

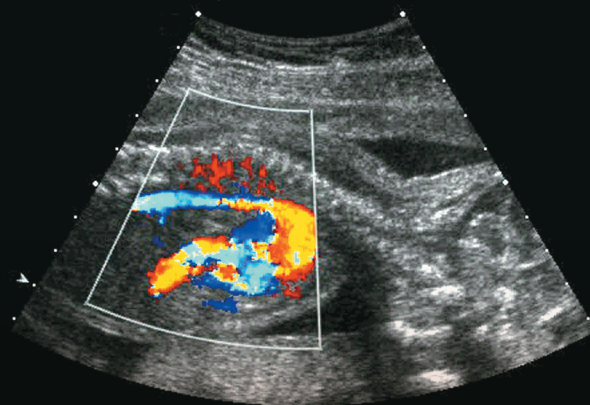
Department of Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology

Hong Kong Sanatorium & Hospital

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

HKSH Eastern Medical Centre

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



養和

For enquiries and appointments,
please contact us

DR. 1081.H/E-03-042019

Ultrasound

What is an Ultrasound Examination?

Ultrasound is high frequency sound waves that the human ear cannot hear. It can pass through the skin and tissues without being felt or heard. Ultrasound examinations use these high frequency sound waves to produce images of tissues in the body.

Why Do I Need Ultrasound Examinations?

Ultrasound examinations can help doctors to detect many diseases. Ultrasonography of the gallbladder may show stones. An image of the breast, thyroid, liver, kidney, or pancreas may show masses and other pathologies.

Ultrasound examination of pregnant mother can help doctor to assess the condition of the baby inside the womb. Ultrasonography of major blood vessels can detect problems such as clots.

Under normal clinical practice ultrasound examination is painless and harmless to our body.

What are the Benefits?

- a safe procedure which does not have the risks associated with imaging that uses radiation
- relatively faster, convenient and comfortable

How Do I Prepare for My Examination?

Wear loose, comfortable clothing when you come for your ultrasound examinations. You will need to uncover the skin over the area to be examined. You may be asked to change into an examination gown.

Abdomen Ultrasound

- You need to fast for eight hours before the ultrasound examination. It ensures the gallbladder is not contracted so it can be imaged appropriately
- Drink a moderate amount of water

Obstetric ultrasound

- Drink a moderate amount of water

Female pelvis ultrasound

- You may need to drink several glasses of water beforehand so that your bladder is comfortably full during ultrasonography

Pediatric and other ultrasound (Breast, Thyroid, Neck)

- No preparation is required

How is the Procedure Performed?

You will lie on a padded couch for the examination. The sonographer will apply gel to your skin over the area to be studied. Then, a hand-held transducer will be moved over the gel on your skin. Ultrasound waves do not travel well through air, and the gel is used to prevent air bubbles from interfering with the ultrasound.

The transducer sends the ultrasound waves out and also receives the waves when they bounce back. You will not see or feel the sound waves. You may be asked to lie still, and perhaps to hold your breath, so that clear ultrasound images can be obtained.

Multiple ultrasound images will be taken during examination for record and future reference.

An ultrasound examination takes around 30 minutes to complete and may take longer depending on the area of the body to be studied and the degree of difficulty of the examination.

When your examination is over, the gel will be removed from your skin and you are free to leave. You may go back to your regular diet and activities after this study.

診斷及介入放射部

養和醫院

香港跑馬地山村道2號李樹培院1樓

電話：(852) 2835 8900

傳真：(852) 2892 7530

radiology@hksh-hospital.com

www.hksh-hospital.com

養和東區醫療中心

養和癌症中心(港島東)

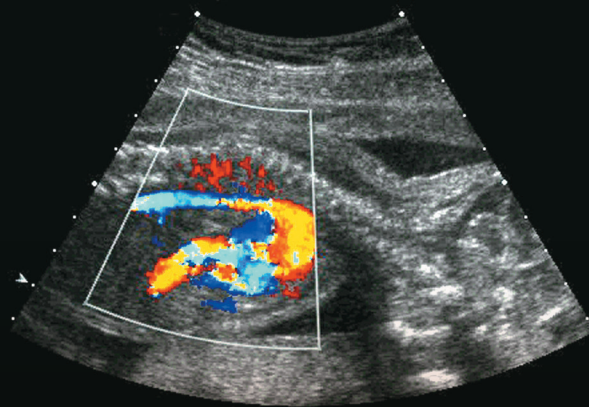
香港筲箕灣阿公岩村道5號李樹芳樓7樓

電話：(852) 2917 1270

傳真：(852) 2892 7407

radiology@hksh-emc.com

www.hksh-emc.com



超聲波掃描

查詢或預約，歡迎聯絡我們

DR. T081.H/C-03-042019

甚麼是超聲波掃描？

這是運用高頻音波，經過高科技影像技術，檢視人體內部器官的一種檢查媒介。

為何需要超聲波掃描？

通過超聲波掃描器，我們可透視人體主要的內部器官，例如：肝臟、膽囊、膽管、胰臟、腎臟、膀胱、子宮和卵巢等。而與此等器官相關的疾病及症狀，如肝硬化、膽石、膽管石、胰臟發炎、腎石及腫瘤等，都可以準確地診斷出來。

對於產科，超聲波有更大的幫助。婦女在懷孕期間，醫生可以利用超聲波，監察胎兒在母體內的成長和發育。

超聲波掃描的好處

- 沒有輻射，無創傷性的檢驗
- 比較快捷、方便和舒適

檢查前的準備

宜穿著鬆身輕便的衣服，以便檢查。檢查時或須換上檢查袍，並須鬆開衣物，露出檢查部位。

普通腹腔掃描

- 檢驗前八小時禁止進食，尤其含油、脂肪及奶類食物，這樣可避免膽囊收縮，方便檢查
- 病人可飲適量開水

產科掃描

- 病人飲適量開水

婦科掃描

- 病人必須多喝開水，令膀胱脹滿，幫助下腹腔器官的檢查

兒科或其他特別檢查(如乳房、甲狀腺及頸部等)

- 病人無須特別的準備

檢查過程

病人通常躺臥床上，醫護人員會將啫喱膏塗在病人皮膚表面，再用超聲波儀器進行檢視，螢光幕上會即時顯現內部器官的影像，病人不會感覺痛楚。

超聲波遇上空氣，便會被大量反射，不能繼續穿透一些器官如肺部及腸等；由於內臟有空氣，所以超聲波掃描一般都不能檢視這些部位。

整個檢查需時約三十分鐘或更長時間，視乎檢查部位及檢驗的困難程度而定。

超聲波掃描是一種無創傷性的檢驗，以現有的資料顯示，對病人(包括胎兒)並無生物及生理上的壞影響。

掃描完成後，可清潔啫喱膏及正常飲食。