad lahayd xasaasiyad ama jidhdiidmo daawo. Dhibaatooyinka caafimaad waxaa laga yaabaa inay tilmaamaan halis dheeraad ah oo ah falgal xun oo ah walxaha iftiinka. Alaabaha isbarbar-dhigga waxa ku jira aayodhiin oo keeni karta jiid-diidmo haddii aad leedahay xasaasiyad. Haddii aad jiraan jidh-diidmo daawo, waxa jiri kara fursad inuu jidh-diidmo ku yimaad walxaha isbarbar-dhigga.
- U sheeg farsamoyaqaanka haddii aad leedahay xiiq, kansarka unugyada dhiiga, ama cuduradda wadnaha iyo kalyaha – gaar ahaan haddii aad qadato Glucophage.
- U sheeg diktoorkaagii ama farsamayqaanka CT-ga haddii ay dhici karto inaad uur leedahay.

Siddee baa sawirka CT loo qaadayaa?

1. Waxa lagu gelin doonaa wax madaxa qabta oo xadhko jilicsan leh si madaxa loogu hayo meel habboon. Mararka qaar, waxa laga yaabaa inaad dhabarka u jiifsato, marar kalena caloosha.
2. Miis ayaad u jiifi doontaa si aan dhaqdhaqaaq lahayn kaas oo kugu hagi doonaa badhtanka sawirka.
3. Dhowrka sawir ee u horeeya, miisku si dhakhso ayuu u dhaqaaqi doonaa isagoo dhexmaray mishiin sawirka si loo hubiyo meesha saxda ah ee laga bilaabay. Inta soo hadhay ee sawirada waxaa la samaynaya iyaddoo miisku u socdo si qumaati godka mishiinka sawirka.
4. Haddii sawirkaagu u baahan yahay walxaha iftiinka, irbad yar oo ku xidhiidhsan laynka IV-ga ayaa lagu duri gacantaada ama xididkaaga. Walaxda iftiinka waxaa laga diri doonaa laynkan.
5. Sawirka CT ee madaxa iyo maskaxdu wuxu qaataa inta u dhaxaysa 2 ilaa 20 daqiiqadood. Markuu baadhitaanku dhamaado, waxa laga yaabaa in lagu weydiyo inaad sugto inta sawirada la eegayo si loo hubiyo haddii sawiro kale loo baahan yahay. Farsamoyaqaanka ayaa sawirada eega tayadooda. Haddii loo baahdo sawiro kale ayaa la qaadi.

Maxaan dareemi doonaa inta sawirka lagu gudo jiro?

- CT-gu waa bilaa xanuun, inkasta oo laga yaabo inaad dareento xooga daal ah taagnida awgeed.
- Haddii mudis walxaha iftiinka ah loo baahdo, waxaa laga yaabaa inaad xanuun yar ka dareento meesha lagaa muday.

Su'aalaha?

Su'aalahaagu waa muhim. Wac diktoorkaaga ama daryeelahaaga caafimaad haddii aad qabto su'aalo ama tabashooyin. Shaqaalaha kiliiniga ayaa sidoo kale diyaar u ah inuu ku caawiyo.

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- Waxaa laga yaabaa inaad dareento diirimaad marka lagugu mudayo walxaha iftiinka. Waxaa kale oo laga yaabaa inaa bir-bir ka dhandhamiso afkaaga ilaa 2 daqiiqo. Falgaladani waa kuwo caadi ah, waxaanay ku tagaan 1 ilaa 2 daqiiqo.
- Mararka qaarkood, bukaanku waxaa laga yaabaa inuu cuncun sameeeyo dhowr saac kadib mudista. Tan waxaa lagu dawayn karaa daawooyin. Haddii madaxu ku fududaado ama naqasku yaraado, waxaa laga yaabaa inaad xaasxaasiyad daran ku leedahay falgalka. Diktoorka ama kalkaaliye ayaa kuu dhawaan doona inta baadhistu socoto si uu kuu caawiyo, haddii loo baahdon.
- Madaama CT ay adeegsato ekisray, waxaa laga yaabaa inaan lagu ogolaan saxiib ama ehel kula gala qolka CT inta baadhistu socoto.

Yaa fasira natiijada oo sidee baanan u heli karaa?

