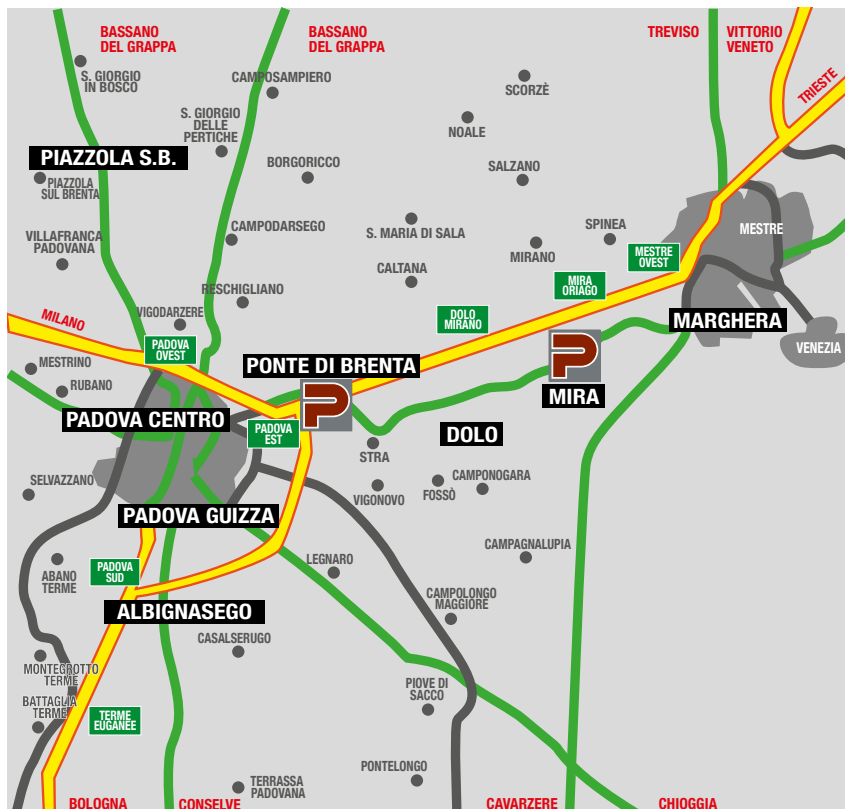


INDICATION TO THE PATIENT  
**DIAGNOSTICS WITH IMAGES**  
**POLYCLINIC**



# GRUPPO PAVANELLO SANITÀ

## PRESENZA NEL TERRITORIO



### PRENOTAZIONI

#### ANALISI MEDICHE PAVANELLO

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#### DIAGNOSTICA PAVANELLO

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## ECHOGRAPHY

### What it is

Echography is a test that gives images of the human body through the use of **ultrasounds** (high frequency sound) that are reflected by the tissues . Ultrasounds do not produce effects to the body, this is the reason why Echography is considered a test without risks and without contraindications.



### Why it is done

Echography can be useful for the study of many organs (the main are thyroid, breast, muscles, liver, bile ducts, pancreas, spleen, kidney, prostate, bladder, uterus, ovaries) and it is able to point out structural alterations that are consequences of several diseases.

### How it is carried out

Test is not painful or irritating.

The doctor spreads a conductor gel to the skin on the area to be explored and moves on this area the probe that emits and receives ultrasounds; the test last **10-20 minutes** during which the patient must not move and, under request of the doctor keep the breath.

The test can be a little bothersome only in case of particular procedures (introduction of the probe into the rectum or into the vagina in case of transrectal or transvaginal echography).

### Before the test:

## ABDOMINAL AORTA ECHOGRAPHY - ABDOMINAL ECHOGRAPHY

(for patients over 5 years old)

- For the study of abdominal organs (especially **liver** and **gall-bladder**) it is important to observe fast for 8 hours before the test (water and drugs can be taken freely).  
If the schedulation will be in the afternoon, have a light lunch before 12AM without any dairy products, fruits and vegetables. In addition you need to be full bladder.

## URETHRAL, VESCICAL, PELVIC OR PROSTATIC ECHOGRAPHY

- For the study of pelvic organs, on the other way, (bladder, uterus, ovaries, prostate) it is necessary to have the bladder full (1 hour before the test it is necessary to drink an half litre of water).

## TRANSRECTAL ECHOGRAPHY

- In particular cases: Transrectal echography ( for the study of prostate) it is necessary to be given a enema to cleanse the intestine an hour before the test.

## OBSTETRICANS ECHOGRAPHY

If the test is done within the 3 rd month it is necessary to have the bladder full ( drink 1 litre of water 2 hours before the test).

## MORPHOLOGIC OBSTETRICANS ECHOGRAPHY (3D - 4D)

A week before the test patient does not apply any kind of cream or oil to the belly. Test must be booked between the 20th and 22th week of pregnancy.

## TRANSVAGINAL ECHOGRAPHY

For the study of the female urinary tract: to be carried away from the menstrual cycle (unless different medical indications).

It's not necessary to be full bladder.

### After the test

After the test patients can carry out their regular activities.

The doctor might advise patient to repeat the test if necessary.

## TRADITIONAL RADIOLOGY

### What it is

A little radiation is emitted in the area that is going to be studied. Radiations that passes through the human body modifies themselves depending on the structure the found (with technical terms "Attenuation of the radiation"). After having passed through the human body radiation goes on arriving to the X-rays plate.

N.B. The radiation stop to exists at the same time the exposure is ended.

### Before the exam

Usually no direction is needed. It is important to do the exam without metal objects like jewels or hairpins because these could hide any possible alterations in the area that is going to be studied.

### Risks

X-rays used in Traditional Radiology are given at little dose.

### When it is preferable to traditional radiation tests.

Patient must tell the doctor if she is pregnant or if she suspects to be pregnant. In any case, before the examination, for all the women of childbearing age, will be necessary to sign the non-pregnancy module at the reception.



## BLANC ABDOME RX

### The day preceding the test:

- Breakfast: Tea or coffee with sugar
- Lunch: meat or fish, eggs, chicken and drink a lot of natural water.
- Dinner: eat only light soup or breast of chicken.
- DO NOT EAT BREAD, RICE, POTATOES, VEGETABLES, FRUIT, SWEETS, WINE, LIQUEUR OR SPARKLING DRINKS.

### The day of the test:

- Breakfast: tea or coffee
- Two hours before the test, do 1 litre of enema.

## RX SACRO-COCCYX

Do a 1 litre edema 1 hour before the test.



### MAMMOGRAPHY

#### What it is

It's a methodical, like traditional radiology, that allow us to study the mammary gland using a low dose exposure of X-ray.

#### Before the examination

Usually no direction is needed.

It's really important to keep all the documents and previous examination to show at the medic stuff.

Like the traditional radiology, before the examination, for all the women of childbearing age, will be necessary to sign the non-pregnancy module at the reception.



#### How's leaded

The patient prepare herself with naked chest and the technologist will positioning and compress the breast with mammographic strumentation. This compression is necessary to have an appropriate visualization of the mammary gland. After the acquisition, that lasts only a few seconds, instrumentation will automatically release the compression of the breast.

#### When you need to take the exam

The examination has to be done, normally, save for different medic indication, for all the women over 40 years old.

### CLINICAL-INSTRUMENTAL EXAMINATION OF THE BREASTS

The exam consist of three different diagnostic moments:

- 1) **Mammography.**
- 2) **Bilateral breasts ecography:** performed by the radiologist, once acquired and evaluated mammography images.
- 3) **Clinical examination:** Upon completion of the instrumental tests, the radiologist performing the clinical examination in order to conclude the diagnostic test.

The report will be composed of:

- Digital support (CD) inside which you will find the mammographic images.
- Breast ecographic images on photographic film.
- Radiologist's report that includes results of the exams.

### DENSITOMETRY BONE (M.O.C.)

#### What is it

The X-ray bone densitometry (bone density scan, MOC) performed at the lumbar spine and femur is the only test that is used to detect osteoporosis before fractures occur.

#### Before the examination

No preparation is required, it is necessary that patients bring previous documentation.

#### When you perform the examination

The examination should be done to all women after menopause and for men after age 65, especially in the presence of risk factors.

## COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY

### What it is

It is a radio-diagnostic technique that uses beams of ionizing radiations (X-rays) that passing through the human body reproduces, by the use of a computer, in section images (tomography) of the bodies structures. In computerized tomography a radiogenic tube (that generates X-rays) rotates on the patient. The radiation detector, on the other side, receives the image of a section of the patient; the examination couch runs along a long of the tunnel where the scanning occurs, showing on each turn a different part of the body.

### When and how to do a TC test

A TC test is requested to clarify relevant diagnosis doubts. For the evaluation of the skeletal and articular system there is no need of direction of the patient.

### Before the exam

It's important to keep all the documents and radiological tests (echography, TC etc...). Women in child-bearing age must be sure not to be pregnant; any doubt of pregnancy implies the impossibility to execute the Rx tests. In any case, before the examination, for all the women of childbearing age, will be necessary to sign the nonpregnancy module at the reception. In our clinic we do not do any CT with contrast medium.

### During the test

TC test is nowadays a rapid test and without pain. Patient is laid on the examination couch. During the acquisition of the images the couch slides into the machinery, a sort of large "doughnut" (gantry) that doesn't cause claustrophobia. Apnoea can be required for a few seconds and patient must remain motionless. A TC test, with multi-layer technology, lasts 15-20 minutes.

### After the test

After this the patient can immediately carry out their normal activities.



## MAGNETIC RESONANCE (MR)

### Why you do it?

It is particularly useful in the diagnosis of brain, of **backbone** and of **skeletal muscle system** diseases (articulation, bone, soft tissues) but also in the abdomen, **pelvis** and **vase**.

### Before the examination

The Magnetic Resonance exams requires a diagnostic technique that uses a magnetic field associated with radio frequency: magnetic fields, such as the simple magnets, exert considerable forces on the materials which the patient may have with him or in his body which, for example, metal objects, surgical implants, metal chips, electronic circuits like pacemaker or similar. The exam is free of risk and is not painful and during the examination the patient will be in constant contact, for any case, with the technician present in diagnostic radiology room.

To access the MR "Whole Body" instrumentation (open) you **MUST** take, at the exam day, the informed consent, with all form compiled, stamped and signed by the attending or sending physician.

The informed consent can be downloaded from our website [www.gruppopavanello.it](http://www.gruppopavanello.it), or sent by fax or e-mail, or withdrawn at the reception of all our structures of ANALISI MEDICHE PAVANELLO; are also compatible forms of public or private structures provided our required parameters.

### **WITHOUT INFORMED CONSENT IT WON'T BE POSSIBLE TO DO THE EXAM.**

To access the MR "artroskan" instrumentation at the reception, on the date of the exam, the patient have to fill a self-certification form in which he or she indicate any metal residues (surgical staples, shotgun pellets, clips, etc.) and/or any surgeries suffered, in order to ensure the completion of the investigation in diagnostics correct regularity and maximum safety.

### How is leaded a MAGNETIC RESONANCE examination

After the conversation with the radiologist, the patient is conducted in a dressing, where he can undress, and he can keep only intimate dress without metallic part; he will be supplied a white coat and he will enter in the room where it will be done the examination. He will be assisted from a personal for take place in the device according to the organ to study; outside the body can be positioned so-called surface **reels**, because is a tight cylinder and the period of permanence is enough longer (around 30 minutes), the person that is a little bit claustrophobic (suffer in closed places) should try to relax, thinking to others things. During the permanence in the magnet it will hear very strong noises due to the emission of radio waves (you can also ask to our technologist for some earplugs). In every case, also if in the examination room the patient is alone but he is always connected through a microphone with technician or with the doctor.

### When the examination is finished

After the examination the patient can do his normal activity without following particular prescription.

It's necessary that the patient remains as still as possible, throughout the duration of the examination, in order to obtain usable diagnostic information and of better quality.

## CLINICAL CARDIOLOGIC EXAMINATION AND ECG

### Meaning

First level examination. It is important to formulate the first diagnosis evaluating clinic history of the patient, semeiologic signs, instrumenta and blood examinations, and electrocardiogram. The patient is on the bed with nude torax. The examination is, in many cases, resolutive and finishes the diagnostic course. Is possible, in case of doubts, ask for II level examinations.

## ECG HOLTER

### Meaning

II level examination to be executed in case of arrhythmias that undergo to symptomatic. No contraindications.

### Settings

Male patients have to shave own chest.

### Procedure

The machine is applied by sanitary personnel and removed the day after. The patient have to write on a diary huor and symtomatology, to made the operator able to see if in that time is registered any ECG alteration.

## PRESSURE HOLTER

### Meaning

II level examination useful in case of hypertension. Diagnostic in case of doubt, and evaluative (check of therapy).

### Procedure

The same as ECG HOLTER.

## ECHOCARDIOLORDOPPLER

### Meaning

II level examination that evaluates functional cardiac parameters. Useful for valvular diseases and evaluation of heart as a pump. The examination is diagnostic and allows to check the therapy.

### Procedure

Examination is on bed, nude chest. No contraindications.

## VASCULAR ECHOCOLORDOPPLER

### Meaning

II level examination that evaluates arteries and veins patency of legs, and neck.

### Procedure

Patient on the bed. No contraindications.



## STRESS TEST AT CYCLE-ERGOMETER

### Meaning

Second level examination: for evaluation of ECG during and after physical exercise. The examination allows to know cardiac diseases of the coronary arteries. The examination is useful for ischemic heart disease (diagnostic) and to assess the efficacy of the therapy (evaluative). The examination is also for pass certificate for athletic. The examination is not recommended in case of:

- Cardiac decompensation
- Acute myocardial infarction
- Heavy hypertension
- Unstable Angina pectoris
- Aortic valve stenosis
- Ventricular Arrhythmias
- Pericarditis
- Myocarditis

The examination is incomplete in case of abnormal conduction (bundle blocks)  
The examination provides informed consent.

### Setting

- 1) Male patients have to shave their chest
- 2) No coffee, tea, alcohol, no smoke since at least two hours before the examination
- 3) Take all your records in possession of, in particular the previous cardiology visits, the latest electrocardiogram, chest x-rays, laboratory tests with blood count and ionemia performed a few days before
- 4) For evaluation examination have the token therapy
- 5) For diagnostic examination suspend:
  - Betablockers (3 days before)
  - Nitro compounds (1 day before)
  - Calcium antagonists (at least 1 day before)

**By arrangement with the cardiologist in order to evaluate possible suspension of therapy.**  
*Sportswear recommended.*

### Carrying out

After execution of rest ECG the patient has to cycle till max frequency estimated for sex and age or till muscular exhaustion or in any case, if ecg or symptomatic changes happen .



## ALLERGOLOGY

### ALLERGOLOGY VISIT

The week before the visit suspend the antihistamines.  
Must not discontinue medication for asthma.  
Must not use the creams and oils in the forearms: home to skin tests

### PATCH TEST

The patch test is made of with three session (Monday, Wednesday, Thursday), the first for the application, the second and third for controls.  
The session last 30 minutes, the other ones last 15 minutes.



## DERMATOLOGY

### VIDEO DERMATOSCOPY

This test has preferably to be done distance from exposure to sunlight or UV light.



## DIETETICS

### DIETETICS VISIT

The morning a light breakfast and take the recent blood test.  
If the visit is in the afternoon a light lunch.



## GINECOLOGY and ANTENATAL DIAGNOSIS

### ULTRASCREEN - COMBINED TEST

This test has to be done between the 11<sup>th</sup> and the 13<sup>th</sup>+6 weeks of pregnancy. The test calculate the risk considering:

- the maternal age
- the measure of the nuchal translucency and the evaluation of the presence/absence of the nasal bones (with the vaginal ultrasound scan)
- the dosage of two hormones of the maternal blood: the free-BHCG e the PAPP-A (a blood sample that has to be performed 5 days before the ultrasound scan)



### HYSTEROSCOPY (NO ANAESTHESIA)

- The hysteroscopy is a diagnostic procedure that allow the observation of the cervical canal and the uterine cavity. This exam is performed without anaesthesia but a preparation is required:
- Zitromax 500 2 pills together the night before the exam, on an empty stomach as antibiotic;
- Betadine vaginal irrigation, one performed the night before the exam, and one performed the morning of the exam.
- It is important not to be on an empty stomach, and that day will be give a therapy with 0,5 mg of Atropine.

