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 the 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 electro-cardiogram 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
- You may feel mild warmth during the scan. Please inform staff immediately if you feel marked heating, burning, tingling or discomfort

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.

For enquiries and appointments, please contact us

Department of Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology

Happy Valley
Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital
1/F, Li Shu Pui Block
2 Village Road, Happy Valley, Hong Kong
(852) 2835 8900 (852) 2892 7530
radiology@hksh-hospital.com
www.hksh-hospital.com

Service Hours
Monday to Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
Saturday 9:00 am – 1:00 pm
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays

Island East
HKSH Eastern Medical Centre
HKSH Diagnostics Centre (Island East)
7/F, Li Shu Fong Building
5 A Kung Ngam Village Road
Shau Kei Wan, Hong Kong
(852) 2917 1270 (852) 2892 7407
radiology@hksh-emc.com
www.hksh-emc.com

Service Hours
Monday to Friday 9:00 am – 5:00 pm
Saturday 9:00 am – 1:00 pm
Closed on Sundays and Public Holidays

Consultation by Appointment

Patient feedback is incorporated

DR.304I.H/E-06-112026

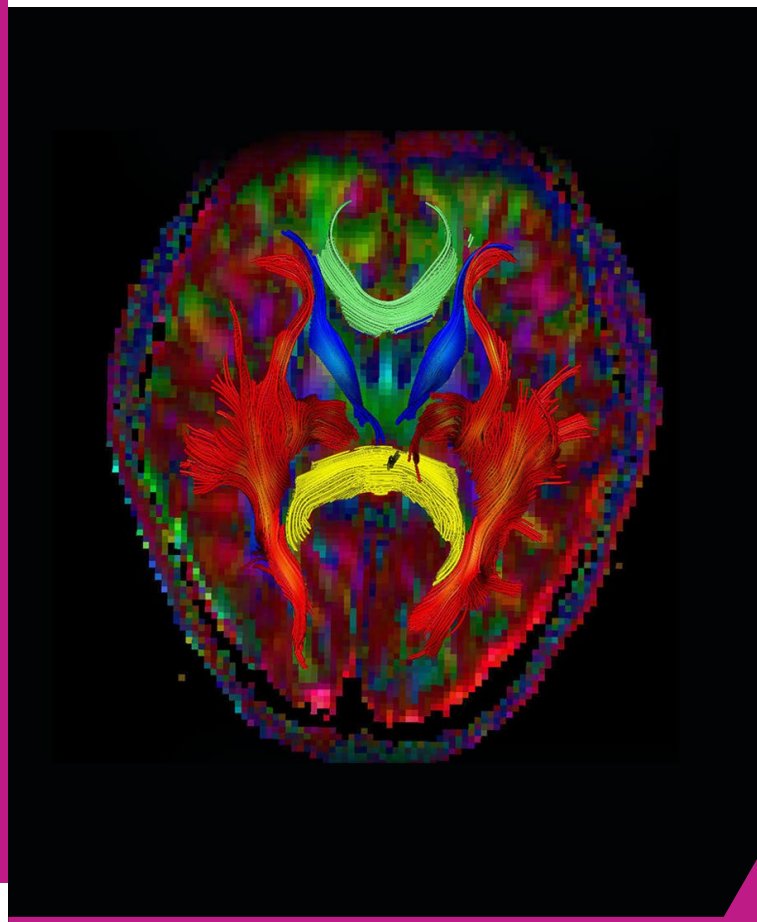
李樹芬醫學基金會 LI SHU FAN MEDICAL FOUNDATION

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養和醫院 HONG KONG SANATORIUM & HOSPITAL
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養和創新及專業培訓學院 HKSH INSTITUTE FOR INNOVATION & PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)



Department of Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology

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)



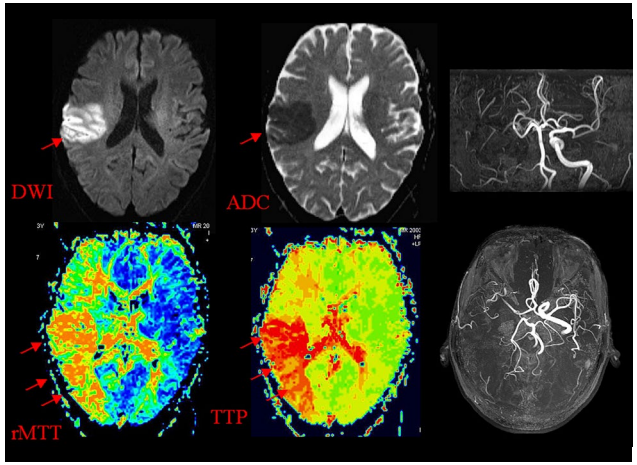
MR Whole Body Screening

Who needs an MRI scan?

Your doctor generally decides whether a MRI scan is needed, e.g. for 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 the examination of soft tissues
- 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. MR functional brain studies can also be performed with a 3T scanner.



Diffusion & Perfusion scan showing ischaemic penumbra

Precautions

Who cannot have an MRI scan?

- All patients must complete the safety screening before entering the scanning room. Please bring your implant or medical device identification card(s), if applicable, together with any relevant surgical records.
- Some pacemakers, defibrillators, aneurysm clips, cochlear implants, neurostimulators and other implants can be scanned only under specified conditions. Patients with any of the these devices must be verified for safety reasons by our MR team before scanning.
- 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?

Most MRI examinations need no special preparation, but abdominal MRI, sedation or anaesthesia, and selected studies may require fasting. Please refer to the booking instructions for details.

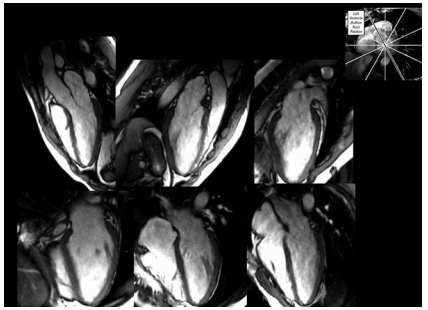
Metal and electronic items must be removed before scanning, including phones, watches, jewellery, hearing aids, removable dentures, magnetic objects and some medicine patches.

How long will it take?

It normally takes about 30 minutes for the examination, while longer time is required for complex studies, or when more than one part is scanned.

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)