IN THE NAME OF

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- ◆The method utilizes an x-ray tube, which rotates axially around the patient
- *and a diametrically opposed array of detectors, which detect the residual radiation traversing the body.

◆The resulting images are a composite of an array of individual picture elements (pixels), each with a numerical value that is related to the xray attenuation at a specific position in the displayed body part.

◆These values, called CT numbers, represent the difference in x-ray attenuation between a given material and water, and are expressed in Hounsfield units.

COMPARISON WITH CONVENTIONAL RADIOGRAPHY

- ◆ Conventional radiographs detect differences in contrast of about 5 percent, whereas CT can detect differences of less than 0.5 percent (5 HU).
- ◆ CT provides images free of superimposition of structures, thereby eliminating the effects of overlapping anatomic complexity.

- CONVENTIONAL
- **♦ SPIRAL**

ADVANTAGES OF SPIRAL

- **◆ TIME AND ARTIFACT**
- NO MISS OF LESION WITH MOTION
- **◆ MULTIPLE VIEW**
- ◆ 2D AND 3D SCAN
- **♦ LOW CONTRAST MATERIAL**
- **♦ CT-ANGIOGRAPHY**

VOXEL

MINIMUM VOLUME OF TISSUE
THAT HAVE ATTENUATION
EFFECT ON
CROSSING X-RAY
(ALTERED BY WINDOWS)

HUNSFIELD UNITS (CT NUMBERS OR CT DENSITY)

