



**Queensland
Government**

PATIENT INFORMATION SHEET ONLY

NO DOCUMENTED CONSENT REQUIRED

Unless patient is renal impaired

1. What is a Sialogram?

A Sialogram is an x-ray procedure that looks at the salivary ducts and glands.

Contrast (once called x-ray dye) is injected into your salivary glands which allow them to be seen more clearly on the x-ray pictures.

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

You may feel mild discomfort when the tube is inserted into the salivary duct. 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.

4. During the procedure

Plain x-ray pictures are taken before a tube is inserted into the salivary duct.

If required, you will be given a sour tasting liquid, such as lemon juice; this will open your salivary ducts.

With your mouth open, the salivary duct is located and the tube is inserted.

Contrast is injected into the salivary glands through the tube.

The tube is removed and x-ray pictures are taken.

The Contrast will drain from the salivary duct into your mouth. This can be swallowed or spat out.

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 infection from the tube insertion. This may require treatment with antibiotics.

Less common risks and complications include:

- 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:

- Perforation of salivary duct. This may require surgery and/or antibiotics.
- An increased lifetime cancer risk due to the exposure to x-rays.
- 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.

Notes to talk to my doctor/ health practitioner about:

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