

# Visual guide for x-ray, CT, ultrasound, fluoroscopy and radiology intervention



1. There is an automated glass door by the main entrance. Inside there is a revolving door, and you will also find the Security hatch manned by a security guard. Security guards are available round the clock.



2. Please register with the guard in the Security hatch to your left as you enter, if you are having X-rays after 9.00 pm.



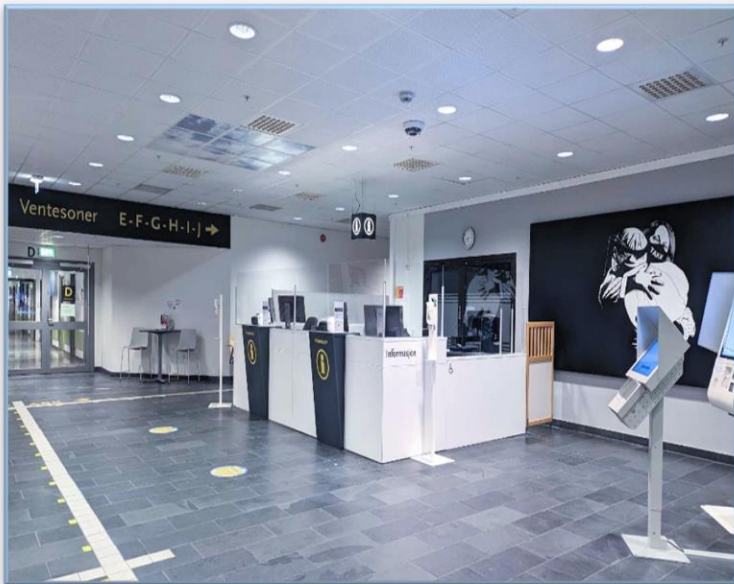
3. Inside the revolving door you will find an automated facility where you can order a taxi round the clock.



4. The kiosk area and hotel reception will be renovated during the autumn of 2024. During this period, some noise from construction work may be experienced, and the layout will change.

To the right, you will find the restaurant that belongs to the hotel.

Go left to enter the hospital section and to the information desk.



5. The hospital's Information Service is manned weekdays from 7.00 am till 10.00 pm.

Saturdays: 10.00 am till 7.00 pm. Sundays:

11.00 am till 7.00 pm.

You can address the Security hatch outside of the Information desks opening hours.

Next to the Information desk you will find one of the Voluntary Services stations. The Voluntary Services will assist you if you need help to find your way in the hospital.

The Voluntary Services desk is manned:  
Monday to Thursday from 8.00 am till 6.30 pm.  
Fridays: 8.00 am till 3 pm.



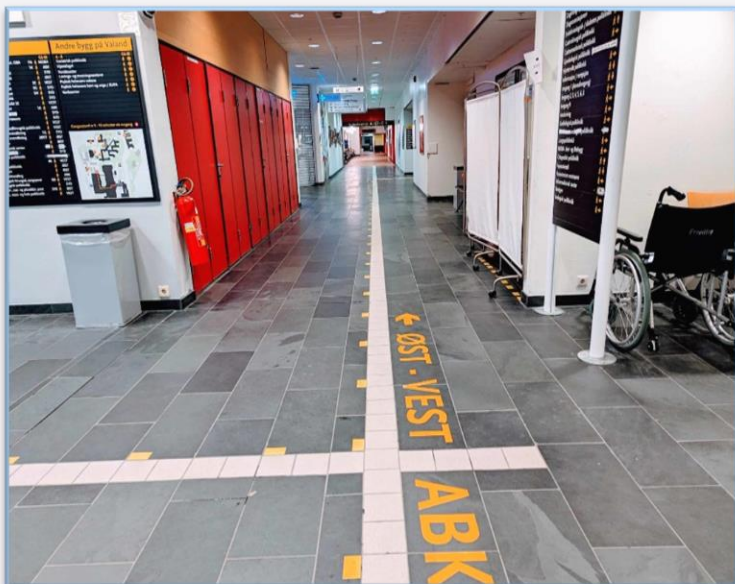
6. Please register upon arrival at the hospital. You can either register with the SMS you will receive on your smartphone, or on one of the automated Check-In facilities in the hospital.