ATTENUATION COEFFICIENT OF EACH TISSUE ON CROSSING X-RAY

CT Density

Moiety

Bone

Calcium

Acute blood

Tumor

Gray matter

White matter

CSF

Adipose

Air

Hounsfeld units

1000

100

85

30-60

35-40

25-30

0

-100

-1000

CT-SCAN WITH CONSTRAST

MECHANISM OF ENHACEMENT IS BASED ON DISRUPTION OF BBB BY DISEASE PROCESSES

Computed Tomography in stroke

Duration Without contrast

With contrast

Hyperacute NL or blurring of gray-white

matter junction

Acute Poorly defined hypodensity

maximal edema

No enhancement

No enhancement or

mild gyral enhancement

Subacute Hypodensity, less edema Gyral enhancement

Remote Sharply defined hypodensity Enhancement in 6 weeks

CT in Hemorrhage

Duration

Without contrast

Acute

Hyperdesity, mass effect

Subacute

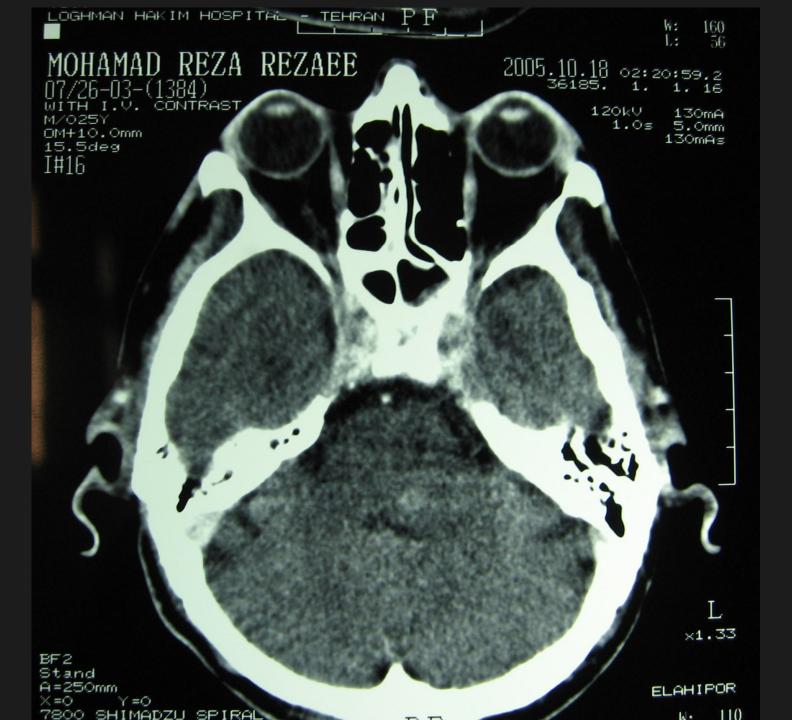
Hypodense periphery,

Hyperdense center, mass effect

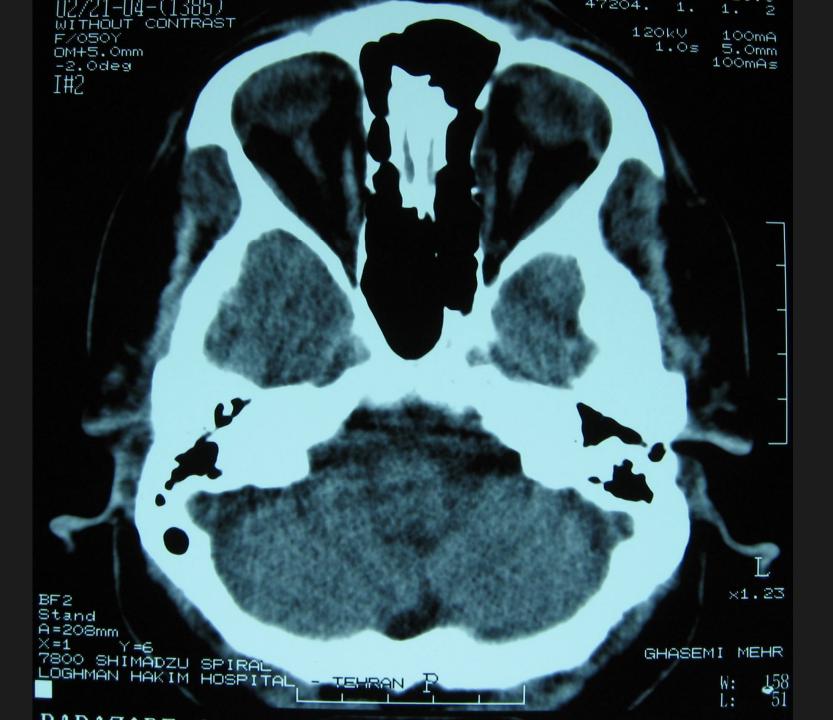
Remote

