

# Fluoroscopy

Fluoroscopy is a diagnostic and interventional radiological method ([https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Interven%C4%8Dn%C3%AD\\_radiologie](https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Interven%C4%8Dn%C3%AD_radiologie)) that uses a dynamic RTG image display (e.g. to display esophageal peristalsis, stomach, intestines, observation of breathing movements or heartbeat). To reduce the radiation load, a pulse mode is used, when the image is created, for example, **4 times" per second (not continuously) and low values of mAs** with automatic control of the kerm příkonu (<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/P%C5%99%C3%ADkon>)control.

## Examination Types

**Monocontrast** - Using only positive contrast material (this method is mainly used in children).

**Double-contrast** - Use of positive and negative contrast material.

For women of childbearing age, the effort is to follow the so-called 10-day rule. The examination is performed during the first 10 days of the menstrual cycle, when higher doses of radiation are applied to the abdominal area.

## Types of contrast agents

**Negative** - air (irrigography), methylcellulose (enteroclysis).

**Positive** - barium suspension, iodine contrast agents.

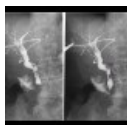
## Fluoroscopy methods

The fluoroscopy methods include:

- **X-ray examination of the digestive tract:** X-ray of the esophagus, videofluoroscopy, X-ray of the stomach, X-ray passage, enteroclysis, irigography, defecography, introduction of stents (<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ste%20nt>) under RTG control.
- **Examination and intervention of the urinary tract:** ureterocystography, introduction of pig-tail catheter (<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kat%C3%A9tr>).
- **Fistulography:** injection of the mouth of the fistula or drain (<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr%C3%A9n>) contrast agent.
- **Skiascopy of the diaphragm:** diagnostics paresis (<https://www.wikiskripta.eu/w/Obrna>) diaphragm.
- **Skiascopy of the lungs:** differentiating a nodule in the lung parenchyma from extraparenchymal lesions or summations.
- **Cholangiography:** intraoperative, T-drain (<https://cs.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dr%C3%A9n>), PTC (percutaneous transhepatic cholangiography), ERCP.



RTG jícnu: tumorózní stenóza (<http://atlas.mudr.org/Case-images-Tumorous-stenosis-of-oesophagus-1030>)



Cholangiografie T-drénem: choledocholithiáza (<http://atlas.mudr.org/Case-images-Cholangiography-T-drain-choledocholithiasis-691>)

## Links

- Radiodiagnostika Portal

## Resources

- Principle of skiagraphy, fluoroscopy, CT and angiography (Lucie Dohnalová, MD, Brno University Hospital) ([http://is.muni.cz/el/1451/jaro2012/bp1193/32522183/Princip\\_skiagrafie\\_\\_skiaskopie\\_\\_CT\\_a\\_angiografie.pdf%7C](http://is.muni.cz/el/1451/jaro2012/bp1193/32522183/Princip_skiagrafie__skiaskopie__CT_a_angiografie.pdf%7C))

## Related Articles

- Diagnostic imaging methods in the examination of the digestive tract
- Diagnostic imaging methods in the examination of the gallbladder and bile ducts
- Radiodiagnostic examination of the urinary tract

- X-ray (physics)

## External links

- Images at atlas.mudr.org (<http://atlas.mudr.org/Imaging-images-by-modality-RF-Fluoroscopy-17>)
- ŠPRINDRICH, Jan. *Rtg dynamické metody a kontrastní látky* [online]. Multimedia support for the teaching of clinical and health disciplines :: Portal of the 3rd Faculty of Medicine of the UK, ©6/3/2011. [cit. 2011-12-22]. <<http://portal.lf3.cuni.cz/clanky.php?aid=85>>.]
- Skiaskopia (Slovak Wikipedia) (<https://sk.wikipedia.org/wiki/Skiaskopia%7C>)
- The principle of skiagraphy, fluoroscopy, CT and angiography (Lucie Dohnalová, MD, Brno University Hospital) - Page 22 ([https://is.muni.cz/el/1451/jaro2012/bp1193/32522183/Princip\\_skiagrafie\\_\\_skiaskopie\\_\\_CT\\_a\\_angiografie.pdf%7C](https://is.muni.cz/el/1451/jaro2012/bp1193/32522183/Princip_skiagrafie__skiaskopie__CT_a_angiografie.pdf%7C))