You will receive an SMS with information about the payment after your appointment. You can either pay from home by using Vipps or automatically receive an invoice fee free invoice.

You can also register your arrival or pay after your appointment by using these automated facilities in the Information area.



7. Straight across from the Information desk there's a map of all the departments. There is also a map over the hospital building, and a smaller one depicting the adjacent buildings.



8. To arrive at Waiting zone A please continue straight ahead. You will pass the pharmacy on your left hand side.



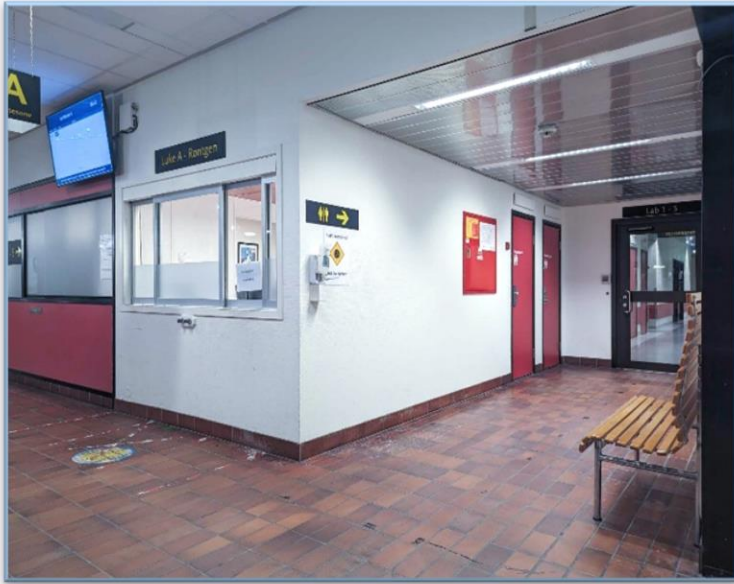
9. There are toilet facilities in Waiting zone A. There are seats along the wall with windows.

You can watch the screens on the wall to see when your appointment is due. You can also look for the reference number you received when you registered upon arrival.

Sometimes you may be summoned by name even if you registered upon arrival.

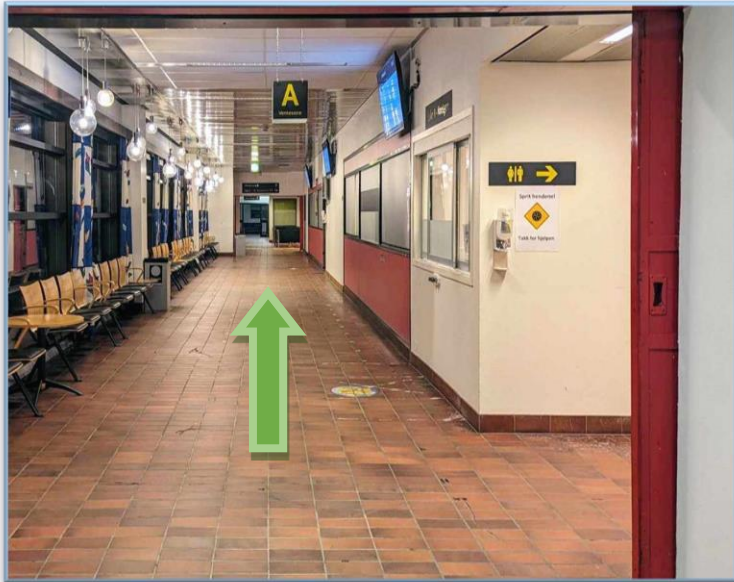
If you have a CT appointment, please continue directly to Waiting zone CT.

