



**Queensland
Government**

PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET ONLY

NO DOCUMENTED CONSENT REQUIRED

Unless patient is renal impaired

1. What is a Conduitogram?

A Conduitogram is an x-ray procedure of your urinary conduit (a link that connects your kidneys and ureters to your urinary stoma). This is done to look at the function of your conduit and your kidneys.

Contrast (once called x-ray dye) is put into your stoma through a catheter.

Contrast allows your organs to be seen more clearly on the x-ray pictures.

2. Will there be any discomfort, is any anaesthetic needed?

This procedure is usually not painful but can cause some irritation at the stoma site. No anaesthetic is required for this procedure.

3. Preparation for the procedure

The medical imaging department will give you instructions on how to prepare for your procedure.

- Please tell the staff if you are or suspect you might be pregnant.
- Please bring a spare stoma bag and equipment. This will be used to redress your stoma after the procedure.

4. During the procedure

A plain x-ray picture is taken of your abdomen.

Your conduit bag will be removed and your stoma will be cleansed.

A catheter will be inserted into your urinary stoma.

A small balloon at the end of the catheter is inflated to seal the opening of your stoma during the procedure.

Contrast will then be inserted into the catheter filling your conduit and urinary system.

You may be asked to move in different positions while x-ray pictures are taken.

At the end of the procedure, the balloon is deflated and the catheter is removed.

Your stoma will be redressed.

5. What are the risks of this specific procedure?

The risks and complications with this procedure can include but are not limited to the following.

Common risks and complications include:

- Minor pain, bruising and/or bleeding at the insertion site from the catheter. This should resolve of its own accord.

Less common risks and complications include:

- Infection, requiring antibiotics and further treatment.
- Allergic reaction to the Contrast. This could result in a rash, hives, itching, nausea, fainting or

shortness of breath. Medication may be given to relieve this.

- The procedure may not be possible due to medical and/or technical reasons.

Rare risks and complications include:

- An increased lifetime cancer risk due to the exposure to x-rays.
- Bleeding from the stoma.
- Death as a result of this procedure is *very* rare.

6. What are the safety issues when you leave the hospital?

Go to your nearest Emergency Department or GP if you become unwell or have;

- redness or swelling around stoma
- fever.

Notes to talk to my doctor/ health practitioner about:
