RADIOLOGY IMAGING CENTER

Chaophya Hospital

- General and special X-ray: Using Computed Radiography for general examination for any specific parts of the body.
- Bone Densitometry: For early detection of osteoporosis (a risk for bone fracture) and osteopenia (low bone density) especially for patients over 50 years (female) and over 60 years (male).
- CT-Scan: Computed Tomography (CT) Scan uses X-rays to make detailed pictures in thin slices of body organs, such as the liver, pancreas, intestines, kidneys, bladder, adrenal glands, lungs, and heart as well as blood vessels, bones, and the spinal cord. 3-D computer reconstructed imaged can be obtained.
- CT-Angiography (CTA): Use for early detection of arterial blockage. Uses high resolution x-ray scanning technology with intravenous contrast agent to see a detailed view of the body's arteries that supply blood throughout the body.
- Coronary Artery Calcium Score: Test using computerized tomography (CT) to detect calcium deposits in the walls of the arteries of the heart (coronary arteries) for early diagnosis in asymptomatic patient.
- Digital Mammography with MammoPad: For screening and early detection of breast tumor or mass.
- Doppler Ultrasound: To check blood flow of examined blood vessels and to detect whether there is any occlusion or stasis of the blood vessels.
- MRI 3.0 Tesla (Magnetic Resonance Imaging): For investigation of any parts of the human bodying strong magnetic field and radiofrequency spectrum waves to generate images in the area of interest without x-ray exposure.
- MRA (Magnetic Resonance Angiography): To delineate the detailed view of the body's arteries that supplies blood throughout the body. Intravenous contrast agent is not always needed for this test.
- MRS (Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy): For detection of earliest stage of brain, breast, prostate and liver tumor by analyzing tissue chemical composition.
- Real Time biplane ultrasound of prostate facilitates safe, accurate guided needle biopsy.
- Stereotactic breast biopsy