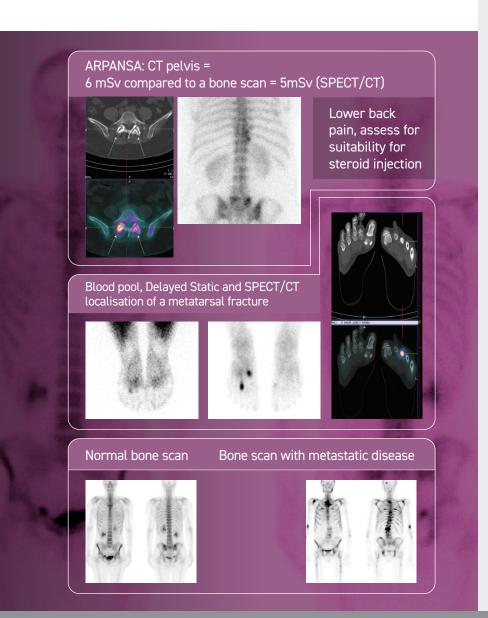


### MOLECULAR IMAGING

# Bone Scan

View the function of the bone matrix, demonstrating pathologies unseen on X-ray and CT

Investigate bone and joint pathology in the skeleton



# Scan details - 2 Part Test PART 1

- The patient is injected with a small amount of a radioactive tracer.
   This tracer binds to the calcium and phosphate within the bones.
- Depending on the pathology, images may be taken immediately following injection or imaging may occur only in the delay phase.
- Duration: 10-15 mins.
- The patient is then free to leave and go about their day as normal (no restrictions, though it is recommended to drink plenty of fluid and void frequently).

#### PART 2

- A time to return for delayed imaging is given (typically 2-4 hrs after their initial appointment).
- Duration: 30-45 mins.

# Reasons for a wholebody bone scan

- Assess for metastatic spread
- Assess for occult fractures
- · Pain in joints/wide spread pain
- Multiple falls
- Elevated ALP (?pagets disease)
- Elevated ESR/CRP (?inflammatory arthritis)
- Aetiology of lesions seen on other imaging modalities
- Assess prior to infection imaging (Gallium)

## Reasons for a regional bone scan

- Joint replacements
- AVN
- Assess for facet OA/bursitis (suitable for steroid injection)
- Plantar Fasciitis
- Stress fracture/fracture (missed on X-ray/CT)

## Bone scan



Download all PRP's Nuclear Medicine Brochures



# Nuclear Medicine

A safe and non-invasive imaging modality, nuclear medicine scans provide early detection of a range of pathologies from heart disease, bone and joint disorders, to functionality of organs – as well as skeletal imaging for cancer.

Early detection is crucial for faster and most appropriate treatment, allowing a better overall prognosis.

BULK BILLED based on MBS referral criteria

Nuclear medicine is a specialised, highly sensitive medical imaging technique that uses a small amount of a radioactive tracer for imaging. The tracers are designed either for whole body studies or to target specific organs, providing functional images of the organ of interest.

Images are produced by a gamma camera that detects gamma rays emitted from the patient after the tracer is administered. These images demonstrate the function of different organs (including kidney, gall bladder, thyroid, lymph nodes) that other imaging modalities can't provide.

Improving technology means doses are always optimised and minimised, delivering procedures that are safe and non-invasive - and are suitable for patients with low renal function.

Generally speaking, nuclear medicine injections will not cause any side effects.



# Why Choose PRP

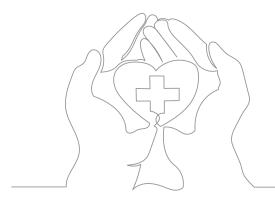
#### An established reputation for excellence

PRP nuclear medicine physicians have specialty knowledge in all facets of nuclear medicine.

This unique depth of subspecialty expertise allows for a valuable second opinion and expert consultation, ensuring an excellent level of care and accuracy for every investigation performed.

We utilise the latest technology and expertise to provide highquality imaging with precise and detailed reporting to support diagnosis through to long-term health management plans.

Additionally, PRP offers urgent consultations via our DrLine service, to support diagnosis and health care management plans.



### We understand that time matters

PRP offers an easy referral process through our website, including fast reporting to reduce anxiety for patients and allow prompt action where required.

Our goal is to ensure all patients can access timely, world-class radiology services with all nuclear medicine scans bulk billed – based on MBS referral criteria.

We also offer free, local parking with patient drop-off facilities with disabled access at our practices.

Contact your MLO via email to

PRP Diagnostic Imaging can

mlos@prpimaging.com.au

find out more about how

benefit your patients.

Your patients' wellbeing is what matters most