

Test Type and Duration

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|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| • Wall Motion/Muga | 1 hour |
| • Parathyroid | 3 ½ hours |
| • Lung Scan | 1 hour |
| • Thyroid Scan | 1 hour |
| • Red Blood Cell Liver Scan | 4 hours |
| • Liver Scan | 1 hour |
| • Renograms | 1 hour |
| • Bone Scan (2 appointments) | 15 min / 1 hour |
| • Gallium Scan (2 appointments) | 15 min /90 min |

What is a Nuclear Medicine Scan?

A nuclear medicine scan is an extremely sensitive test that can provide information about the structure and function of specific parts of the body.

What will happen during a Nuclear Medicine Scan?

In a nuclear medicine scan, a small amount of radioactive material, or tracer, is injected through an intravenous (IV) or taken orally. After a period of time during which the radioactive material accumulates in one area of the body, a scan is taken by a special radiation detector, called a radionuclide scanner. This machine produces an image of the area for analysis by the medical team.

During the scan, you will lie on your back on a table, but you may be repositioned to the stomach or side during the study. The radionuclide scanner is positioned against the body part to be examined. The camera, the table, or both, may change position during the study. It is important not to move except when directed to do so by the technologist.

Depending on the type of scan, the procedure may take anywhere from 15 minutes to 4 hours.

What will happen after a Nuclear Medicine Scan?

You will be able to return to normal activities. The radioactive tracer will be completely eliminated from the body within 24 hours. The Nuclear Medicine physician will send the report to your physician. The results will be given to you by your physician.