

## MRI: Rectal Scan

### *How to prepare and what to expect*

*This handout explains how an MRI scan of the rectum works, how it is done, how to prepare for it, what to expect, and how to get your results.*

### What is MRI?

*Magnetic resonance imaging* (MRI) is a way to take pictures of your internal organs and tissues. It uses radio waves and a strong magnet to provide clear and detailed pictures. Even different types of tissue within the same organ can be easily seen in an MRI picture.

MRI will help your healthcare provider decide which treatment is best for your health condition.

### What is a rectal MRI?

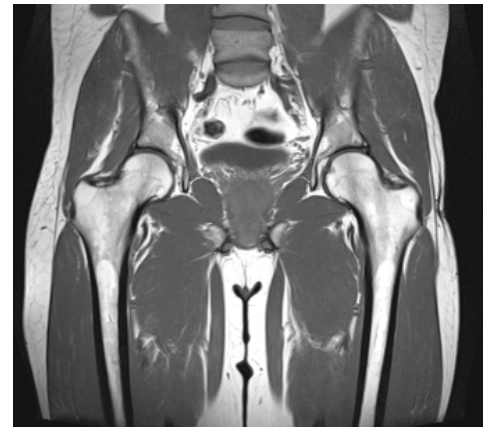
A *rectal* MRI takes pictures of your pelvic area (lower belly). Most times, an MRI scan of this area involves taking 8 or 9 sets of pictures. Each set lasts 14 seconds to several minutes. The pictures will show your entire pelvic area and details of your *rectum*. The rectum is the last section of the large intestine, ending at the anus.

### For Your Safety

#### Health Review

We need to know about certain **health conditions** before your MRI scan. Please tell us if you:

- Have any problems with your liver or kidneys
- Need a liver or kidney transplant
- Are on dialysis
- Have had any surgeries
- Have allergies to any drugs or *contrast* (X-ray dye)
- Are pregnant or may be pregnant



*An MRI image of the pelvic area.*

## Screening for Metal

We also need to know if you have any **metal in or on your body** before your MRI scan. The strong MRI magnet will pull on any *ferromagnetic* object, such as iron and some other metals.

If you have any metal on or in your body, an MRI can harm you. Even small amounts that do not harm your body can distort the MRI image.

Please tell MRI staff if you have:

- Aneurysm clips, a heart pacemaker (or artificial heart valve), an implanted port, an infusion catheter (with brand names such as Port-o-cath, Infusaport, or Lifeport), an intrauterine device (IUD), any metal plates, clips, pins, screws, or surgical staples, a prosthetic hip, or any implanted metal object in your body

*Most times, surgical staples, clips, plates, pins, and screws are not a risk during MRI if they have been in place for more than 4 to 6 weeks. If there is any question, we may do an X-ray to check for metal fragments.*

- Tattoos or permanent eyeliner
- Medicine patches
- A bullet or shrapnel in your body
- Ever worked with metal

Please also **remove any other items that might contain metal.**

These include:

- Hairpins
- Jewelry
- Glasses, hearing aids, and any removable dental work

## How do I prepare?

- Please talk with your referring provider if you have any concerns about managing pain or anxiety during your MRI scan.
- If your scan is in the **morning**:
  - The evening before your scan, have a light dinner, such as eggs or a sandwich.
  - Do **not** eat breakfast on the morning of your scan.

- If your scan is in the **afternoon**:
  - On the morning of your scan, have a light breakfast, such as an egg and toast, or cereal.
  - Do **not** eat lunch.
- Take your regular medicines.
- Starting 4 hours before your scan time, do **not** eat any solid food.
- It is OK to drink liquids that do not contain caffeine, milk, or chocolate up to 1 hour before your scan.

### How is the scan done?

- You must change into a hospital gown before your scan. We will give you a gown when you arrive in the MRI department.
- You will lie on a movable table. The technologist will help get you into position.
- We will give you medicine that will reduce motion in your bowels for a short time. This allows us to get the best possible pictures.
- A device called a *surface coil* will be placed over your pelvis. The coil is a special antenna that receives radio energy during the MRI. The coil weighs about 10 pounds. It will extend from your mid-thigh to the bottom of your ribs.
- The technologist will slide the table inside the MRI unit.
- The technologist will then leave the room to take the MRI pictures. You will be able to talk with the technologist at any time through an intercom.
- We will ask you to hold very still as each picture is taken. We may also ask to hold your breath for some of the pictures.
- After the scan, we will ask you to wait until we check the images for quality. If needed, we will take more pictures.
- The full scan usually takes 30 to 60 minutes.

### What will I feel during the scan?

- MRI does not cause pain.
- Some patients may feel uneasy (*claustrophobic*) when they are inside the MRI unit. Please tell the doctor who referred you for the MRI if you feel uneasy in small spaces. You may receive medicine to help you relax.

- You may feel warmth in the area where the pictures are taken. This is normal. If it bothers you, please tell the technologist.
- You will hear loud tapping or knocking noises during the scan. We will give you earplugs and headphones with music to help block some of these sounds.

### After the Scan

- Drink plenty of fluids the rest of the day to help flush the contrast out of your body. Try to drink 6 to 8 glasses of fluid.
- **If an oral anti-bowel medicine was used for your MRI:** Do **not** drive for 4 hours after your exam. To get home after your scan, you can have someone drive you; you can take a bus, taxi, or shuttle; or you can walk.

### Who interprets the results and how do I get them?

A radiologist skilled in MRI will review and interpret your MRI images. The radiologist will not talk with you about the results, but will send a report to your provider who referred you for the scan. Your own provider will talk with you the results of your scan.

You and your provider will then decide the next step, such as treatment for a problem, as needed.

You may also read your results on your eCare Results page. If you need copies of your images on disc, call 206.598.6206.

#### Questions?

Your questions are important. Call your doctor or healthcare provider if you have questions or concerns.

- UWMC Imaging Services: 206.598.6200
- Harborview Imaging Services: 206.744.3105