



Northcoast Nuclear Medicine

Established 1994 – Privately owned

All Appointments **5478 2037**
Fax 5444 7816

DR. A.E. SOUTHEE MBBS(Hons), MRCP(UK), FRACP, AANMS
DR. S.C. DAVIDSON MBBS(Hons), FRACP, AANMS

Consultant
Physicians in
Nuclear Medicine

Patient Name

Patient Address

.....
D.O.B.

Examination Required

Please bring previous scans and x-rays to your appointment.

GENERAL NUCLEAR MEDICINE (specify)

MYOCARDIAL PERFUSION

Exercise

Dipyridamole

Dobutamine

NUCLEAR MEDICINE THERAPY

APPOINTMENT DETAILS

Time:

Buderim

Nambour

Date:

Caloundra

Noosaville

Clinical Details

.....
REFERRING CLINICIAN:

Address/Provider No:

.....
SIGNATURE: **Date:**

FILMS: Return with Patient

Courier/Deliver

Email (Meridian)

COPY OF REPORT: **URGENT REPORT:** Ph/Fax No.

Northcoast Nuclear Medicine

SITE LOCATION

ALL APPOINTMENTS: Phone 5478 2037 Fax 5444 7816

Buderim QDI X-ray Rooms Shop 5, 12 King Street BUDERIM 4556	CT, U/S, General X-Ray and BMD also at this site (via QDI)
Nambour General Hospital Ground Floor Block 2A Hospital Road, NAMBOUR 4560	Private patient referrals accepted at this site for all nuclear medicine procedures.
Caloundra QDI X-ray rooms 18 Mayes Avenue CALOUNDRA 4551	CT, U/S, MRI, General X-Ray, OPG, BMD and Fluoroscopy also at this site (via QDI)
Noosaville QDI X-ray Rooms Noosa Private Hospital 111 Goodchap Street, NOOSAVILLE 4566	CT, U/S, General X-Ray, OPG and Fluoroscopy also at this site (via QDI)
All of our clinics now utilise world's best practice hybrid SPECT/low dose CT systems (for anatomical localisation and attenuation correction)	

All correspondence: PO Box 5822, Maroochydore BC Qld 4558
Phone 5478 2037 Fax 5444 7816 Email manager@ncnm.com.au

We also have our associated sites in Bundaberg and Hervey Bay:

Mater Private Hospital

X-ray rooms
Hope Street, BUNDABERG 4670
Phone 4151 6880 Fax 4153 1323

Wide Bay Nuclear Medicine

46-48 Main Street
PIALBA 4655
Phone 4124 3580 Fax 4128 1870

Patient Preparation

- Bone Scan - well hydrated. Images performed 2-3 hours after injection and take up to 1 hour.
- Myocardial perfusion scan (thallium, sestamibi)- fast for 3 hours after a light breakfast, then have clear fluids sparingly. No tea or coffee for 24 hours. Omit betablockers for at least 24 hours. More detailed written information is provided on making an appointment.
- Biliary Scans (HIDA, HIDA/CCK) fast for 4 hours.
- Gastric emptying - fast 8 hours.
- Renal Scans - well hydrated. If renal artery stenosis is being assessed ACE inhibitors need to be reviewed.
- Most other procedures have no special preparation.

NORTHCOAST NUCLEAR MEDICINE

All of our clinics utilise hybrid SPECT/low dose CT systems. This technique is used for anatomical localisation and attenuation correction (eg for cardiac perfusion studies). It has proven useful in benign and malignant conditions affecting the skeleton (particularly in the spine and pelvis), and soft tissue tumours and infection.

DIAGNOSTIC NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Bone Scan	Bone metastases, osteomyelitis, stress fractures, bone tumours, arthritis, loose prosthesis, osteonecrosis, RSD and tumour staging.
Thyroid Scan	Thyroid nodules, goitre, all causes of hyperthyroidism, thyroiditis.
Parathyroid Scan	Localisation of parathyroid adenoma using myocardial perfusion isotopes.
Myocardial Perfusion (thallium/sestamibi)	Assessment of myocardial ischaemia and viability. For patients unable to exercise dipyridamole or dobutamine (for asthmatics) are used.
Lung Scan	Ventilation and perfusion-pulmonary emboli. More sensitive and far less radiation than helical CTPA. Regional quantification. Right to left shunts.
Renal Scan (DTPA) (+/-captopril or frusemide)	Differential renal function, renovascular hypertension, ureteric obstruction MAG3 is substituted in children. GFR quantification if requested.
Renal Scan (DMSA)	Renal scarring and acute pyelonephritis (more sensitive than ultrasound). Differential function (particularly if one kidney is small or ectopic).
Gallium Scan	Lymphoma staging and response to treatment. PUO. Sarcoidosis. Chronic infections, eg osteomyelitis and infected joint prosthesis.
White Cell Scan (Tc)	Localisation of acute or subacute infection. Assessment of activity of inflammatory bowel disease.
Colloid Liver Scan	Diffuse or chronic liver disease. Assessment of liver nodules (FNH)
Labelled Red Cell Scan	Haemangioma of the liver. Gastrointestinal haemorrhage.
Biliary Scan (HIDA)	Acute cholecystitis. Biliary obstruction or dysfunction. CCK used for chronic cholecystitis or sphincter of Oddi dysfunction.
Lymphoscintigraphy	Sentinel node localisation in breast cancer and melanoma. Assessment of lymphoedema and lymphatic drainage.
Cerebral perfusion (Ceretek or ECD)	Dementias and cognitive impairment and cerebrovascular disease.
Gastric Emptying	Quantitative assessment of solid gastric emptying using a labelled egg sandwich. Half clearance time and % retained at 3 hours are calculated.
Colonic Transit	Small and large bowel clearance using sequential images over 5 days.
Lacrimal Scan	Functional nasolacrimal duct obstruction.

NUCLEAR MEDICINE THERAPY

Radioactive iodine (I-131)	Treatment of hyperthyroidism.
Samarium-153, Strontium-90	Palliative treatment of painful osteoblastic bone metastases. (Can only be prescribed by a specialist)
Phosphorus-32	Polycythaemia rubra vera and essential thrombocythaemia (Can only be prescribed by a specialist)