Hypodense

- Name, age, sex, date, center, type of CT, serial number, PMH.
- Soft tissues (trauma, tumor) and paranasal sinuses.
- Skull abnormality and false asymmetry (head position).
- Skull checking for fracture and metastasis.
- Size and contours of ventricles and SAS appropriate to patient's age.
- Any blockage to flow of CSF (obstructive hydrocephalus) or sign of brain edema (effaced sulci).
- Normal contours of qudrigiminal and basal cisterns (risk of brainstem herniation or tumor shift).
- Cerebral arteries regularity after contrast injection.
- Calcification in choroid plexus and pineal body and any additional hyperdendsity.
- BG, Internal capsule, Brainstems, cerebellum for infarction.
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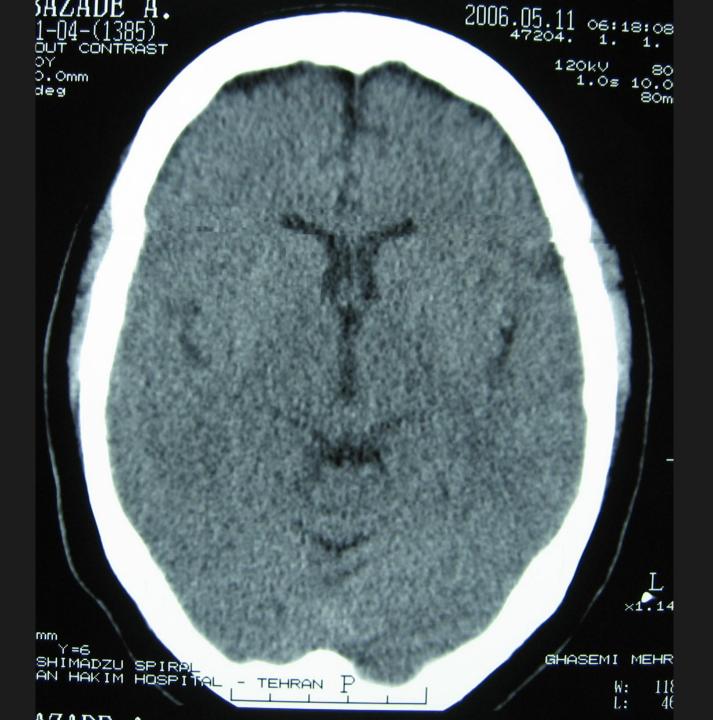
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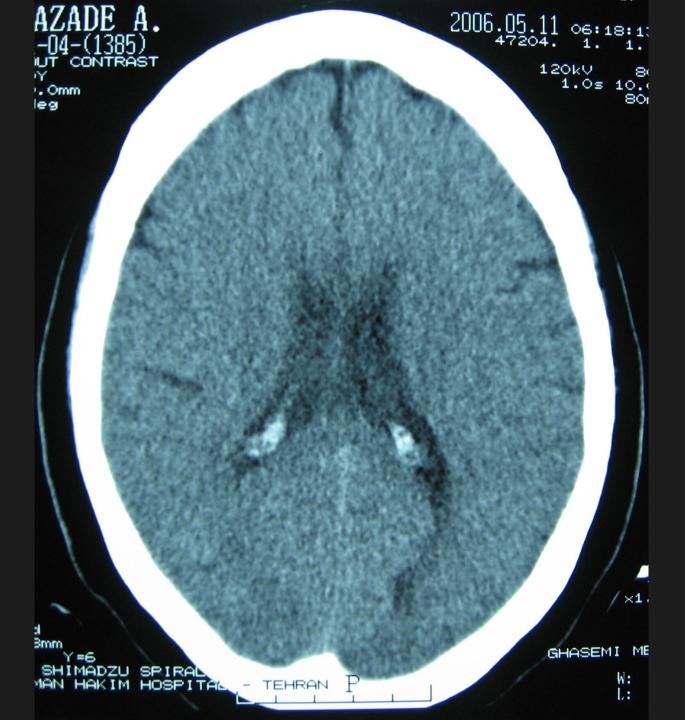










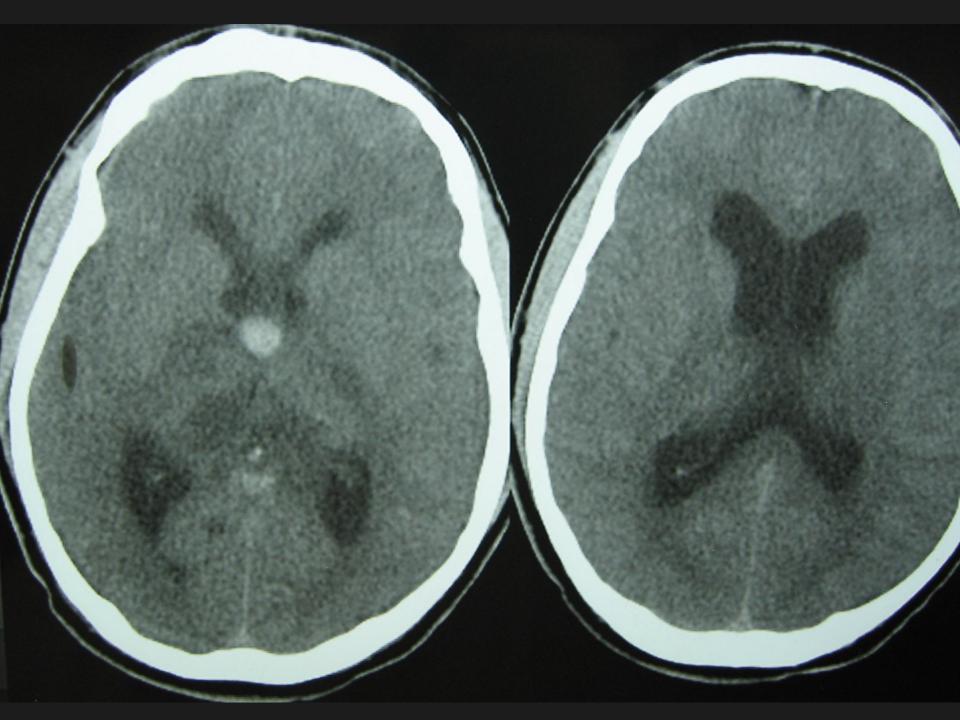






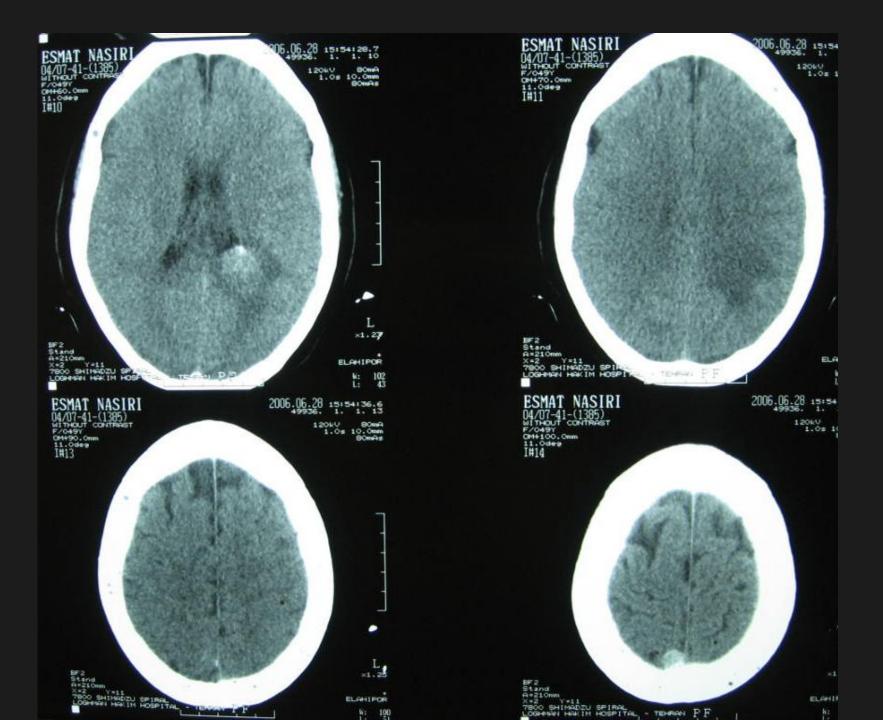
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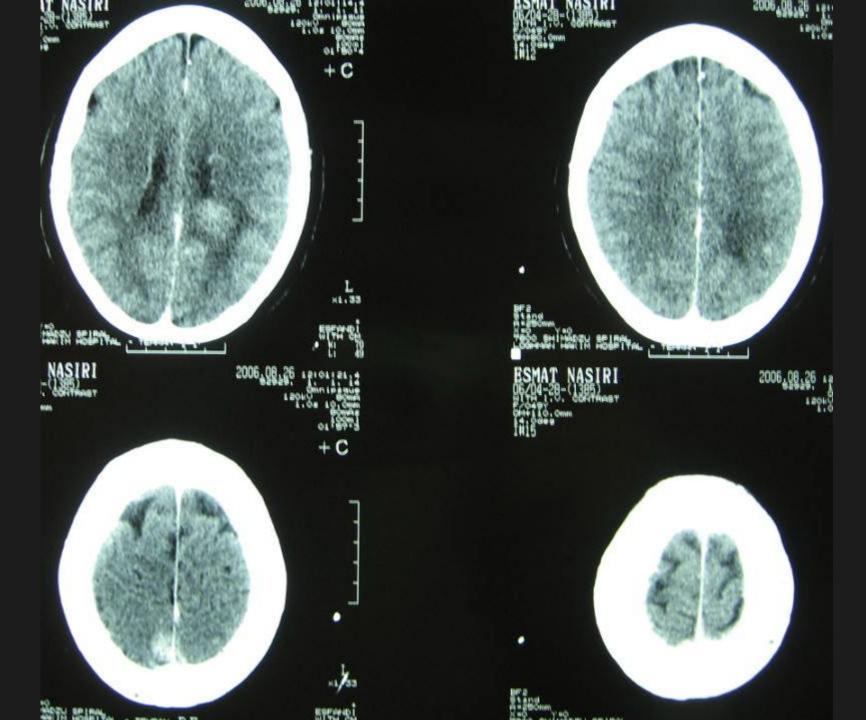


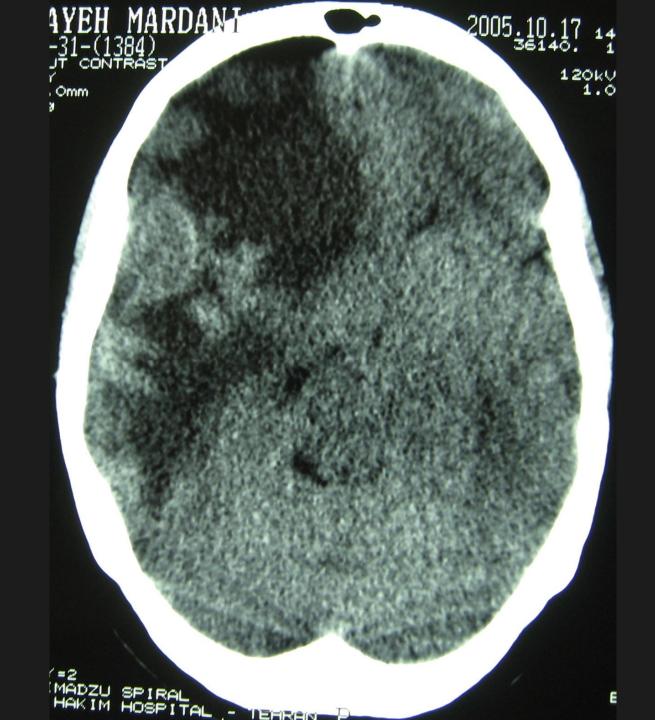


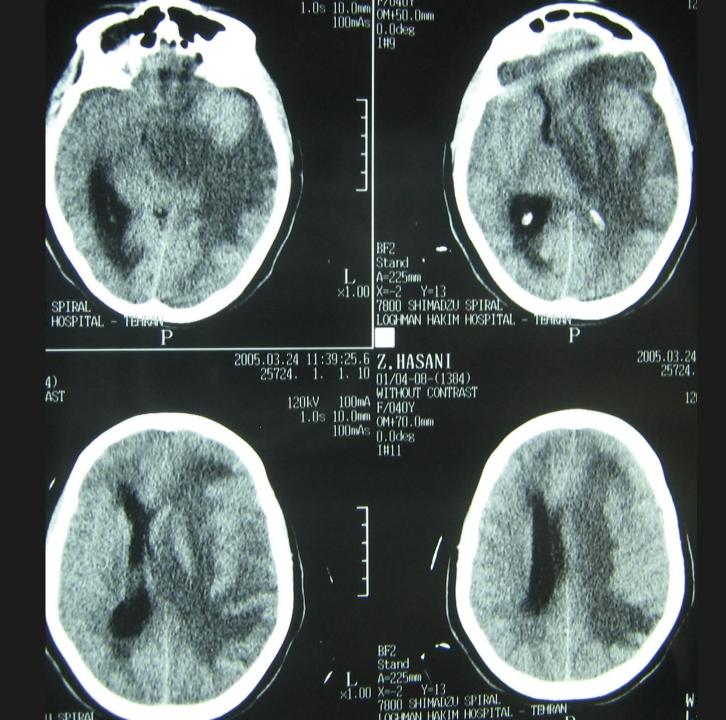


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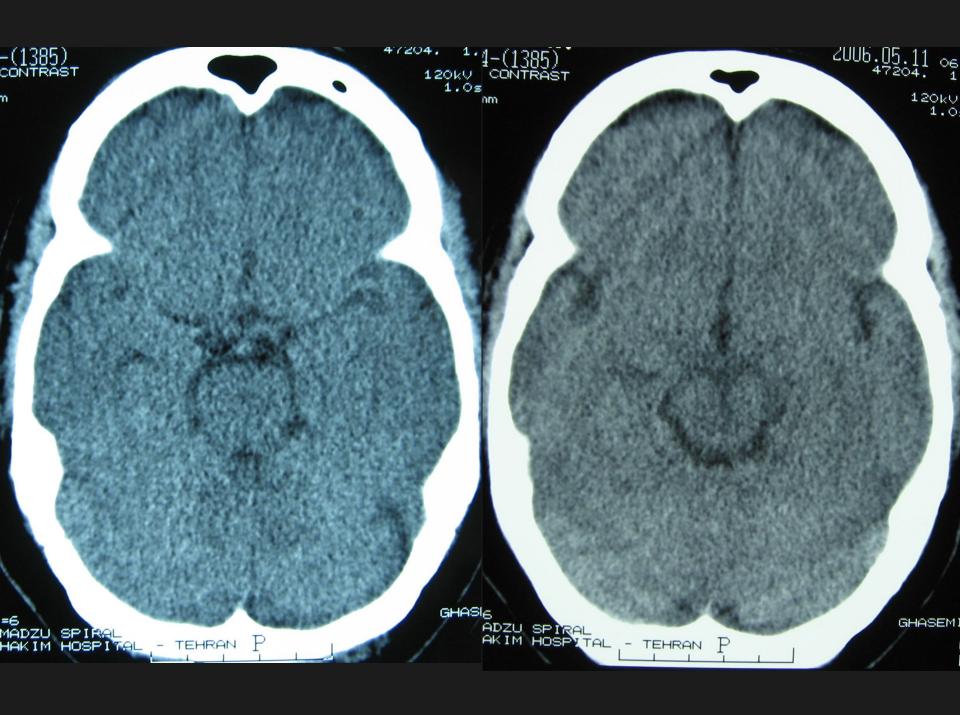




