



HOPE & HEAL



GROW & SHARE



LOVE & CARE



SUPPORT & ENDURE



RADIOLOGY



Our Team

The department is led by Dr Jaishree Naidoo, who is the first South African trained paediatric radiologist, supported by a team of radiologists, radiographers, ultra-sonographers, radiology nurses, receptionists, porters and other support staff.

This experienced team makes exemplary patient care their number-one priority. The team ensures that equipment, technology and procedures are tailored to meet the unique needs of our paediatric patients.



Our Radiology department is dedicated to advancing the field of radiology through state-of-the-art, patient-centred, team-based clinical care and exceptional service which together allow the translation of discovery into cutting edge patient care protocols. It features cutting-edge medical imaging equipment, which include eight X-Ray machines that will serve approximately 2 500 patients a year. Also available are a 3T MRI machine, a CT Scan, a Nuclear CT Scan, a Fluoroscopy machine, and ultrasound and X-Ray machines. The team is involved in the many aspects of patient care, improving the quality and safety of imaging services and also participating in research.

Contact Information

Radiology Department

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Information for children, parents and caregivers





Our Services

General Radiography (X-Ray)

Radiographers use X-Ray machines to take pictures of the inside of a child's body, like bones and lungs. These are quick and painless, and range from 10 minutes to one hour depending on the number of assessments required, how severe the illness is, and the age and co-operation of the child. Quality imaging at the lowest possible radiation dose is our primary focus, however, listen to the healthcare professional for any guidelines you need to be aware of.

MRI

Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) is a type of scan that uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves to take very detailed images of the inside of the body. Unlike X-Rays, it does not use radiation. An MRI scanner is a large doughnut-shaped tube that contains powerful magnets. This exam takes longer and children often require sedation or general anaesthetic in a MRI setting. Contrast (dye) is also used when necessary in MRI.

Theatre and Cath Lab (Angiography)

Heart procedures sometimes require catheterisation (a heart doctor inserts small plastic tubes into the veins and arteries to diagnose or treat a heart condition). The doctor needs these images to guide the tubes and wires (catheters) during the operation or treatment.

Here, also using a C-Arm X-Ray machine, angiography exams can also be performed. This is when doctors need to look at blood vessels and the blood flow within them. To help see clearly, a contrast (dye) is injected. In addition to imaging, an angiography can also allow doctors to perform complex procedures within the blood vessels.

CT Scans

A Computerised Tomography (CT) Scan is a large doughnut-shaped X-Ray machine that combines a series of images taken from different angles and uses computer processing to create three-dimensional (3D), cross-sectional images ("slices") of the bones, blood vessels and soft tissues inside the body. These images provide more detailed information than plain X-Rays do. Contrast (dye) is used to visualise blood vessels and other abnormal structures.

Mobile/Ward Radiography

Some X-Rays are done in the wards for Intensive Care Unit (ICU) or very sick patients. Only general X-Rays and sonar (also known as ultrasound) can be done in the ward. Sometimes, substances such as Iodine or Barium are used to provide greater detail for the imaging.

Ultrasound/Sonar

The ultrasound machine takes pictures of the inside of the child's body using soundwaves produced by the machine itself. Unlike the X-Ray, this does not use radiation. An ultrasound is highly recommended for children because no radiations (X-Rays) are used.

Fluoroscopy/Screening

This machine takes continuous X-Rays or pulses to see motion in certain areas of the body, like the digestive system or the urinary system. Contrast materials, like a dye, may be introduced to the body to better see these organs or systems.

What to expect

- When you arrive for your appointment, the team will verify your personal information, including your identity and medical aid details in some cases. (In special cases, parents/caregivers will also provide consent for their children.)
- This usually takes five to 15 minutes, although it may take longer to register if some information has changed, or if you have questions about the clinical information provided by your doctor.
- Thereafter you will wait for the radiographer or sonographer to take you to the exam room for imaging, which can take 20 minutes to one hour, depending on what examination is performed.
- The last step is to wait for the report from the radiologist to take you to your referring doctor which can take 20 to 30 minutes.

Our Radiology department strives to provide cutting-edge diagnostic imaging while ensuring the highest level of service to all our patients and their families. Every day, our team, which includes board-certified paediatric radiologists, radiographers and support staff, makes your comfort and convenience a priority.

If at any point you have any questions or concerns, please speak to the healthcare professionals and we will be sure to assist.