

Clarity, Confidence, Control.

State-of-the-art whole body MRI may lead to early diagnosis of cancer and a range of other internal abnormalities, allowing patients to achieve peace of mind and better manage their health.

Whole body imaging takes approximately one hour and evaluates:

- The **brain**, including its major blood vessels.
- The spine and spinal cord.
- The major organs of the body, including the salivary and thyroid glands, lymphatic system, liver, gallbladder, biliary system, pancreas, spleen, adrenal glands, kidneys, bladder, uterus, ovaries, prostate, and testes.
- The lungs and bowel are not optimally assessed with MRI but supplemental low-dose CT of the lungs and colon can be obtained as an add-on.
- Dedicated evaluation of the major joints of the body is also available as an add-on.

Whole body imaging screens the body and has the ability to detect hundreds of different conditions including many types of early-stage cancer, multiple sclerosis, brain aneurysms, narrowing of the arteries, ischemic injury, vascular malformations, various metabolic disorders, disc herniations, endometriosis, neurodegenerative disorders and spinal degeneration.

Mayfair whole body scans will be interpreted and reported by sub-specialty-trained radiologists with extensive oncologic-imaging interpretation experience.

We invite you to update your EMR. Up-to-date requisitions are available at your convenience.

- Email BD@radiology.ca
- Download at: physicians.radiology.ca/requisition-forms

The service is not covered by Alberta Health Care. Fees may be reimbursable through private health insurance including health spending accounts (HSA).







Whole body imaging supplements but is not intended to replace other established evidence-based screening practices for the early detection of specific malignancies (e.g., breast imaging, colonoscopy, Pap-smear screening for cervical cancer, low-dose chest CT). As with any medical exam or test, whole body imaging is not guaranteed to detect all malignancies and diseases.

Typically, solid lesions of one centimetre or more within the neck, head, chest, abdomen, and pelvis can be effectively visualized with whole body imaging. Also, the test is generally sensitive for the detection of cerebral artery aneurysms larger than three millimetres.

Whole body imaging does not evaluate the heart or heart vessels and cannot assess lung microarchitecture or pulmonary micronodules. It does not replace mammography, breast ultrasound and dedicated contrast-enhanced breast MRI for screening or diagnostic evaluation. Whole body imaging is limited in the evaluation of the gastrointestinal tract, does not replace endoscopy or colonoscopy, and cannot detect bowel polyps. Assessment of the large joints is limited as the exam is not designed for detailed evaluation of ligaments, cartilage, menisci, and labra. The exam is unable to meaningfully assess the skin, which is best evaluated by direct physical examination.