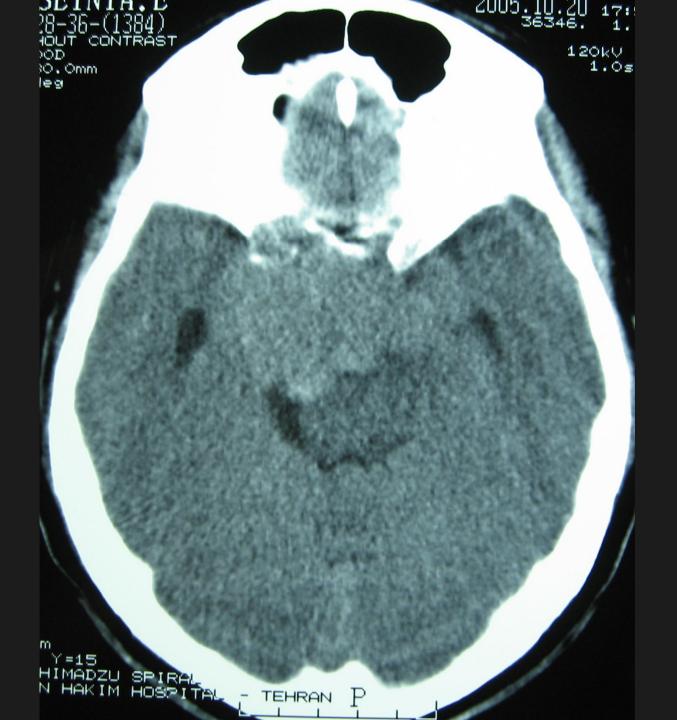


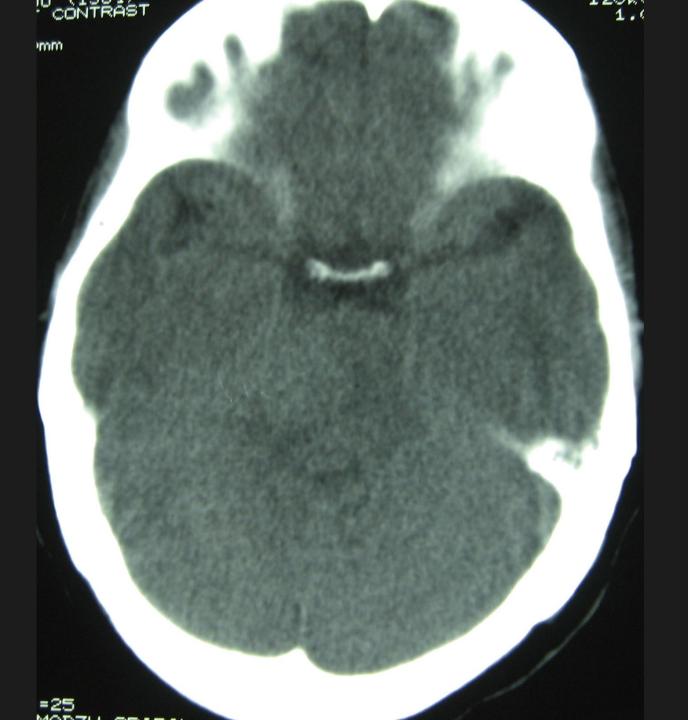


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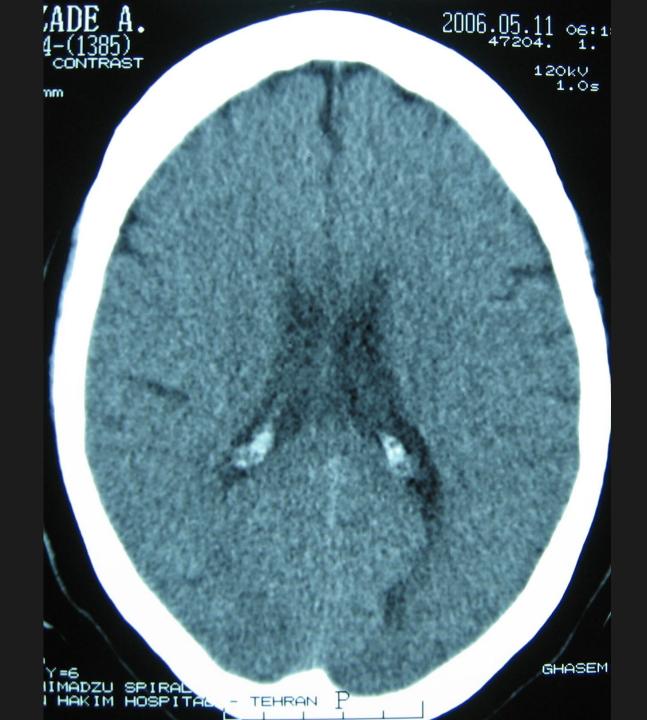


