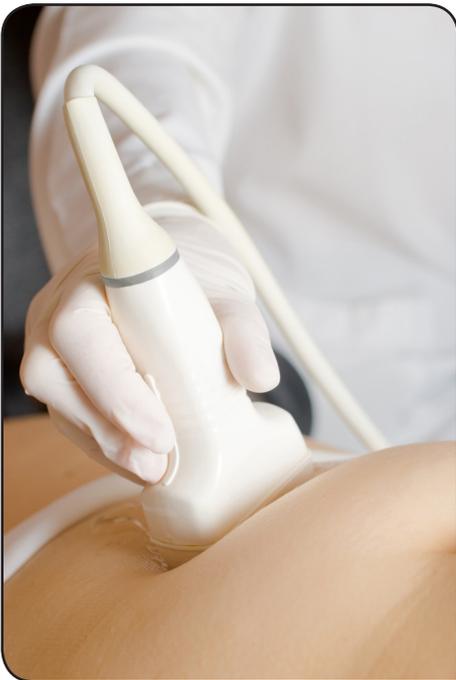




OB Ultrasound

Patient Information



What is an OB Ultrasound:

Ultrasound uses sound waves that bounce off of a body part to make a picture. An OB ultrasound (or sonogram) is used to look at organs in the pelvis such as:

- Bladder
- Cervix
- Ovaries
- Uterus

Because radiation is not used, it is very useful in pregnancy check-ups.

Why is an OB Ultrasound Done:

An OB ultrasound may be used for gynecological reasons, or to look at a pregnancy.

Gynecological Reasons:

- To find problems such as ovarian cysts, fibroids (tumors in the uterus), lesions (organ damage), etc.
- To find what is causing a pelvic mass, such as an ectopic pregnancy (pregnancy that starts in the fallopian tubes).
- To help with other gynecologic exams, such as sonohysterography.
- To look at the pelvic organs.
- To see how the ovaries react to fertility medicines during infertility treatments.
- To find gynecologic cancer.

**Directions:**

Waverly Health Center is at 312 Ninth Street, SW in Waverly. Please go through the green entrance and check in at the registration desk. When you have finished your check in, you will be taken to the radiology waiting area.

Obstetric-Pregnancy Reasons:

- Check for more than one baby.
- Check for problems with the placenta, uterus, amniotic fluid or other parts of the pelvis
- Check the baby's body and how it is growing
- Find out the baby's age, growth and position
- To make sure a pregnancy is normal

Getting Ready for the Exam:

You will be asked to drink at least 32 to 40 ounces of liquid before your exam. Do not urinate during the hour before your exam. While it may be uncomfortable to have a full bladder, it lets the technologist (the person doing your exam) to better see the pelvic organs.

What You Can Expect During the Exam:

You will lie on the exam table next to the scanner, which will look like a TV screen. The technologist will put a gel onto your abdomen and check to see that your bladder is full. During your ultrasound, a hand-held device called a transducer is put on your lower abdomen (stomach) and moved over the area of interest, taking pictures of all the organs needed for your exam.

Risks:

There is a slight risk of infection from a transvaginal ultrasound, but the risk infection is much smaller than the benefits of the exam.

Report:

Results from the exam will not be ready right away. A radiologist will look at your pictures and report back to your health care provider in 24 to 48 hours, Monday through Friday. Your health care provider will give you the results.