

English

If you need information in another way like easy read or a different language please let us know.

If you need an interpreter or assistance please let us know.

Lithuanian

Jeigu norėtumėte, kad informacija jums būtų pateikta kitu būdu, pavyzdžiui, supaprastinta forma ar kita kalba, prašome mums apie tai pranešti.

Jeigu jums reikia vertėjo ar kitos pagalbos, prašome mums apie tai pranešti.

Polish

Jeżeli chcieliby Państwo otrzymać te informacje w innej postaci, na przykład w wersji łatwej do czytania lub w innym języku, prosimy powiedzieć nam o tym.

Prosimy poinformować nas również, jeżeli potrzebowaliby Państwo usługi tłumaczenia ustnego lub innej pomocy.

Punjabi

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਇਹ ਜਾਣਕਾਰੀ ਕਿਸੇ ਹੋਰ ਰੂਪ ਵਿਚ, ਜਿਵੇਂ ਪੜ੍ਹਨ ਵਿਚ ਆਸਾਨ ਰੂਪ ਜਾਂ ਕਿਸੇ ਦੂਜੀ ਭਾਸ਼ਾ ਵਿਚ, ਚਾਹੀਦੀ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ।

ਜੇ ਤੁਹਾਨੂੰ ਦੁਭਾਸ਼ੀਏ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਸਹਾਇਤਾ ਦੀ ਲੋੜ ਹੈ ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ ਕਰਕੇ ਸਾਨੂੰ ਦੱਸੋ।

Romanian

Dacă aveți nevoie de informații în alt format, ca de exemplu caractere ușor de citit sau altă limbă, vă rugăm să ne informați.

Dacă aveți nevoie de un interpret sau de asistență, vă rugăm să ne informați.

Traditional Chinese

如果您需要以其他方式了解信息，如易读或其他语种，请告诉我们。

如果您需要口译人员或帮助，请告诉我们。

Designed & Produced by the Department of Clinical Illustration,
New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton, WV10 0QP Tel: 01902 695377.

Extravasation

Radiology

The prevention of infection is a major priority in all healthcare and everyone has a part to play.

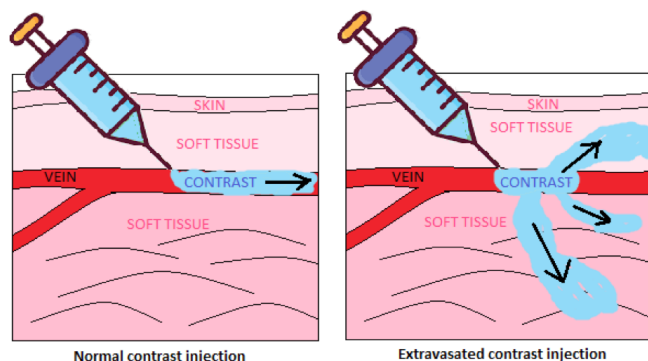
- Wash your hands with soap and warm water and dry thoroughly. Use hand gel, if provided, in care facilities.
- If you have symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting stay at home and do not visit relatives that are vulnerable in hospital or in residential care. You will spread the illness.
- Keep the environment clean and safe. Let's work together to keep it that way. Prevention is better than cure.

Introduction

This leaflet will provide you with the details of what happens if extravasation occurs.

What is extravasation?

As part of your Computed Tomography (CT) or Magnetic Resonance (MR) scan, we were required to give you an injection of contrast media (X-ray dye) into one of your veins. Occasionally during this injection, some of the contrast can extravasate (leak) out of the veins and into the surrounding tissues. When this happens you may feel a stinging sensation in the area where the contrast has leaked, and you may experience some bruising and swelling around this area too.



What will happen if there is an extravasation?

Any stinging or swelling usually wears off quite quickly, but you may still feel some discomfort for a few days following the injection as your body naturally breaks down and absorbs the contrast in the tissues (this is **normal**). Remember that bruising can get worse before it gets better.

The radiographers will have removed as much of the leaked contrast from under the skin as possible, applying a cold compress where necessary and keeping the area elevated where possible. They will have either continued with the scan, or re booked your appointment for another day. Sometimes a doctor will come to examine you before you leave the department to advise you if any further treatment is necessary – but this will depend on how much contrast has leaked and what symptoms you are showing (if any).

In most cases an extravasation is a minor injury and does not require any further treatment, however in rare cases the injury is more serious and will require medical attention of a doctor or nurse.

What can I do at home?

Over the next few days you should:

- Keep hydrated, drink plenty of fluids
- Massage the area where the contrast has extravasated
- Keep the injection site elevated (when possible) until the swelling goes down – for example sleep with your arm raised up on two cushions / pillows at night
- Apply a cold compress (wrapped in a towel, never directly onto the skin) for no longer than 20 minutes at a time, 2-4 times a day until the swelling goes down
- Take your usual painkillers if you feel any pain around the area

When do I seek medical attention?

Over the next few days if you experience any of the following symptoms, seek advice from your GP, or alternatively your local walk-in centre (only attend the Emergency Department in the case of life-threatening emergencies):

- Blistering or ulceration at the site of the injection
- Any redness or significant change in skin colour over the injection site (not including bruising)
- Swelling or hardness of the skin at the injection site which has increased or has not improved after three days
- An increase or decrease in temperature of the skin compared with the normal temperature of your skin elsewhere
- Pins and needles or numbness in the arm or hand
- The pain is not controlled by your usual painkillers

Take this document with you when visiting your GP or walk-in centre for advice.

Please note: This advice sheet has been produced to provide you with information about the extravasation of contrast media. It is not meant to replace discussion between you and your doctor. If you require further explanation or have any other concerns, please discuss this with the relevant person who has been caring for you.

| Contrast details (Include lot no/expiry date) | Site of extravasation | Estimated quantity extravasated | Date of injection | Time of injection |
|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | | | | |