

Visual guide for Brystdiagnostisk senter



1.

When you drive up Torgveien, you will see the Kilden shopping center on your left side.

The black arrow in the picture indicates where you enter to park in the parking garage.

The white arrow in the picture shows where you drive in if you need to drop off a patient at the entrance to the Breast Diagnostic Center or want to park behind the Eye Clinic.

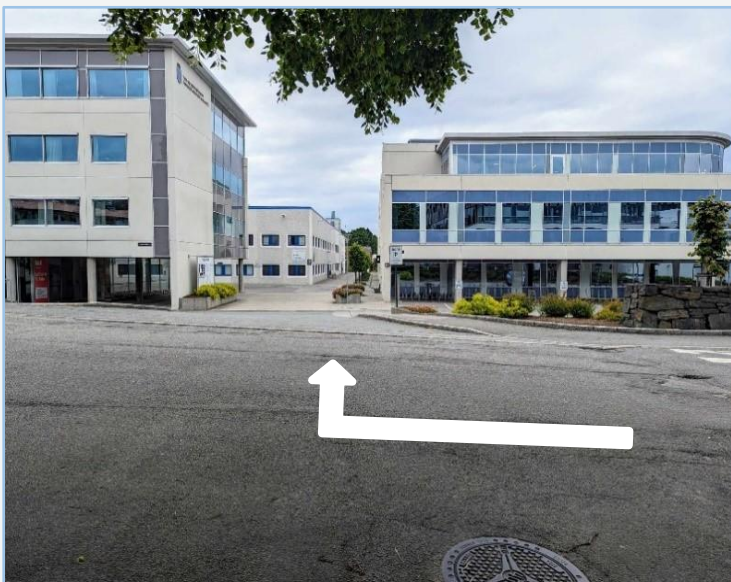


2.

In the intersection leading into the parking garage, you will find a map showing the layout of the buildings and parking options.

There is a parking garage in the day surgery building located right next to the Breast Diagnostic Center, and at the back of the Eye Clinic.

All parking spaces require payment.



3.

Here you drive in if you are accompanying a patient to the Breast Diagnostic Center, or if you want to park behind the Øye-poliklinikk.



4.

This is the parking garage in the Dagkirurgibyget, the entrance to Brystdiagnostisk senter is located behind this building.



5.

Here are the parking spaces at the back of Torgveien B.



6.

The entrance door is automatic and will open when you are close enough. The Brystdiagnostisk senter is located one floor up.

Inside, you will see a corridor with elevators on your left side and a staircase behind a door on your right.

Straight ahead is the reception for the Dagkirurgisk avdeling.



7.

You can take the elevator up to the 2nd floor.



8.

You can also take the stairs up to the second floor if you wish.



9.

When you exit the elevator or have walked up the stairs one floor, you enter this corridor. To the right, you will find a restroom.

The first door on the left leads to the Brytstendokrinerurgisk poliklinikk. Follow the dots on the floor to reach the Bryttdiagnostisk senter.



10.

Follow the dots on the floor to reach the reception. On the left side, you will find an accessible toilet.



11.

In the reception, you will meet one of our health secretaries. Before your appointment, you need to check in. You can do this either via an SMS that you receive on your smartphone, or you can contact the health secretary.

After your appointment, you will receive an SMS with payment information. You can pay from home via Vipps, or automatically receive an invoice without a billing fee.



12.

The waiting room is located just behind the reception. There is a wall-mounted TV with NRK 1 in front of the seating area. There may be some traffic due to deliveries.

You might hear some background chatter. You will be called by the radiographer or radiologist when it's your turn.

Ultrasound



13.

Here is one of the examination rooms where ultrasound and biopsies of the breast and neck are performed. The ultrasound examination is conducted by a radiologist, while a radiographer assists with the biopsies.

There are wall-mounted hooks in one of the ultrasound rooms, and all rooms have chairs where you can place your clothing. The examination is carried out under dimmed lighting to help the radiologist see the screen better. The radiologist will move an ultrasound probe, along with ultrasound gel, over the area being examined. The gel may feel somewhat cold, and at times the radiologist may need to apply some pressure with the probe against your body to obtain good images. You will receive a towel to wipe off the ultrasound gel before you go home. The radiologist will provide necessary information during the examination.

