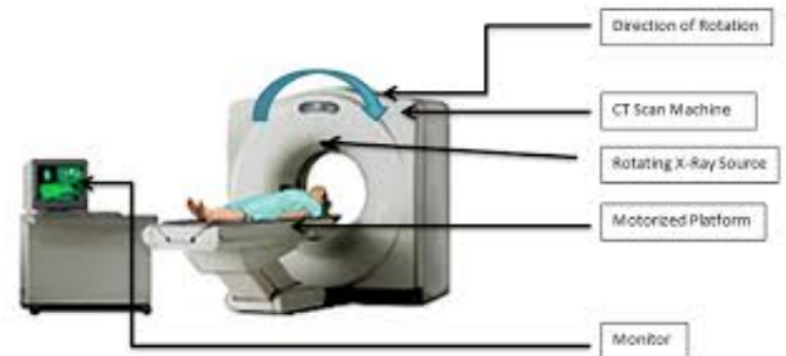


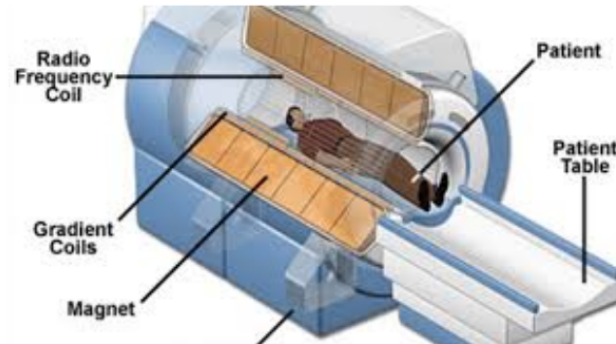
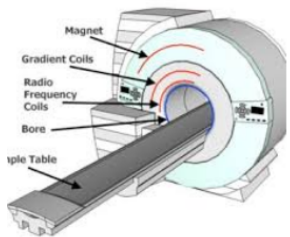
CT Scan

- One way that doctors can take really detailed pictures of your insides so that they can help you
- The CT scanner is a big machine that has several moving parts and a big tunnel in the center. You lay down on the table like you are going to bed, and it moves through the tunnel where the machine takes pictures of your body.
- Used to look at organs, tissues, and muscles, including your brain
- The doctor is looking for internal issues, like bone and joint problems, or masses that aren't supposed to be there
- The doctors see detailed 3D pictures of bones, organs, and other tissues when they view a CT scan



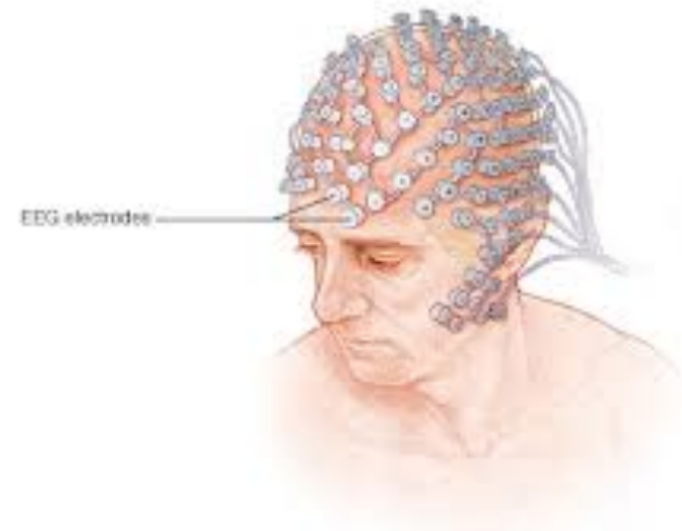
MRI

- Stands for Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- Can detect nerve injuries, tumors, brain injuries, stroke, or even the cause of a headache
- There is no radiation involved in an MRI since it uses radio waves and magnetic fields to scan the body
- The doctors are looking for masses that could be cancer
- The doctors can see detailed images of the inside of the body, including differences between healthy and diseased tissue



EEG

- a test used to find problems related to electrical activity of the brain.
- tracks and records brain wave patterns
- Small metal discs with thin wires (electrodes) are placed on the scalp, and then send signals to a computer to record the results. Normal electrical activity in the brain makes a recognizable pattern
- doctors can look for abnormal patterns that indicate seizures and other problems
- the EEG looks at all of the electrical signals in your brain from different angles in order to build one big picture of all the the activity in your brain. It's like a movie that lets you see different events, as well as localize where any abnormal activity may be coming from



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Intracranial EEG

- the surgeon places electrodes inside the skull to record electrical activity from the brain
- Intracranial monitoring may be used to clarify a surgery plan when scalp electroencephalogram (EEG) findings are inconclusive or if different studies show conflicting results
- help “map” the brain, identifying areas that govern the brain’s essential functions
- Neurosurgeons use these data in planning a patient’s epilepsy surgery
- Doctors are looking for irregularities in the brain’s electrical signals
- the portable pack that consolidates the electrode wires connects by a long cord to recording equipment that tracks your brain’s electrical signals as you move about, and this is what the doctor’s see