**Please be aware that your appointment may be delayed due to emergencies.**

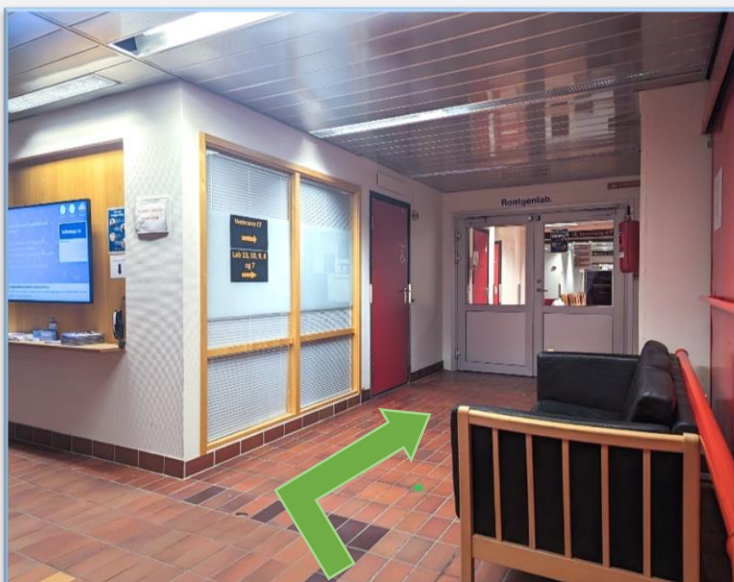


10. In Waiting zone A you will find Hatch A, which is manned from 7.30 am till 10.00 pm. If you are coming directly from your GP or the Emergency Room after 3.00 pm, please approach Hatch A to let them know you have arrived.

The glass door on your right leads to the Ultrasound Laboratories.

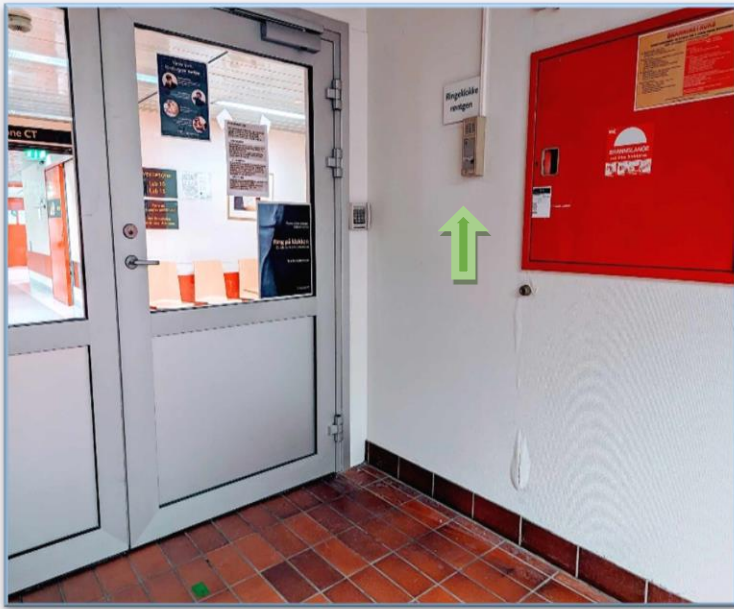


11. When Hatch A is closed, please continue down the corridor to the Waiting zone for Patient Travel to get in touch with the staff.



12. In this cross section please turn right and go through the double glass doors.

These will be open during the day.



13. Upon arrival at this door, please press the doorbell on the wall. A radiographer will open the doors and receive your referral.



14. You will find the Ultrasound laboratories and Intervention laboratories in this corridor. There are changing facilities for babies and two toilets available.

There are seats along the wall. You may be asked to wait here while we prepare for your appointment in the laboratory.

In the Waiting zone there will be both In and Outpatients. Because of this, you may experience some voice buzz. You may also hear alarms.