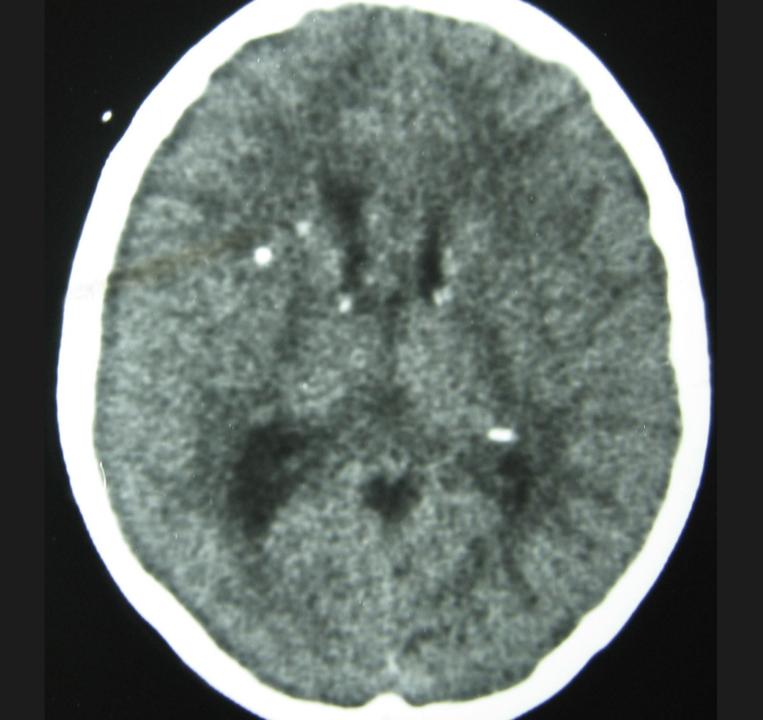






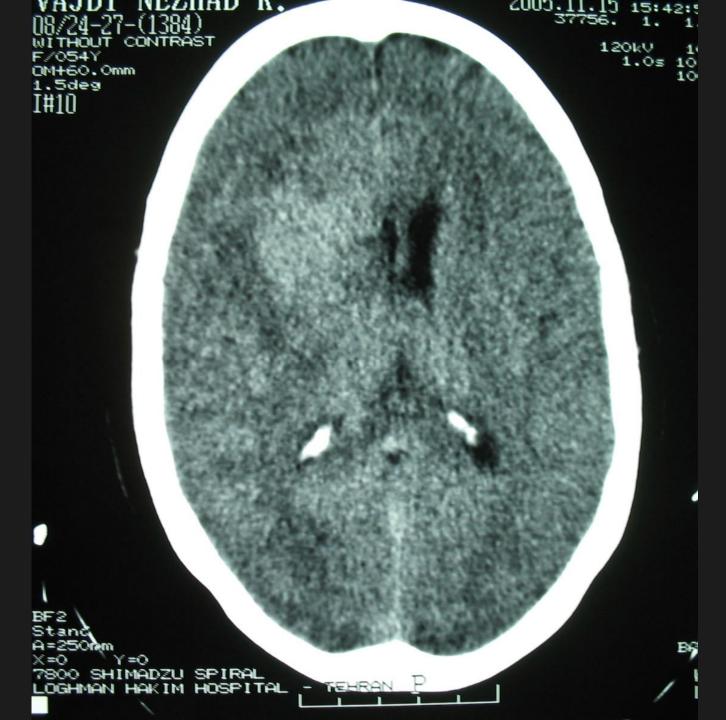
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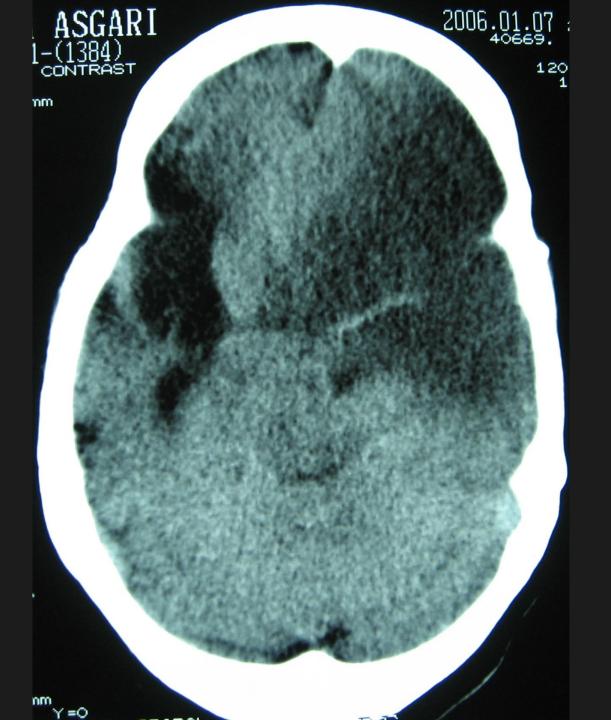


