



GHADIALI

General Surgery

P R E S E N T S

Dr. Mufa T. Ghadiali is skilled in all aspects of General Surgery.
His General Surgery Services include:

- General Surgery
- Advanced Laparoscopic Surgery
- Surgical Oncology
- Gastrointestinal Surgery
- Hernia Surgery
- Endoscopy

MYELOGRAM

Multimedia Health Education

Disclaimer

This film is an educational resource only and should not be used to make a decision on **Myelogram**. All such decisions must be made in consultation with a physician or licensed healthcare provider.

Mufa T. Ghadiali, M.D., F.A.C.S

Diplomate of American Board of Surgery

6405 North Federal Hwy., Suite 402
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33308

Tel: 954-771-8888

Fax: 954- 491-9485

www.ghadialisurgery.com

GHADIALI

MULTIMEDIA HEALTH EDUCATION MANUAL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION	CONTENT
1 . Introduction	
	a. What is a Myelogram?
	b. How does the procedure work?
2 . Purpose of Myelogram	
	a. Diagnostic Use Of Myelogram
3 . Procedure	
	a. How is it Performed?
	b. What are the Risks?

What is a Myelogram?

A Myelogram (Myelography) is an imaging examination performed by a radiologist to detect abnormalities of the spine, spinal cord, or surrounding structures using a real time form of X-ray called fluoroscopy.

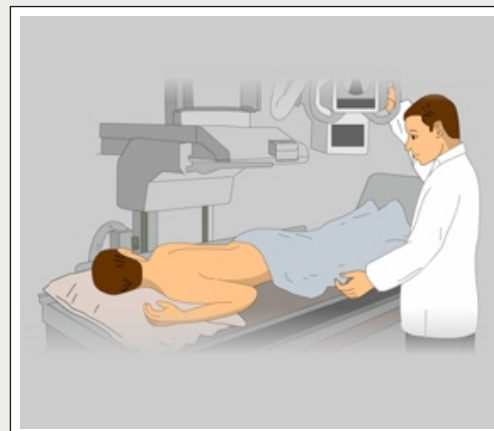
Contrast material is injected into the subarachnoid space of the spinal area enabling the radiologist to view and evaluate the status of the spinal cord, nerve roots, and intervertebral discs. Myelography provides a very detailed picture of the spinal cord and spinal column.

(Refer fig. 1& 2)

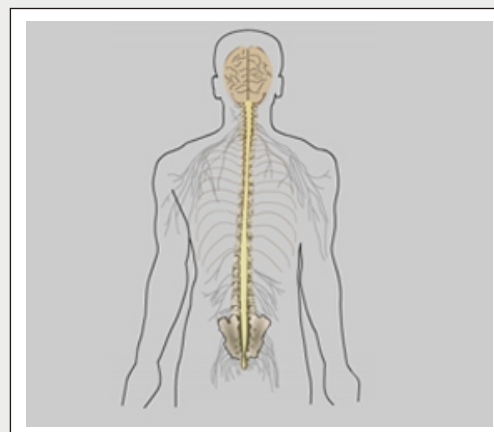
How does the procedure work?

X-rays are a form of radiation like radio waves. X-ray machines produce a small burst of radiation that passes through the body, recording an image on photographic film or a special digital image recording plate.

Fluoroscopy uses a continuous X-ray beam to create a sequence of images that are projected onto a fluorescent screen, or television-like monitor. This special X-ray technique makes it possible for the physician to view internal organs in motion.



(Fig.1)



(Fig.2)



(Fig.3)

Unit 2:

Purpose of Myelogram

Diagnostic Use Of Myelogram

Myelography is most commonly used to detect abnormalities of the spinal cord, the spinal canal, the spinal nerve roots and the blood vessels that supply the spinal cord.

