

**"COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY IN THE DIAGNOSIS
OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES"**

Essay

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

”وَزَلَّ حِكْمَتِي الْكَتَابَ وَالْحِكْمَةَ وَخَلَقَ مَا لَمْ تَكُنْ
تَعْلَمُ وَكَانَ فَهْلُ الْقَوْلِ حِلْسِي وَخَطَايَايَا“

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمُ



**TO DANAH, NOUR, AND ALL CHILDREN OF
THE WORLD**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

1. **AVM** : Arterio venous malformation.....
2. **CECT** : Contrast enhanced computed tomography.....
3. **CNS** : Central nervous system.....
4. **CSF** : Cerebrospinal fluid.....
5. **CT** : Computerized tomography.....
6. **CTMM** : Computerized tomography metrizamide myelography
7. **H.U** : Hounsfield units.....
8. **NCCT** : Non contrast computed tomography.....
9. **TBM** : Tuberculous meningitis.....



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"INTRODUCTION"

INTRODUCTION

Computerized tomography is extremely valuable for the neuroradiological evaluation of children. It has been applied to the evaluation of trauma; congenital abnormalities. Vascular abnormalities, tumors, and infections in infants and children.

In 1985 Hershey and Zimmerman reported that computed tomography of the brain has revolutionized the diagnostic approach to diseases of the central nervous system. Computed tomography for the first time has permitted direct visualization of the brain parenchyma, the contained ventricles and the surrounding subarachnoid space.

Computerized tomography scanning is now the special technique of choice for the investigations and diagnosis of most central nervous system diseases.

AIM OF THE WORK

Is to review many of the more common pediatric central nervous system disease states that have been demonstrated more easily as a result of CT.

"COMPUTERIZED AXIAL TOMOGRAPHY"