

Cardiac MRI Scan

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A cardiac magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scan will take still and moving pictures of your heart. These images will show the function and structure of your heart.

You may need to have an intravenous (IV) contrast injection. The contrast will help certain areas in your body be seen better on the image.

The scan takes about 45 to 90 minutes. Plan to be at the hospital for 2 hours.

What To Tell Your Health Care Provider and Technologist

MRI is a safe exam but there are certain things that could interfere with it. Before your scheduled MRI, tell your health care provider and technologist if you:

- are pregnant or think you may be pregnant
- are afraid of closed-in spaces (claustrophobia). You may receive a special medicine to help you relax before your scan. **If you do receive medicine, you will not be able to drive after your scan. Please arrange to have someone drive you home.**

Important: Tell your health care provider and technologist if you have:

- a brain aneurysm clip
- a Cochlear™ implant, implanted hearing aid or hearing aid
- an implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD)

- a pacemaker
- an electronic or magnetic device or implant
- an insulin pump, glucose monitor or both
 - If you wear a continuous glucose monitor, it needs to be removed for the MRI exam. The machine could damage the monitor, causing your glucose readings to be wrong. Consider scheduling your test on a day that you are to remove and replace the monitor.
- an infusion pump or implanted drug infusion device
- an artificial joint or implant
- an artificial or prosthetic limb
- any metal object inside or outside of your body, or have ever gotten metal in your eyes
- a tattoo (new or recently updated)
- any other implanted device or foreign object in your body.

Any metallic object or substance could affect the quality of the images. It could also cause discomfort or injury when you are in the scanner.

An MRI can't happen until your health care provider and the MRI staff confirm you are safe for the MRI.

(over)

Before the Scan

- Do not eat or drink anything 3 hours before your scan.
- Take your regular medicines with a small sip of water the morning of your scan, unless you receive other directions.
- You will change into a hospital gown and pants.
- You will need to remove:
 - body piercings, jewelry and watches
 - hairpins or barrettes
 - dentures
 - glasses
 - hearing aids
 - anything else that could be attracted to the magnet.
- You will be asked to fill out a safety checklist and answer questions about your medical history.
- A technologist will tell you what to expect and will start an (intravenous) IV line in your hand or arm.

During the Scan

- The technologist will position you on a special table.
- The technologist will talk with you about when you will be able to hear and talk with them during the scan.
- The technologist will place the following on you:
 - electrocardiogram (EKG) patches and a receiver coil on your chest
 - earplugs or headphones.

- The table will slide into the scanner.
- The inside of the scanner is lighted and allows air to pass through for your comfort.
- Both ends of the scanner are open.
- You will need to relax and lie still during the scan. This will help the scanner take clear images. Any movement could cause blurry images.
- The scanner makes a fast thumping noise while it is taking images. This is normal.
- You will be asked to hold your breath.
- When the thumping noise stops, you need to continue to lie still.
- If you need a contrast injection:
 - The technologist will tell you when it is being injected.
 - You may feel a cool sensation up your arm and have a funny taste in your mouth. This is normal.

After the Scan

- The table will slide out of the scanner.
- If you received a contrast injection, the IV catheter will be removed.
- You will change your clothes.
- Return to your normal activities, diet and medicines. Follow any instructions your technologist gives you.

Follow-up Results

- A cardiologist or radiologist will look at and interpret your scan.
- Your health care provider will receive the exam results. They will contact you with the results.