## HYSTEROSCOPY (ANAESTHESIA)

There are some cases that require to perform this exam as day surgery. In this case the patient needs:

- Zitromax 500 2 pills together the night before the exam, on an empty stomach as antibiotic;
- Betadine vaginal irrigation, one performed the night before the exam, and one performed the morning of the exam.
- Electrocardiogram (not older than 18 months)
- It is important to be on an empty stomach, with a person, without make-up, without nail varnish.

## SONOISTEROSALPINGRAFIA

This is the test that studies the internal uterine surface. It is performed by a transvaginal ultrasonographic and sterile water solution injected in to the uterus. The anaesthesia is not required but a preparation is required:

- Zitromax 500 2 pills together the night before the exam, on an empty stomach as antibiotic;
- Betadine vaginal irrigation, one performed the night before the exam, and one performed the morning of the exam.
- It is important not to be on an empty stomach, and that day will be give a therapy with 0,5 mg of Atropine.

## AMNIOCENTESIS

Amniocentesis is the sample of amniotic fluid by the puncture of the abdomen with a needle through the uterine wall, ultrasonographic monitoring. This exam is performed between 15<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> weeks of pregnancy. It is important to bring with you:

- Blood type report with Rh factor;
- Recent indirect Coombs test (done after the beginning of pregnancy);
- Blood type report with Rh factor of your partner;
- HBV, HCV, HIV;
- All the documents your doctor considers important to submit us.
- No empty stomach is needed, it is possible to come with the partner.
- We suggest to take an antibiotic: Zitromax 500mg, 2 pills together the night before the exam. However this therapy is not necessary and if contraindicated (allergy) it can be avoided. The permanence in the clinic will be about 2 hours (or more in some cases).

## CHORIONIC VILLUS

This exam is the sample of small pieces of placental tissue by the puncture of the abdomen with a needle and ultrasonographic monitoring. It is performed between 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup>+6 week of pregnancy for the study of fetal chromosomes. It is important to bring with you:

- Blood type report with Rh factor;
- Recent indirect Coombs test (done after the beginning of pregnancy);
- Blood type report with Rh factor of your partner;
- HBV, HCV, HIV;
- All the documents your doctor considers important to submit us.
- No empty stomach is needed, it is possible to come with the partner.
- We suggest to take an antibiotic: Zitromax 500mg, 2 pills together the night before the exam. However this therapy is not necessary and if contraindicated (allergy) it can be avoided. The permanence in the clinic will be about 2 hours (or more in some cases).



## PAP-TEST

The Pap-test is a screening test. It is the smear of the cervix cells, of the cervical canal, and of the posterior fornix. It analyzes and finds the patients affected by a tumoral pathology on the uterine neck, or that are at risk to develop it. The examination of those cells gives information about hormonal balance and recognizes the presence of infections. This test is not painful, not invasive, not traumatic, no needs anaesthesia. The smear has to be done far from sexual intercourse, from menstruation (in the middle of the cycle, between the 12<sup>th</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> day, during menopause every moment is possible to do it), from the use of vaginal irrigations or medications. It can be done also during pregnancy.

## THIN-PREP

The Thin-Prep is the Pap-test on “thin stratum”, the most sensible technique for the cervical cancer screening. This test is not painful, not invasive, not traumatic, doesn't need anaesthesia. There aren't particular indications for the preparation because this technique separates cells from unnecessary materials (inflammatory cells, bacteria, blood).

## COLPOSCOPY

This is a second level diagnostic exam that visualizes female genitals under big enlargement (vulva, perineum, vagina, cervix) using a particular microscope: the colposcope. This test is not painful, not invasive, not traumatic, doesn't need anaesthesia. It can be done also during pregnancy.

## HPV

This is the exam that finds cells affected by Papilloma Virus. This exam is used to identify cells which they may be affected by the papilloma virus. This test is not painful, not invasive, not traumatic, doesn't need anaesthesia. It can be performed in the man and in the woman, also during pregnancy.

## OCULIST

During the examination some drops will be applied for the enlargement of the pupil that can cause visual disturbs for a few hours.

It is recommended to use sunglasses to avoid photosensitivity and a help for driving.



## PROCTOLOGY

### PROCTOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

If the examination is in the morning do preparation the previous evening.

If the examination is in the evening do preparation within 11.00 am.

Preparation: an enema with just warm water (1 litre 1 litre and ½)

It is possible to eat.



## UROFLOWMETRY

### What it is

The study of the urinary flow during the release of urine (micturition) measured by the amount (of urinary flow) excreted per a unit of time. The test measures urine volume and quality and is particularly significant in the evaluation of patients with prostatic hypertrophy or organic diseases and/or functional obstructions that can occur in the lower urinary tract.

### Indications

1. For patients that report disturbances with urination, including difficulty urinating and in bladder emptying; a weak urinary stream, intermittent or divided urinary stream; an urgent need for urination, urinary incontinence; post micturition dribble.
2. For patients that must undergo medical treatment or surgery on the genitourinary system.
3. For monitoring the results of therapy for genitourinary tract diseases.

### Preparation

Test does not require that the patient suspend any pharmacological therapies in place.

The following should be performed 60-120 minutes before the examination:

- empty the bladder;
- drink 0.5 to 1 liter of non-carbonated water, so as to facilitate bladder filling;
- retain urine until the time of examination.

If upon examination the patient feels the sensation that the bladder is overly full, this must be reported to the doctor so that eventually a slight emptying of the bladder can take place before the uroflow test.

### How to take the test

After entering the patient data, the patient will be accompanied to the toilet designated for the test. The patient must urinate into the funnel collector connected to the specific uroflowmetry device which will appear, as soon as the GREEN light is illuminated, like a normal toilet. The patient may need to repeat the procedure based on extemporaneous results.

### Completion of the exam

The patient can return home and resume normal daily activities. The report will be returned according to the normal procedures of the facility.







## SERVIZI SANITARI

- ANALISI DI LABORATORIO
- DIAGNOSTICA PER IMMAGINI - RISONANZA MAGNETICA - TAC
- FISIATRIA E RIABILITAZIONE - FISIOKINESITERAPIA
- MEDICINA DEL LAVORO
- MEDICINA DELLO SPORT
- POLIAMBULATORIO:

ALLERGOLOGIA  
ANDROLOGIA  
ANESTESIA E RIANIMAZIONE  
ANGIOLOGIA  
AUDIOLOGIA  
CARDIOLOGIA  
CHECK-UP MEDICO, DIAGNOSI E PREVENZIONE  
CHIRURGIA AMBULATORIALE  
CHIRURGIA VASCOLARE  
DENSITOMETRIA OSSEA - M.O.C. Mineralometria Ossea  
Computerizzata  
DERMATOLOGIA  
DIAGNOSI PRENATALE  
DIETOLOGIA, SCIENZA DELL'ALIMENTAZIONE  
E DIETETICA  
ENDOCRINOLOGIA  
NEUROENDOCRINOLOGIA  
GASTROENTEROLOGIA  
GENETICA MEDICA  
GINECOLOGIA  
MEDICINA ESTETICA  
MEDICINA INTERNA  
MALATTIE DEL METABOLISMO  
MINERALE - ENDOCRINOLOGIA  
NEUROLOGIA  
OCULISTICA  
ORTOPEDIA  
OSTEOPOROSI - ENDOCRINOLOGIA  
OTORINOLARINGOIATRIA  
PEDIATRIA  
PNEUMOLOGIA  
PODOLOGIA  
PROCREAZIONE MEDICALMENTE ASSISTITA  
PROCTOLOGIA  
PSICHIATRIA - PSICOLOGIA MEDICA - PSICOLOGIA  
PSICOTERAPIA  
PSICONEUROENDOCRINOLOGIA  
REUMATOLOGIA  
SENOLOGIA  
TERAPIA DEL DOLORE  
UROLOGIA  
UROLOGIA PEDIATRICA

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Via Barbarigo 9 Tel. 049 8625966  
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