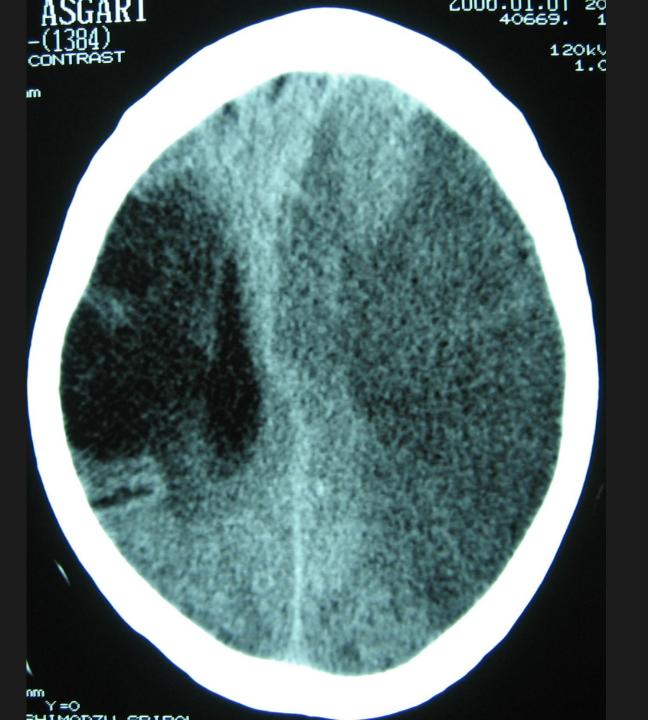


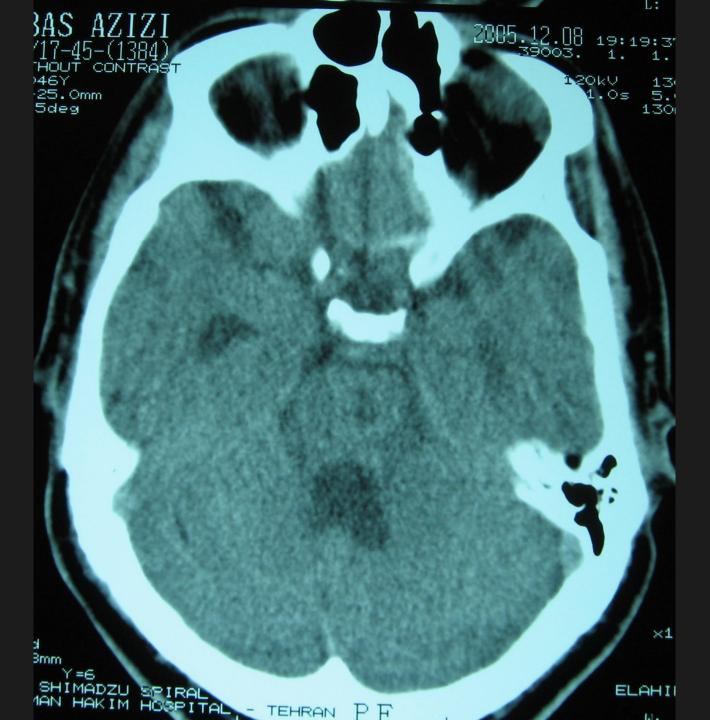




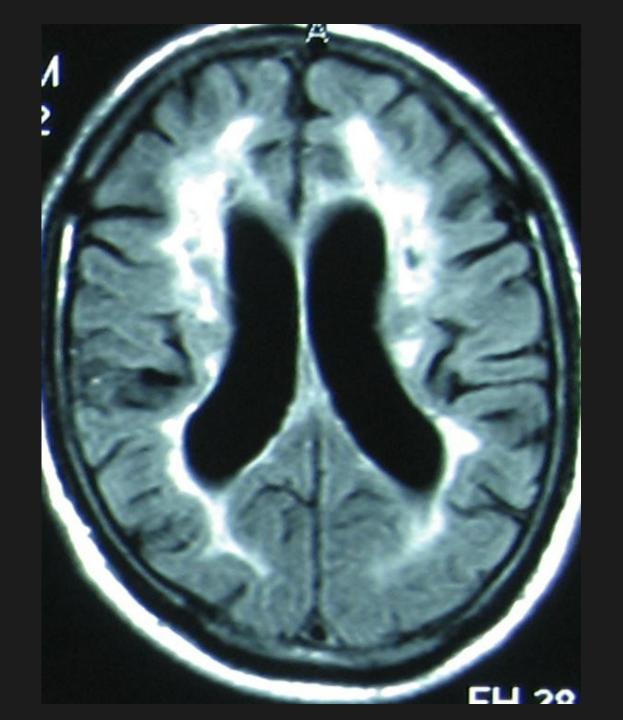
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