RADIOLOGY & IMAGING

CARE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES
Earning Trust with World-Class Practices

Joint Commission International
NABH
NABH Certificate No. JCI-2020
Department of Radiology and Imaging at CIMS hospital offers services of:

- Digital X-ray
- IITV
- Various x-ray procedures
- Ultrasonography
- Colour doppler
- Mammography
- Computerised Tomography Scan (CT Scan)
- MRI

X-RAY

Computerised Radiography (CR) gives excellent x-ray images of various parts of the body.

Various x-ray procedures e.g. Barium studies, I.V.U. (IntraVenous Urography), Ascending urethrogram, micturating urethrogram, sinogram etc. helps in diagnosis.
**MAMMOGRAPHY**

Mammography is a specific type of imaging that uses low-dose x-ray for examination of the breast. It plays central role of early detection of breast cancer.

*Current guidelines of American cancer society (ACS), American medical association (AMA) and American college of radiology (ACR) recommend screening mammography every year for women above 40 years of age.*

**ULTRA SONOGRAPHY AND DOPPLER**

Ultra sonography is used to generate soft tissue images of liver, gall bladder, spleen, kidney, prostate, female reproductive organs and of fetus.

Ultra sonography is also useful in evaluation of various small parts of body such as eye, neck, knee joint, etc. Trans vaginal USG and trans rectal USG helps in diagnosis and detailed evaluation of pathology. Doppler study is useful for detecting blockages in blood vessels.
COMPUTERISED TOMOGRAPHY SCAN
(128 Slice CT SCAN & 16 Slice CT SCAN)

During CT scan, several thin x-ray beams are sent simultaneously from different angles. Computer collects the data and generates detailed CT images. CT scan is very good in identifying hemorrhage in brain and also helps in diagnosing other diseases of brain. It can also find tumors and infective lesions throughout the body. It also helps in characterizing various types of lung disease.

CT scan is also useful in identifying internal injuries such as liver, spleen contusion/ laceration etc. CT scan can also be used for guiding biopsy. 3D CT scan is very helpful in evaluation of fractures in different parts of body, e.g. fracture in pelvic bone, acetabulum. CT angiography studies offer non-invasive, Out Patient (OPD) angiographic procedure. CT coronary angiography is non invasive screening tool for detecting coronary blockages.

MRI

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a technique that allows doctors to see inside the human body in great detail without using X-rays. MRI uses powerful magnets, radio waves and a computer system. This scan will provide your doctor with important information of certain types of body tissue (internal organs, joints, brain and spine) differently than an X-ray or a Computerized Tomography (CT) scan.
Radiology and imaging plays a vital role in determining diagnosis and subsequent planning of treatment. Radiology and imaging help surgeons immensely to plan all aspect of surgery in advance. The radio diagnosis of many diseases at early stage of development plays an important role in treatment.

**Note:**

**Sonography:**
- For USG abdomen / Pelvis and for USG in early pregnancy (during first trimester), patient is advised to drink 3-4 glasses of water before two hours and to hold urine.
- For USG abdomen, patient is advised to refrain from consuming solids for at least 3-4 hours, preferably.
- Prior appointment is necessary, if not an emergency.

**CT / MRI Scan**
- Before any contrast CT / MRI Scan, patient is advised to refrain from consuming solids and liquids for at least 3-4 hours, preferably.
- Prior appointment is necessary, if not an emergency.
Team of Radiologists

Dr. Kirtan Shah
Dr. Deepa Shah
Dr. Nimish Sharma
Dr. Uma Mehta
Dr. Maulik Parmar

For appointment
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