

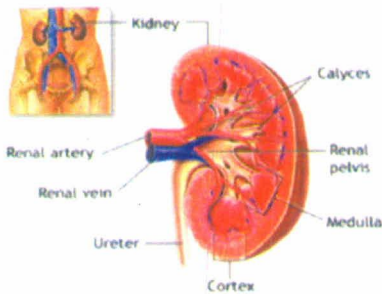


SAIFEE HOSPITAL

under the auspices of Saifee Hospital Trust Reg. No. E-5448 (Bom)

DEPARTMENT OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Renal Scan With DTPA Patient Information



Using nuclear medicine to look for kidney abnormalities

A pair of organs, the principal parts of the excretory system, located above the waistline at the back of the abdominal cavity. The kidneys filter waste materials from the blood, excreting these wastes in the form of urine; they also regulate the amounts of water and other chemicals in body fluids.

A DTPA renal scan is a diagnostic imaging procedure that is used to evaluate the anatomy and physiology of the kidneys.

What is DTPA scan?

Your physician requested that you have a DTPA renal scan. This test is a simple non-invasive way to evaluate how well your kidneys are perfused by the radioactive tracer. There are no dietary restrictions or any preparation on your part, however the test does require an injection in your arm vein. The injection consist of a very small amount of radioactive tracer called technetium which has no side effect or illness reported for this study or any of its used.

Who is it for?

A doctor can help assess:

- Pye lonephritis
- Determine relative (differential) renal function in the left and right kidneys.
- Renal ectopia
- Infarction
- Hypertension
- Horseshoe kidney
- Acute renal failure
- Multicystic dysplastic kidneys.
- Trauma

How do you prepare?

- Patient need not fast before the test but should drink large amounts of fluids 24-48 hours before the test.
- You will be asked to sign a consent form that gives your permission to do the procedure. Read the form carefully and ask questions if something is not clear. Notify the nuclear medicine physician if you are allergic to or sensitive to medications contrast dyes, or iodine.
- If you are pregnant or suspect you may be pregnant, you should notify your physician.
- Based upon your medical condition, your physician may request other specific preparation.

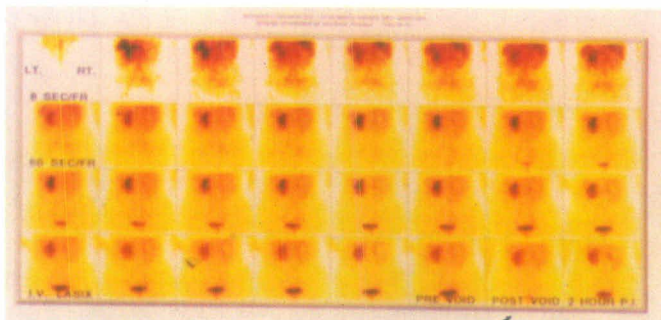
- All children have to patient IV Vein flow during the procedure.
- The pediatric patients should be accompanied Mother and relatives carrying nappy pads with them.
- All past and present Medical reports should be brought by the patient.

How is it done?

You will be greeted by one of our technologists who will explain to you/your child what will happen during the examination. A small amount of a radio pharmaceutical called Technetium-99m DTPA will be injected into one of your/your child's veins, and Image are acquired for approximately 30-60 minutes. It is important that you/your child remain as still as possible to allow for the best possible images.

You/your child may experience some discomfort associated with the insertion of the intravenous needle. The needle used for the procedure is small. Once the radio pharmaceutical is injected, the needle is withdrawn and a gauze bandage with adhesive tape is placed over the site of the injection. The area where the injection was given may be a little sore.

Although the camera may appear large and intimidating, it does not touch you/your child.

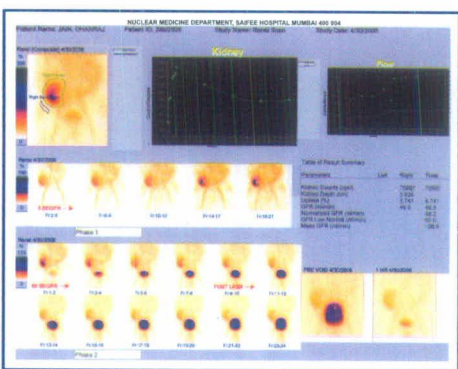


Non-functioning right Kidney secondary to prolonged hydronephrosis.

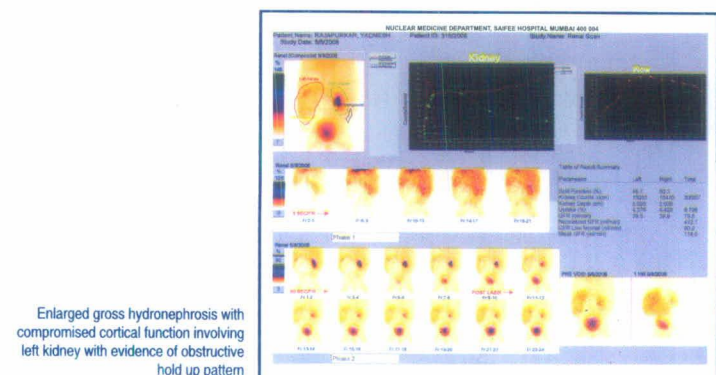
After the test

Once the study is complete, it will be evaluated for quality. If there was too much motion, the study may need to be repeated. If there was no motion, you/your child will be free to leave and resume normal activity.

Once inside your body, the tracers don't remain active for long. The radioactivity disappears within one to three days. You should feel no side effects after the procedure, and no aftercare is necessary. If you're breast-feeding, your doctor might ask you to stop for 24 hours after the tracer injection.



Almost normally functioning transplanted kidney without any evidence of rejection as well as tubular necrosis



Enlarged gross hydronephrosis with compromised cortical function involving left kidney with evidence of obstructive hold up pattern