15. This is the shared Waiting zone for laboratories 13 and 10. X-rays of lungs and skeleton will be taken here.

You may be asked to wait a moment so we can prepare for your appointment.

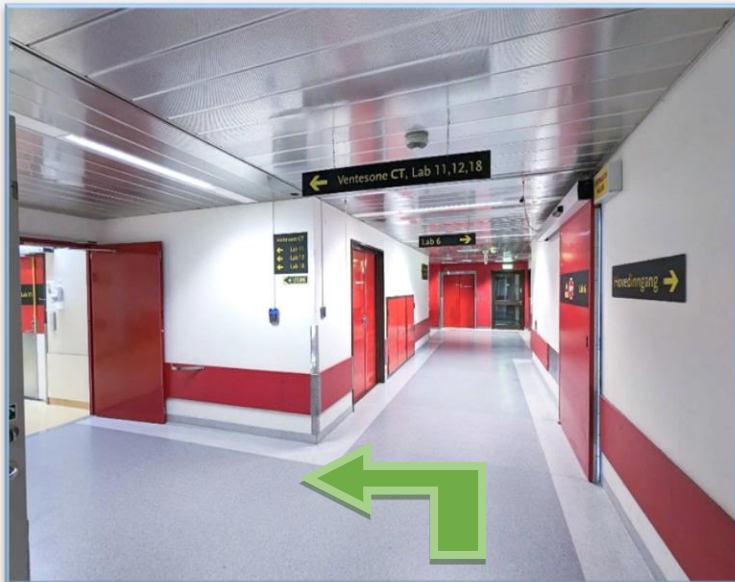
In the Waiting zone there will be both In and Outpatients. Because of this you may experience some voice buzz. You may also hear alarms.



16. Down this corridor there is a shared Waiting zone for laboratories 9, 8 and 7 furthest down. Lungs and skeleton will be X-rayed in laboratories 8 and 7, while laboratory 9 is a fluoroscopy laboratory.

To arrive at Waiting Zone CT please go through the grey door at the end of the corridor. This door is open during the day.

In the Waiting Zone there will be both In and Outpatients. Because of this, you may experience some voice buzz. You may also hear alarms.



17. To get to Waiting Zone CT please go through the grey door and turn left.



18. This is Waiting zone CT. This is a shared Waiting zone for CT laboratories 11, 12 and 18. There is toilet access straight across the hallway.

You may experience that In patients are transported in beds through the Waiting Zone and into the CT laboratory. You may also experience the sound of alarms.

The Radiographer will call you when it is your turn.



19. Some CT examinations are done with a contrast medium. Because of this you may have to go to the CT Preparation Room. The radiographer will ask you about your height and weight. If you are unsure of your height and weight, a stadiometer and scales are available.

The radiographer will inform you about the examination and will insert an IV Cannula (a thin plastic tube) into your arm or hand for you to be ready for the contrast medium when you enter the CT laboratory.

You will have to wait 20 minutes after the CT scan before you can go home.

The CT Preparation Room is next to the CT Waiting Zone.

## Laboratories



20. This is one of our X-ray laboratories. All our X-ray laboratories include a wash basin, and a shoehorn is also available.

To achieve the best possible X-rays, you may be asked to remove jewelry, watches, and some garments of clothing, if these interfere with the area that will be X-rayed.

To achieve the best possible X-rays, it is important that the body part to be photographed is in the correct position. The Radiographer will explain this and will position you correctly.

You may hear a buzzing sound and a beep from the X-ray machine as the X-ray is taken.



21. The X-ray machine can be positioned differently depending on what is to be X-rayed.

X-rays may be taken while you are standing upright. The X-ray machine can be positioned in this manner if you are to have your lungs or shoulder X-rayed.



22. X-rays may be taken while you are on your back or on your side. The X-ray machine may be positioned in this manner if your leg or your pelvis is to be X-rayed.



23. X-rays may be taken while you are seated. The X-ray machine may be positioned in this manner if your wrist or elbow is to be X-rayed.



24. This shows how the X-ray machine may look if we need to take specialist X-rays of your spine or legs.





25. A CT laboratory may look like this. The CT machine consists of a bench and a short tube that may remind you of a donut.

While the photos are taken, the bench you are lying on will move in and out a few times. The examination lasts between 5 to 15 minutes.

The CT machine is mostly quiet. You may hear some swishing or a low buzzing sound during the examination.



26. This is an Ultrasound laboratory. A radiologist performs the examinations in here. A radiographer or a medical assistant may assist the radiologist.

The lights will be dimmed down during the examination to make it easier to see the images on the screen.

The radiologist will move an ultrasound probe with the applied ultrasound gel over the area to be examined. The gel may feel a bit cold, and the radiologist may have to apply some pressure on the probe against your body to obtain good images.

You will get a towel to wipe off the ultrasound gel before you leave.

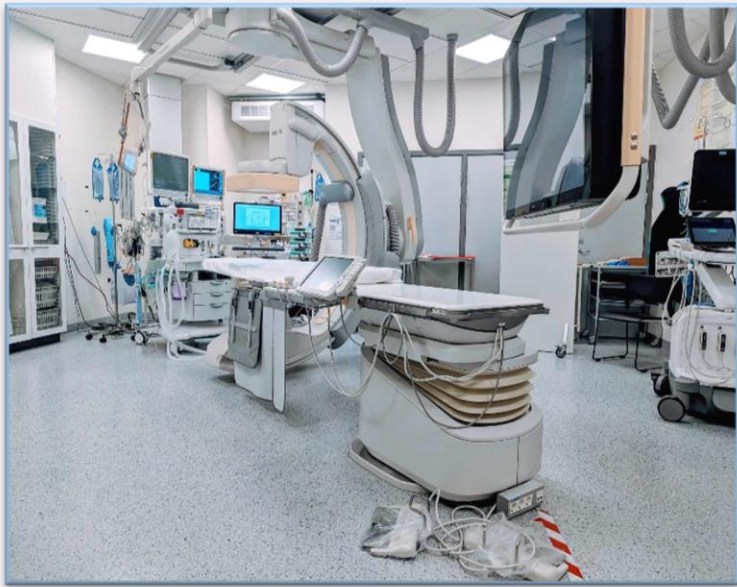
Both medical imaging and tissue samples may be taken in the ultrasound laboratory.

The ultrasound appliance makes no sound.



27. Some ultrasound examinations are done with a contrast medium. The radiographer will inform you about the procedure, before inserting an IV Cannula (a thin plastic tube) into your arm or hand.

The contrast medium goes through the IV Cannula during the examination. You must wait 20 minutes afterwards before going home.



28. This is a radiology interventional laboratory. This is where most of the examinations and treatments of various conditions related to blood vessels, kidneys and the urinary tract take place.

During the examination you will lie down on the bench while the X-ray machine is placed above you to take pictures. We are also able to use X-rays to “film”, while we examine and treat.

The X-ray machine may make a low frequency sound, and you may hear beeps while the photos are taken.

In this laboratory a radiologist with the assistance of 2 radiographers will perform the examination.



29. This is a fluoroscopy laboratory. Fluoroscopy is filming using X-rays. The most common examinations are the esophagus, intestines, blood vessels and the urinary tract.

A contrast medium is often used to see parts of the bodies that can't be seen on an X-ray image. The contrast medium can be followed as it moves in the area being examined. This way it is easier to spot if something is wrong.

You could be asked to drink the contrast medium, or it could be injected into your veins, intestines or urinary bladder.

Some examinations may take place while you are lying down on the bench, and others while you are standing up. Depending on what you are having examined, the appliance can be moved into many different positions.

The X-ray appliance may make a low frequency whirring sound, and you may hear beeps while photos are being taken.