A myelogram is performed to assess:

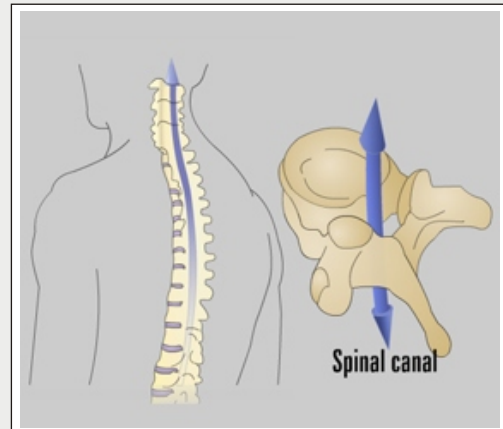
- The cause of arm or leg numbness, weakness, or pain
- A tumor or infection causing problems with the spinal cord or nerve roots
- Narrowing of the spinal canal
- Inflammation of the arachnoid membrane that covers the brain and spinal cord.

Myelography is most commonly used to detect abnormalities of the spinal cord, the spinal canal, the spinal nerve roots and the blood vessels that supply the spinal cord.

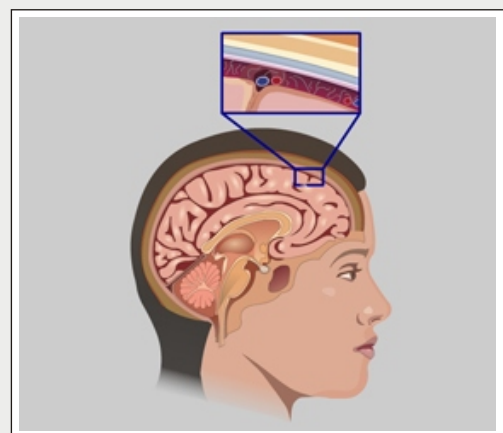
(Refer fig. 4 to 6)



(Fig.4)



(Fig.5)



(Fig.6)

Unit 3:

Procedure

How is it Performed?

Myelography is done on an outpatient basis. The patient is asked to lie face down on the examination table. The radiologist then uses the fluoroscope to project a sequence of radiographic images on a monitor. This enables the radiologist to visualize the spine to determine where to inject the contrast material.

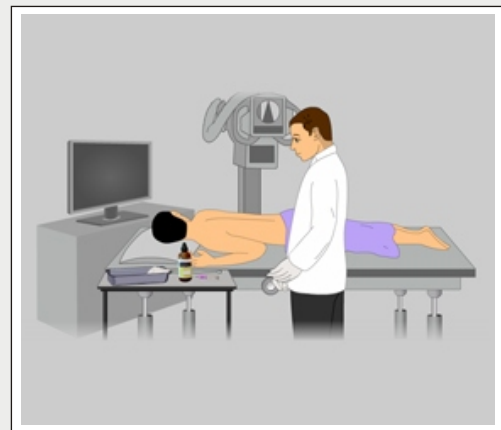
The contrast material usually is injected into the lower lumbar spine, because it is considered easier and safer. At the site of the injection, the skin will be cleaned and numbed with a local anesthetic.

Depending on the location of the puncture, the patient will be positioned on their side, on their abdomen, or in a sitting position as the needle is inserted.

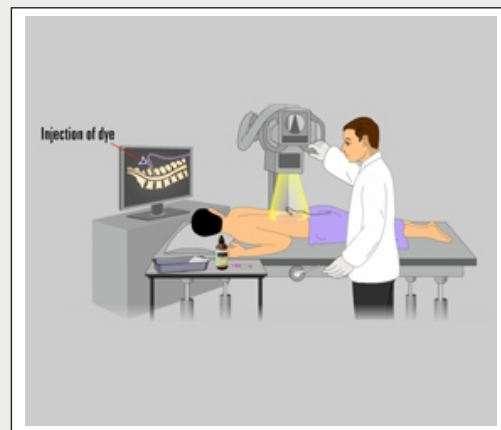
The contrast material is then injected and the x-ray table is slowly tilted so that contrast material will run up and down the spine and surround the nerve roots that are next to the spinal cord.

The radiologist will monitor the flow of contrast with fluoroscopy, focusing on the area of the patient's symptoms.