Raadiyoole (radiologist) xirfadiisu tahay sawirqaadista CT ayaa fiirin doona natiijadda CT-ga oo warbixin faahfaahsan u diri doona daryeelahaaga aasaasiga ah ama diktoorkii ku soo diray, kaas oo ku siin doona natiijada. Raadiyooluhu natiijadda adiga kula falanqayn maayo.

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CT Head Scan

How to prepare for your procedure

CT scans use a special X-ray machine to get detailed information on head injuries, stroke, brain tumors, and other brain diseases. Read this handout to learn how CT scan of the head works, how to prepare for it, how it is done, what to expect during the scan, and how to get your results.

What is a CT head scan?

CT (computed tomography, or CAT scan) uses a special X-ray machine to take detailed pictures of the organs and tissues of the head. CT scans provide more details on head injuries, stroke, brain tumors, and other brain diseases than plain X-ray pictures. CT can also show bone, soft tissues, and blood vessels in the same pictures.

How does the scan work?

Unlike standard X-rays, which produce pictures of the shadows cast by body structures of varying thickness, CT scanning uses X-rays in a much different way. In CT of the head, many X-ray beams are passed through the skull and brain at many angles, and special detectors measure the amount of radiation absorbed by different tissues. The X-ray tube revolves around you, and sends and records data from many angles of the head, forming cross-sectional pictures (slices) of the head and brain.

How should I prepare for the CT scan?

- Dress comfortably, but any items that might obstruct imaging of the head – such as earrings, glasses, dentures, dental implants, or hairpins – should be removed.
- If you will receive *contrast* material before your CT scan, you **MAY** be asked not to eat anything for 4 hours before your scan. Contrast is a dye that makes tissues and blood vessels easy to see in the CT pictures.
- You may still drink clear liquids (water, clear juices, and coffee or tea without milk) until your scan. It is important to drink a lot of fluids before and after your scan to help flush the contrast from your kidneys.

- Keep taking your regular medicines prescribed by your doctor. **If you take medicines for diabetes, you might have to stop taking them if you are asked not to eat before your scan. Please talk with your doctor who manages your diabetes.**
- If an *intravenous* (IV) injection of a contrast material will be helpful, you will be asked in advance whether you have had allergies in the past or have ever had a serious reaction to any medicine. Contrast materials contain iodine, which can cause a reaction if you are allergic. If you have known allergies to other medicine, there may be a chance that you could have a reaction to the contrast material.
- Tell the technologist if you have asthma, multiple myeloma or any disorder of the heart, kidneys, or thyroid gland, or if you have diabetes – particularly if you are taking Glucophage.
- Tell your doctor or CT technologist if there is a chance you might be pregnant.

How is the CT scan done?

1. You will be put in a special head-holder that uses soft straps to keep the head and neck in the proper place. In some cases, you will lie on your back and in others on your stomach.
2. You will lie very still on a table that will be guided into the center of the scanner.
3. For the first few scans, the table will move quickly through the scanner to check the correct starting position. The rest of the scans are made as the table moves more slowly through the hole in the scanner.
4. If contrast material is needed for your scan, a small needle connected to an IV line is placed in your arm or hand vein. The contrast material will be sent through this line.
5. CT exam of the head and brain can take between 2 and 20 minutes. When it is done you will be asked to wait until the technologist checks the pictures for quality. More scans will be done as needed.

What will I feel during the scan?

- CT is painless, though you may feel some discomfort from staying still.
- If contrast injection is needed, you may feel discomfort at the injection site.

Questions?

Your questions are important. Call your doctor or health care provider if you have questions or concerns. Clinic staff are also available to help.

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- You may notice a warm, flushed sensation during the injection of contrast material. You may also notice a metallic taste in your mouth that lasts for about 2 minutes. These reactions are normal, and go away within 1 to 2 minutes.
- Once in a while, a patient will develop itching and hives for up to a few hours after the injection. This can be relieved with medicine. If you become light-headed or short of breath, you may be having a more severe allergic reaction. A doctor or nurse will be nearby during the exam to help you, if needed.
- Because CT uses X-rays, you may not have a family member or friend in the CT room during the exam.

Who interprets the results and how do I get them?

A radiologist skilled in CT scanning will review and interpret the CT findings, and will send a detailed report to your primary care or referring doctor. Your doctor will give you the results. The radiologist will not discuss the results with you.

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