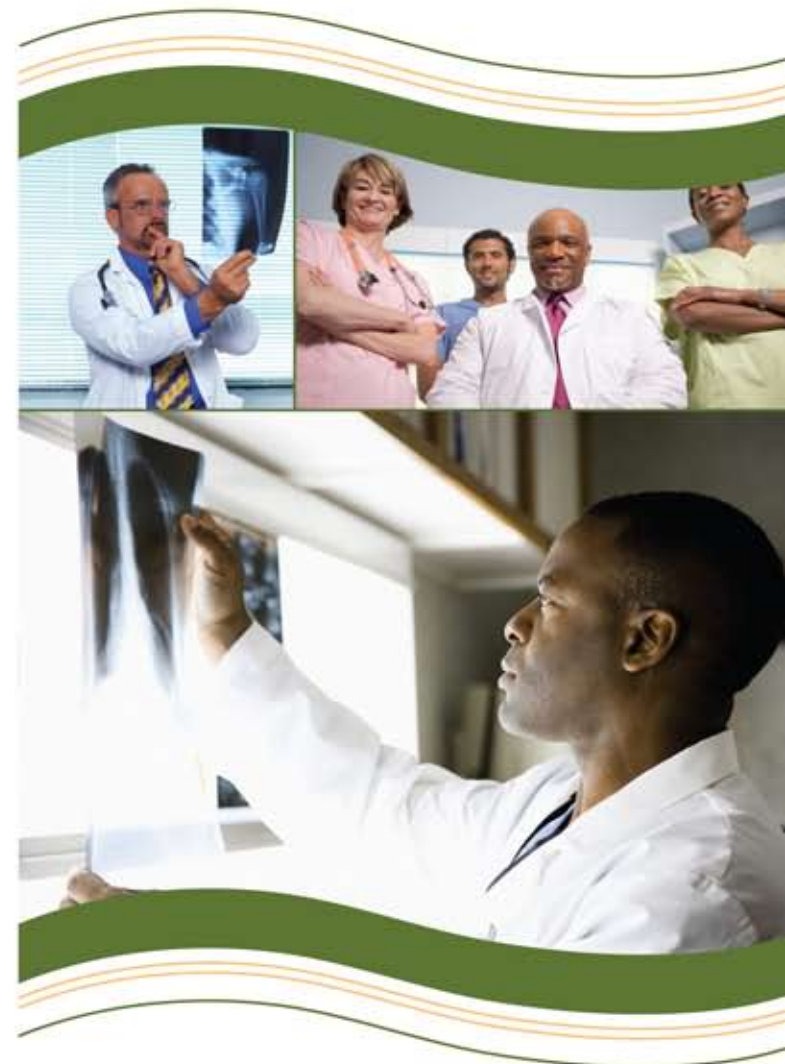




For more information or to make an appointment, please call 305-835-4720.

Medical Imaging Center
651 East 25th Street
Hialeah, FL 33013

HIALEAH
Hospital



For a physician referral
24 hours a day/7 days a week
call 1-800-470-7422

Se habla español.

HIALEAH
Hospital

651 East 25th St.
Hialeah, FL 33013
305-693-6100

www.hialeahhosp.com

A Critical Diagnosis
MEDICAL IMAGING CENTER



Correct diagnosis of a medical condition or disease is one of the most vital factors in medical care. The Medical Imaging Center at Hialeah Hospital offers comprehensive outpatient diagnostic services from digital mammography to MRI to X-rays.

THE STAFF

The staff of the Medical Imaging Center is made up of a team of experienced specialists, including Radiologists, an Interventionalist, technicians and trained medical personnel.

Our imaging services are accredited by the American College of Radiology (ACR).

TECHNOLOGY WORKING FOR YOU

Our Medical Imaging Center uses the latest technology to diagnose medical conditions, as well as store and distribute images.

PACS (Picture Archiving and Communication System), a computer network that allows for the storage, retrieval and distribution of digital images. The images can be viewed by the Radiologist anywhere in the hospital or sent via the Internet to another location. PACS supports images from CT MRI, X-ray, ultrasound, mammogram and more.

IMAGING SERVICES:

Mammography – Mammography remains one of the most effective ways to detect early breast cancer. The Medical Imaging Center performs screening, diagnostic and digital mammography.

Bone Density – A bone density test measures the amount of mineral in the bone. The test typically takes about 10-20 minutes and involves lying on a table while a low density X-ray beam scans the spine, hip or both.

Ultrasound – Ultrasound obtains images from inside the body using high frequency sound waves that are recorded and displayed as a real-time visual image. Ultrasound can be used to study the abdomen (including fetal examinations), pelvis, neck, heart, breast, prostate, and testicle.

MRI – An MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) uses a magnetic field to produce incredibly detailed images of the inside of the body. MRI can be used to scan any part of the body, including the lower body, spinal column, internal organs, brain, and joints.

CT Scan – A CT scan is an X-Ray technique that takes multiple pictures – or slices – of tissue structure that are then interpreted by a special computer. CT can perform a whole body scan or it can focus on one particular area. Areas of study include the colon, lower extremities, heart, brain, renal system, abdomen/pelvis, spine, neck/brain, uterus, chest and more.



Nuclear Medicine – Nuclear medicine uses very small amounts of radioactive materials or radiopharmaceuticals to detect and treat disease. Technology includes SPECT, cardiovascular imaging and bone scanning. It can be used to detect tumors, aneurysms, blood flow, and blood cell disorders.

X-Ray – X-rays are used to detect lesions and breaks in bones. X-rays are also used to image the chest to detect lung cancer and identify disease such as pneumonia and pulmonary oedema. Abdominal film can detect ileus (blockage of the intestine), free air (in visceral perforations) and free fluid (in ascites).