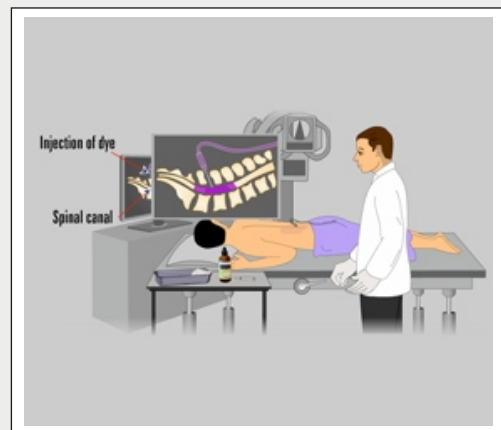
(Refer fig. 7 to 9)



(Fig.7)



(Fig.8)



(Fig.9)

What are the Risks?

This procedure is very safe, however, as with most procedures; there are possible risks and complications.

(Refer fig. 10)

Because X-rays are used during this procedure, pregnant women should not have this test as there is a small risk that X-rays may cause an abnormality to the unborn child.

(Refer fig. 11)

A small percentage of people who have a myelogram may experience headache, nausea, or vomiting after the test.

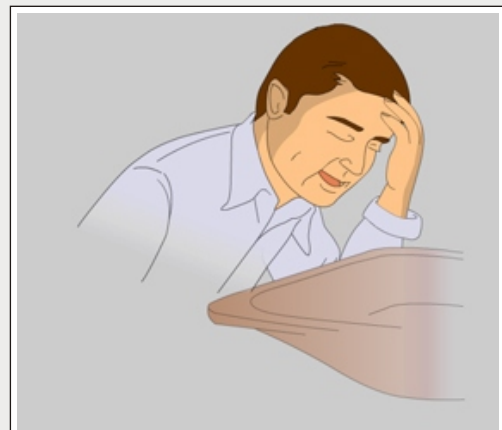
(Refer fig. 12)



(Fig.10)



(Fig.11)



(Fig.12)

Unit 3:

Procedure

There is a small risk of infection at the injection site and a possible risk of bleeding into the spinal canal.

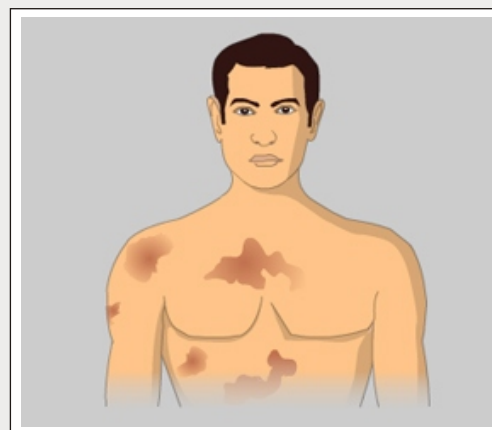
(Refer fig. 13)



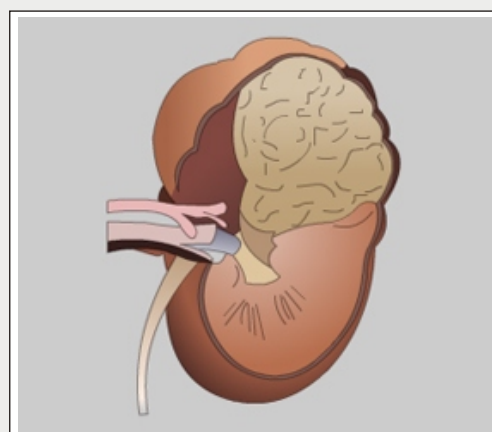
(Fig.13)

The contrast dye used often contains iodine, which can cause allergic reaction in some patients. Also, the contrast dye may cause kidney damage in people who have a history of kidney problems.

(Refer fig. 14 & 15)



(Fig.14)



(Fig.15)

Although every effort is made to educate you on **MYELOGRAM** and take control, there will be specific information that will not be discussed. Talk to your doctor or health care provider about any concerns you have about **MYELOGRAM**.

YOUR SURGERY DATE

READ YOUR BOOK AND MATERIAL

VIEW YOUR VIDEO /CD / DVD / WEBSITE

PRE - HABILITATION

ARRANGE FOR BLOOD

MEDICAL CHECK UP

ADVANCE MEDICAL DIRECTIVE

PRE - ADMISSION TESTING

FAMILY SUPPORT REVIEW

Physician's Name : _____

Patient's Name : _____

Physician's Signature: _____

Patient's Signature: _____

Date : _____

Date : _____