Fluoroscopy Protocols

**Cystogram (Non-Voiding)-Post Prostatectomy**

**Fluoro Time Target Limit- 1.0**

### Scheduling and Prep
- Patients typically arrive with a Foley catheter in place.
- There are no prep instructions for this exam.

### Supplies:
- One bottle of Cystograffin or Cysto-Conray II contrast.
- Contrast extension tubing
- Safety glasses
- Two hemostats
- Gloves
- Absorbent pad

### Room Prep:
- Place an absorbent pad on table to go underneath the patient.
- Hang contrast from IV pole and spike with tubing.
- Flush air from tubing.

### Procedure:
- **Under fluoro;** do a scout image of the pelvis to include area below symphysis Pubis.
- Clamp the tubing on both sides of the connection between the catheter and drainage tubing.
- Disconnect the catheter from the drain tubing and connect contrast tubing to catheter. Take care to keep disconnected tubing sterile.
- Remove proximal clamp.
- Instill 250cc of contrast or until patient becomes uncomfortable. Do not attempt to fully fill bladder.

### Spot Images: (Include proximal urethra)
1. AP of the bladder - document amount of contrast used on this image.
2. Right oblique bladder
3. Left oblique bladder
4. Left lateral bladder
5. **Right kidney-Only if urinary reflux is seen**
6. **Left kidney-Only if urinary reflux is seen**

*Document and label any urinary reflux*

7. Unclamp tubing and allow contrast to drain out of the bladder, back into The bottle.

8. Reconnect the catheter to the drainage tubing connected to the collection bag.

*Ensure that the catheter is securely reconnected to collection bag and all clamps are Removed.*

9. Post drainage image- you may have to reconnect catheter to urinary Collection bag and ask the patient to stand up for a few seconds to Ensure complete drainage.

**For post prostatectomy patients, the purpose of this exam is To demonstrate whether or not they have a leak around the surgery site in the Proximal urethra so that the catheter can possibly be removed by their Physician.**

**These are the minimum images needed to demonstrate the proper anatomy for This exam. When deemed necessary, more images may be taken to Demonstrate pathology or for other reasons. Care should be taken to minimize Patient exposure.**

Reviewed and Revised March 1, 2018