

Procedure Information: Venogram

What is a Venogram?

A Venogram is a radiographic exam to evaluate your veins. This exam involves a radiopaque contrast (x-ray dye) injected into a vein to show the blood flow through your veins.

When is a Venogram ordered?

- A Venogram is commonly used to:
- Find blood clots (DVT'S)
- Assess varicose veins before surgery
- Find a vein in good condition to use for a bypass procedure
- Help a physician place an IV or a medical device, such as a stent, in a vein
- Guide treatment of diseased veins

Patient Preparation

No preparation is needed for exam. Report 15 minutes before your scheduled appointment time. If any of the following apply to you, blood work (BUN and Creatinine) must be completed within 30 days of scheduled exam:

- Age 60 or above
- Multiple myeloma
- Asthma
- Diabetes
- Heart disease
- Dehydration
- Hypertension (high blood pressure)
- Kidney disease
- Recent contrast injection of iodinated contrast (within 72 hours)

What happens during a Venogram procedure?

You will be taken to a private changing room to put on a hospital gown. A radiographer will take you to an exam room, verify your identity (name and date of birth) and obtain medical history for the radiologist. After getting signed

consent for the contrast injection you will be positioned on the examination table on your back. A needle will be placed into a vein depending upon the area of the body where the veins are being evaluated. The contrast will then be injected by the radiologist and images will be obtained as the contrast goes through your vein. You may be moved into different positions throughout the exam so that various angles of your veins can be imaged.

Length of procedure

A Venogram is usually completed within an hour.

What will I experience during and after the procedure?

You may feel a minor discomfort as the x-ray contrast is injected into a small needle in your vein. Some patients experience a warmth feeling throughout their body as the contrast is injected. This sensation is normal and only lasts about 1 -2 minutes.

Upon completion of the exam, you are asked to drink plenty of fluids to help your body get rid of the x-ray contrast. Please return to normal diet unless your doctor tells you otherwise.

What are the risks?

There is very slight risk of allergic reaction to the contrast. Any procedure where the skin is broken always carries a slight risk of infection. Be cautious of any swelling or increase of pain at area of injection.

Consult your doctor if you have concerns following the exam.

*******IMPORTANT*******

If you are diabetic and take any oral diabetic medication, you may take your medication the day of exam. Do not take your diabetic medication until your doctor approves your lab results (48 hour BUN and Creatinine) showing proper renal function and consults you to resume diabetic medications.