Biopsy and cell sample

If a tissue sample (biopsy) or a cell sample is needed, a radiographer will assist. A biopsy involves using equipment to extract a tissue sample that can be examined under a microscope afterward.

Once the sampling is complete, the radiographer will wipe off the ultrasound gel and apply a bandage. You will be given a paper with information on your departure, and you will get the results of the examination approximately two weeks later. You will also be shown where to go if you are to receive the results from the Brystendokrinkirurgisk senter.



14.

This device is used by the radiologist to take biopsies. The device makes a small noise when the biopsy is taken.

You will receive local anesthesia in the area where the biopsy will be taken.



15.

If you are going to have a cell sample taken, the radiologist will use this equipment. A cell sample involves using a thin needle to suction out cells with the help of a handle.

The needle used for cell samples is very thin, so local anesthesia is not always necessary. This equipment does not make any noise.

Mammography



16.

In the mammography room, images of your breast are taken. Typically, two images are taken of each breast, but in some cases, the radiologist may decide that more images need to be taken. Each image takes a few minutes to capture, and the radiographer will take time to position you correctly. The room is usually dimly lit so that the radiographer can more easily see the light field from the mammography machine when positioning you.

During the examination, you will need to be bare from the waist up. If you wish to drape a shirt over your back, you can let us know before we take the images, but it is important to be aware that the arm on the same side as the image being taken must be without clothing.

The mammography machine applies pressure to the breast for a few seconds while the image is being taken. Some people find this slightly uncomfortable, but it is done to achieve the best possible quality of the images. Mammography can be performed regardless of breast size.

The mammography machine makes a humming sound when the image is taken. During some examinations, the upper part of the mammography machine will move in an arc over your breast while the images are captured. The windows in the room have drawn blinds allowing a bit of light to come in from the bottom.

In a standard mammography examination, there will be one or two radiographers in the room.

Vacuum-assisted breast biopsy and contrast-enhanced mammography



17.

During your appointment, the radiologist may decide that additional examinations are necessary. This could involve taking a biopsy using the mammography machine and a vacuum device, or a contrast mammography.

In the image, you can see equipment that will be set up if you need to have a biopsy performed using a vacuum device and a mammography machine. There will be at least two radiographers and one radiologist present in the room during this examination. The procedure may take between 25 to 60 minutes.



18.

This device is attached to the mammography machine. The radiographer will guide you on how to position yourself so that your breast is accessible for the biopsy. Pressure will be applied to the breast during the biopsy. Some find this uncomfortable, but it is important to prevent movement so that the biopsy is taken from the correct area.

You will receive a shirt or a blanket over your back to keep warm. A radiologist and a radiographer will stand behind you while you are lying on the bench, and a radiographer will be at your head. You will receive local anesthesia before the biopsy is taken.

Once the biopsy is taken, you will receive a bandage on the site where the sample was taken. You will be given a paper with information on your departure, and you will get the results of the examination approximately two weeks later. You will also be shown where to go if you are to receive the results from the Brystendokrinkirurgisk senter.



19.

The vacuum machine is an aid for the radiologist when the biopsy is to be taken using the mammography machine. This device makes quite a bit of noise when in use.



20.

Contrast mammography is used when the radiologist needs more information than what ultrasound and standard mammography can provide. Contrast mammography can also be used to determine the extent of the area that needs to be removed during surgery. The examination takes about 30 minutes, and there are always at least two radiographers present in the room.

When you undergo a contrast mammography, the radiographer will insert a venous cannula (a thin plastic tube) into a vein in your arm. The device connected to the venous cannula is a pressure injector. This ensures that the contrast agent is delivered in the correct amount and speed. The pressure injector makes a beeping sound while the contrast is being administered.

The contrast fluid is at body temperature, so you may feel warm in your body. It may also feel like you are about to urinate, and some people experience a metallic taste in their mouth. This is completely normal and passes quickly.

Two minutes after the contrast fluid is administered, the radiographers will perform the mammography examination as previously explained. The images must be taken within seven minutes after the contrast fluid has been injected, which means the radiographers must work efficiently.