



The Sound Medical Building
1591 Boston Post Road • Guilford, Connecticut 06437
203-453-5123 • www.guilfordradiology.com

PHYSICIAN QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

CT FACIAL BONES

Usually done to evaluate for trauma, pain, infection or tumor. Study extends from the top of the frontal sinuses down to include the mandible. The exam is done in the axial plane and reconstructed in the sagittal and coronal planes, with 3-D reconstructions as needed. Contrast is utilized to evaluate for infections and mass lesions.

Patient Preparation

- A. Non Contrast: no preparation
- B. Intravenous Contrast Exams:
 1. Your patient will be instructed to not eat solid foods for 4 hours prior to the intravenous contrast injection.
 2. A creatinine (within 6 months) is required if the patient is over 50 years of age or older.
 3. Patients on metformin and other oral diabetic medication must not be taken for 48 hours after the CT. Your patient may need a blood test (creatinine level) to check renal functions prior to restarting the medication. The CT Technologist will contact the referring physician at the time of the examination to review follow-up instructions.

Patient Weight Limit

Our CT Scan tables have a weight limit of 400 pounds.

CPT Codes & Indications:

70486 Without Contrast

70487 With Contrast

For Contrast Studies

1. For contrast exams, patients on metformin and other oral diabetic medication must not be taken for 48 hours after the CT. Your patient may need a blood test (creatinine level) to check renal functions prior to restarting your medication.
2. A creatinine (within 6 months) is required if the patient is over 50 years of age or older.

Questions?

Please call Guilford Radiology at (860)453-5123 or West Haven Radiology at (860)934-4482 if you would like to speak with the on-site Radiologist, a technologist for the specific modality in which you are interested, or another member of our team. Or, [click here](#) for information on contacting our Physician Liaison Team, who will promptly respond to your questions.

Information adapted from www.radiologyinfo.org, reviewed and edited by Michael Crain, MD.

This manual is intended for use as merely a guideline for referring physicians and their staff only. It contains information pertaining to the most commonly ordered exams and indications. RAM Radiology does not recommend any particular examination. Individual radiologist preference or patient medical information may dictate ordering alternative studies.



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Ready to Order a Test for your Patient?

Click [here](#) for our Requisition Form.

General Information about CT Scanning:

What is CT scanning?

CT scanning combines special x-ray equipment with sophisticated computers to produce multiple images of the inside of the body. These cross-sectional images are then examined on a computer monitor by a radiologist. They also can be printed or transferred to a CD. CT scans of internal organs, bones, soft tissue and blood vessels provide greater clarity and reveal more details than regular x-ray exams. Using specialized equipment and expertise to create and interpret CT scans of the body, radiologists can more easily diagnose problems such as cancers, cardiovascular disease, infectious disease, appendicitis, trauma and musculoskeletal disorders.

There has been considerable work done recently on radiation dose from CT scans. At our offices, our CT scanners adjust the radiation dose for each patient to use the lowest possible dose.

How does the procedure work?

In many ways CT scanning works very much like other x-ray examinations. Different body parts absorb the x-rays in varying degrees.

In a conventional x-ray exam, a small burst of radiation is aimed at and passes through the body, recording an image on photographic film or a special image recording plate. Bones appear white on the x-ray; soft tissue shows up in shades of gray and air appears black.

With CT scanning, numerous x-ray beams and a set of electronic x-ray detectors rotate around the patient, measuring the amount of radiation being absorbed throughout his/her body. At the same time, the examination table is moving through the scanner, so that the x-ray beam follows a spiral path. A special computer program processes this large volume of data to create two-dimensional cross-sectional images of the body, which are then displayed on a monitor. This technique is called helical or spiral CT.

The CT scanners at our offices are multidetector scanners, allowing thinner slices to be obtained in a shorter period of time, resulting in more detail and additional view capabilities. Our scanners are so fast that they can scan through large sections of the body in just a few seconds. Such speed is beneficial for all patients but especially children, the elderly and critically ill. For children, the CT scanner technique will be adjusted to reduce the radiation dose. For some CT exams, a contrast material is used to enhance visibility in the area of the body being studied.

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