What is a labelled white cell scan?
This scan is designed to indicate areas of inflammation in the bowel (commonly Crohn’s disease). It is also used to localise areas of infection.

Patient preparation
No preparation is required.

What will happen during the examination?
The test requires a sample of your white blood cells to be “labelled” with a radioactive tracer. A small cannula is inserted into a vein in your arm. A sample of your blood is collected and sent to a special laboratory where the white cells are separated and mixed with a radioactive tracer. This “labelled” sample is then reinjected into your arm via the cannula.

One hour after the injection you will be positioned on the scanning bed with the gamma camera over and underneath you while a 30 minute sequence of images is taken. Another sequence of images will be taken three—four hours later.

During these breaks you are free to leave the department, eat and drink, without restriction.

Once the images are complete, a radiologist will advise whether further investigations are required.

Are there any risks?
This examination has no associated side effects.

Pregnant, breast feeding patients and carers of infants
This examination is not suitable for pregnant women.
Breast feeding mothers may undergo the procedure, but will need to cease breast feeding for 12 hours after the scan. Breast milk should be expressed and discarded during this period. Breast feeding may resume after the 12 hours.

For some examinations it may be required to avoid prolonged close contact with infants and young children. If you have any queries regarding this please speak with our technical staff on the day of your appointment.

After the examination
A nuclear medicine specialist will review and report on your imaging. This can take up to 90 minutes. For your convenience we can generally deliver the images and report to your doctor by the next working day.
Alternatively your doctor may request that you wait or return later to collect the imaging and report.