

What happens during the examination?

- In the scanning room, you will be required to lie awake and very still on a sliding couch inside the scanner. Blankets will be provided to keep you warm and comfortable
- During the examination, you can communicate with our staff via an intercom
- You will not feel any discomfort but hear a constant drumming noise during scanning. Ear plugs or ear phones will be provided if necessary
- You may also have a pulse monitor and/or electrocardiogram sensor attached
- You may receive an injection of a MR contrast medium, a colourless liquid that enables the radiologist to better see the structures being studied and to better diagnose your condition

What should I do after the examination?

You can eat or drink as usual after the examination. The result of your scan will be communicated to your referring doctor.

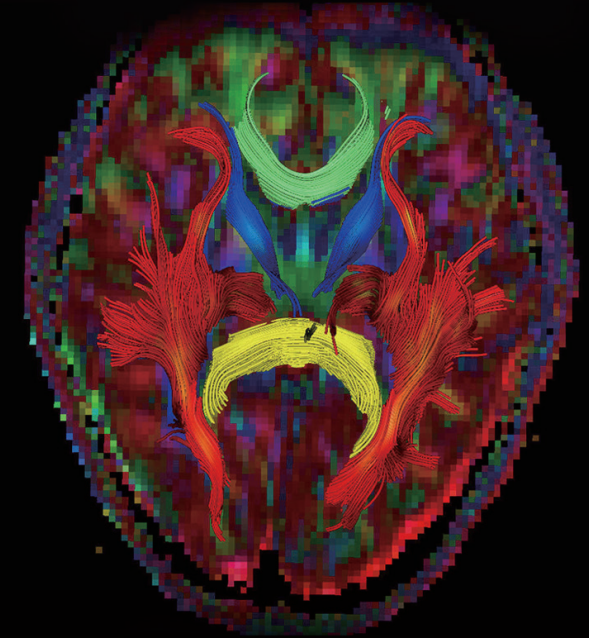
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Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)

For enquiries and appointments,
please contact us

DR:3041.HY/EC04-042019

What is MRI?

Magnetic Resonance Imaging or MRI is an advanced imaging method using a magnetic field, radio waves and a computer system to form diagnostic images of the body in significant details.

The advantages of MRI include superior soft tissue contrast, multiplanar scanning capabilities and the absence of ionizing radiation. It can clearly demonstrate the location, morphology and extent of disease processes. It is particularly useful for imaging the brain, spine, spinal cord, muscles, joints, breasts, prostate, heart, abdominal organs and blood vessels.



MR Whole Body Screening (NON-CONTRAST)



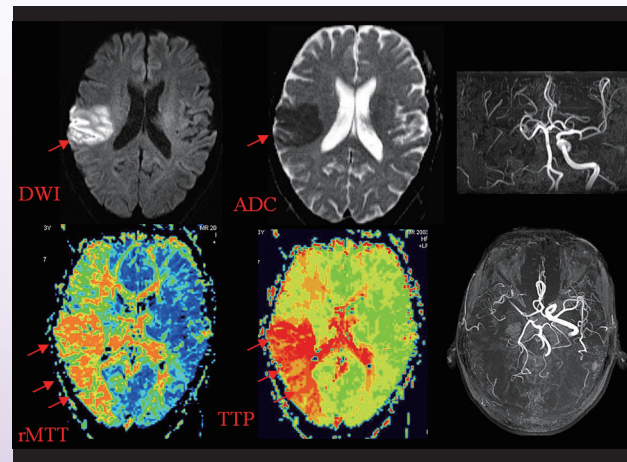
MR Whole Body Screening

Who needs an MRI scan?

Your doctor generally decides whether a MRI scan is needed. Some common indications are patients with:

- Cancer: MRI diagnoses and stages tumour, and monitors tumour change during and after chemotherapy or radiation therapy. We also offer MR Bone Scan to monitor if the cancer has spread to the bones. A bonus of this study is we can look at the soft tissues as well
- Heart disease: MR cardiac examination is a one-stop-shop, enabling evaluation of cardiac anatomy, cardiac functions, and myocardial viability (i.e. looking for infarction) in one examination
- Stroke: A complete stroke package consisting of MR brain including diffusion imaging specifically for stroke identification, MR angiography of brain, MR angiography of neck is available
- Musculoskeletal problems such as back pain or knee injury: MR is the state-of-the-art evaluation of the entire spine, muscles and joints of the body

With fast scanning capabilities, MR Body Check and MR Whole Body angiography is now a reality for people who are asymptomatic but prefer to check the body. With the 3T scanner, we can perform MR functional brain studies.



Diffusion & Perfusion scan showing ischaemic penumbra

Services

With a family of advanced MR scanners, we proudly offer the most comfortable and reliable MRI experience.

Precautions

Who cannot have an MRI scan?

- Patients with cardiac pacemaker, aneurysm clips in the brain, and metallic foreign body in the eye cannot undertake MRI
- Patients with other prostheses or implants should inform our staff to check the compatibility of these devices with MRI scanning

Procedures

What should I do prior to the examination?

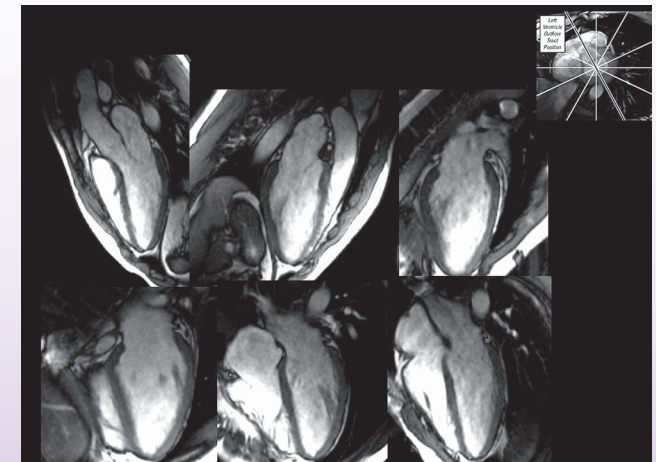
No preparation is required.

How long will it take?

It normally takes about 30 minutes for the examination, while longer time is required for scanning more than one part of the body.

What should I do during the examination?

The only thing is to stay still and relax throughout the examination.



Radial Fiesta (Evaluation of Heart Function from Multiple Directions)

檢查過程是怎樣的？

- 病人在掃描室期間，可舒適地躺在掃描床上，並蓋上毛毯保暖。請全程保持清醒及體位不變
- 檢查期間，病人可透過對講機與放射技師交談
- 掃描期間，儀器雖會發出較強的噪音，但不會令病人感到痛楚或不適。如有需要，可配戴耳塞或耳罩，以保護聽覺
- 病人在掃描期間，可連接脈搏監察器或心電圖感應器
- 檢查時或需注射顯影劑，以便更清晰地顯示病變組織，令診斷更準確

檢查後需要做甚麼？

檢查後可如常飲食。本部會把檢查報告交予病人的主診醫生。

診斷及介入放射部

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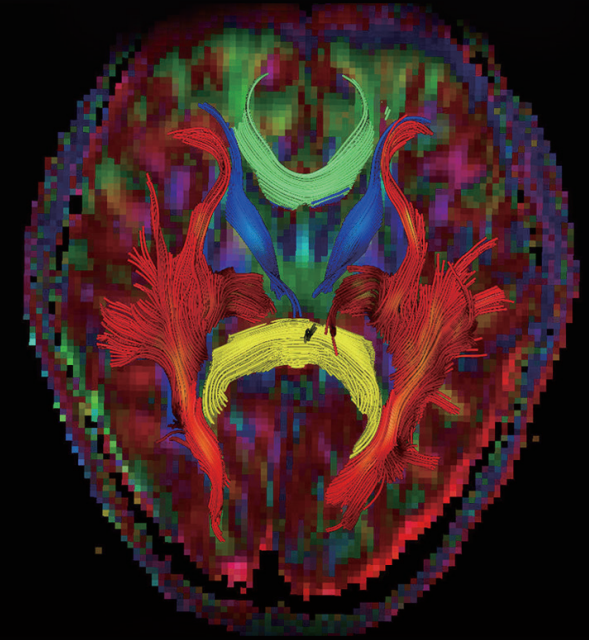
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養和

查詢或預約，歡迎聯絡我們

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磁力共振掃描

甚麼是磁力共振掃描(MRI)?

