Radiology Services





Inpatient X-Rays & Scans are carried out by MobIS. If you have any queries/questions regarding scans taken whilst you are in hospital please call 0413 762 702.

X-Rays/Plain Radiograph

25.7.24

What is an X-Ray?

An X-Ray uses radiation to create a picture inside your body. The X-Ray beam is absorbed differently by different body structures to create the image.

What are the indications for a plain X-Ray?

The most common are:

- For the exclusion of fractures and dislocations post trauma
- Assessment of joint or spinal disease
- Assessment of cardiopulmonary disease

What are the absolute contraindications for a plain X-Ray?

None. A plain X-Ray is a low-dose examination that is cheap and readily available. The small risk must be weighed up against the benefit

What are the relative contraindications for a plain X-Ray?

Pregnancy or weight of patient

How does Chest X-Ray radiation compare to radiation received from an aeroplane flight?

Same radiation dose for Chest X-Ray (0.025mSv) as a 7 hour flight- New York to London. 2 Chest X-Rays- New York to Tokyo.

What are the risks of plain radiograph/X-Rays?

Generally, the benefit of the X-ray procedure is far more important than the small estimated risk of the effects of radiation. At the radiation dose levels that are used in diagnostic radiography, there is little or no evidence of health effects. The type of radiation used in X-rays is called ionising radiation. Medical research has been unable to establish conclusively that there are significant effects for patients exposed to ionising radiation at the doses used in diagnostic X-ray imaging. Radiographers are trained to use the smallest possible amount of X-rays required to produce a satisfactory image.

Billing & Fees

If you have a radiology service whilst you are in hospital, Mobile Imaging Service will submit your claims to Medicare & the Private Health Fund for you. Where there is an out-of-pocket charge, an account will be sent to you directly by Mobile Imaging Service.

Images

No physical X-Rays prints are available, please consult the hospital where you had the imaging done for online images and radiology reports.

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Ultrasound 25.7.24

What is an Ultrasound?

Diagnostic ultrasounds use sound waves to make pictures of the body. Ultrasound, also called sonography, shows the structures inside the body. Areas of the body examined can include upper and lower extremities, throat, chest, abdomen, kidneys and blood vessels.

What are the indications for an ultrasound?

Ultrasound is a most used choice when the organ of clinical concern is assessable for sound wave interrogation. The closer the area of concern is the ultrasound transducer, the better the information.

What are the prerequisites for having an ultrasound done?

Valuable patient information to include for an ultrasound examination includes:

- A concise, relevant clinical history, as this will help assist with most relevant diagnostic imaging test.
- Relevant recent pathology or imaging results.

What are the absolute contraindications for an Ultrasound?

There are no absolute contraindications for an ultrasound examination.

What are the relative contraindications for an ultrasound?

The thick subcutaneous fat layer impedes on sound wave penetration for obese patients. Where deep structures require interrogation: for example the pancreas, then other modalities should be considered.

Where there is skin sepsis or lack of access allowing skin/transducer contact, then ultrasound may be difficult or inappropriate. Practitioners should contact their local imaging provider to discuss possible alternative modalities for diagnostic imaging.

What are the adverse effects of an Ultrasound?

Patients should not experience any adverse effects from ultrasound examinations.

Is there any specific post-procedural care required following an ultrasound?

Patients should consult with their doctor- admitting medical officer for any treatment program related to their ultrasound. This may include any medication for example DVT (Deep Vein Thrombosis) prophylaxis treatment for patient's veins to stop having DVTs again.

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