磁力共振掃描(MRI)是一種先進掃描技術，原理是利用磁場、無線電波及精密的電腦科技，清楚地透視人體的內部組織。

磁力共振掃描有很高軟組織對比度，是一種準確，無輻射性及無傷害性之多切面造影掃描，可清楚顯示病變之位置、形狀及範圍，在腦部、脊椎神經、肌肉、關節、乳房、前列腺、心臟、腹部內臟及血管等造影方面尤其有效。



全身磁力共振造影(非顯影)



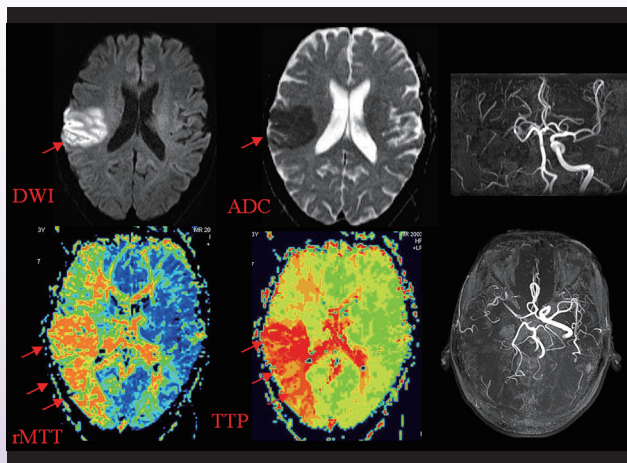
磁力共振 - 全身造影

哪些人士需要接受磁力共振掃描?

由醫生決定，一般為下列病者進行磁力共振掃描：

- 癌症：利用磁振掃描來診斷腫瘤、為腫瘤分期，並於化療及放射性治療前後檢驗腫瘤的變化。病者亦可進行骨骼磁振掃描，以檢查癌症有否轉移至骨骼。此外，在磁振掃描期間，軟組織的情況亦可一目了然
- 心臟病：心臟磁振可一次過檢查心臟結構、心臟功能及心肌是否存活(即檢視有否心肌栓塞)
- 中風：整套腦磁振掃描檢查包括專為檢驗是否中風的擴散加權成像磁振掃描、腦血管磁振造影，以及頸血管磁振造影
- 肌肉骨骼病(如背痛或膝傷)：磁振掃描是現今檢查全脊椎、全身肌肉和關節最精密的方法

由於掃描功能和速度大幅提升，無病徵人士亦可按需要進行磁振全身檢查及全身造影檢查。本部先進的3T掃描機，可為病者進行腦功能磁振檢查。



擴散及灌注掃描顯示缺血位置

專業服務

本部坐擁各款先進磁力共振掃描機，提供最優質、最舒適的診斷服務。

注意事項

哪些人士不適合接受磁力共振掃描檢查?

- 體內裝有心臟起搏器、腦部置有動脈瘤止血夾或眼眶內有殘留金屬碎片者，均不宜接受檢查
- 體內裝有義肢或植入物者，必須通知本部員工，以決定是否適合接受檢查

檢查過程

檢查前需作何準備?

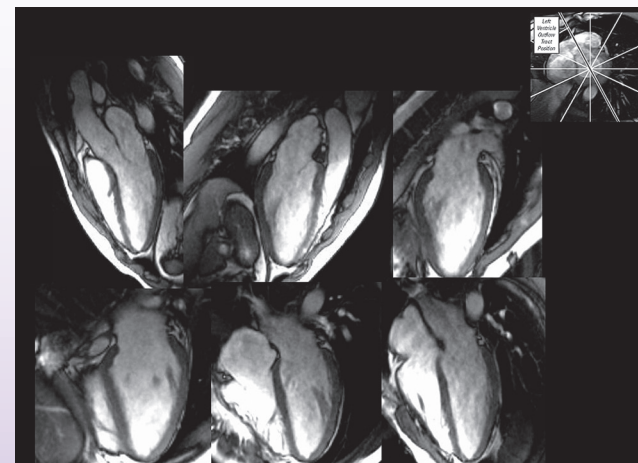
無須任何準備。

檢查需時多久?

檢查需時約30分鐘；如要掃描身體多個部位，則需較長時間。

檢查時需要做甚麼?

你只須臥在床上，保持體位不變，盡量放鬆。



多角度分析心臟功能技術