

**ROLE OF MULTI-DETECTOR COMPUTED
TOMOGRAPHY IN DETECTION OF
ACTIVE HEMORRHAGE IN BLUNT
ABDOMINAL TRAUMA**

An Essay

Submitted for Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree
In Radio-Diagnosis

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2012**



دور التصوير المقطعي المتعدد الشرائح في الكشف عن النزيف النشط للرضح الكليل بالبطن

رسالة

توطئة للحصول علي درجة الماجستير في الأشعة التشخيصية

مقدمه من

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بكالوريوس في الطب والجراحة
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Summary and Conclusion

Trauma is one of the leading causes of death all over the world .the abdomen is one of the most common sites of the body vulnerable to be injured either due to blunt or penetrating injury. Evaluating patients who have sustained blunt or penetrating abdominal trauma remains one of the most challenging and resource-intensive aspects of acute trauma care. The most commonly injured organs are the spleen, liver, retroperitoneum, small bowel, kidneys, bladder, colorectum, diaphragm, and pancreas. Imaging modalities used to assess abdominal trauma victim are plain radiographs, ultrasound and CT which has been found to be the gold standard modality.

MDCT with its high spatial resolution, 3D application and multiplanar reformations (MPR) has greatly improved the ability to detect subtle findings in abdominal trauma scans. Dealing with MDCT necessitates the knowledge of its terminology such as: pitch, collimation, projection data, multiplanar reformation, average, maximum and minimum intensity projections, volume rendering and segmentation.

Protocols of MDCT that can be used when dealing with abdominal trauma cases should be optimized concerning the contrast material used either oral, or intravenous or rectal, the time of beginning of scanning and time of delayed scans,

Acknowledgment

First and foremost thanks to ***ALLAH***

I have been honored and privileged to have worked under the supervision of such distinguished and eminent Professors. It has truly been a chance of a life time.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to ***Professor Dr. Mostafa Mahmoud Jamal-Eldin***, Assistant Professor of Radio-diagnosis, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, who had patiently supervised this work and without his supervision this work could have never been established. It has been a pleasure to proceed with this research under his supervision and guidance.

This work could not express the feeling of gratitude and respect I carry to ***Dr. Yasser Ibrahim Abdel khaleq***, Lecturer of Radio-diagnosis, Faculty of Medicine, Ain Shams University, For his valuable assistance, sincere advice and for spending with me much of his Precious time which gave me the push and the well to give always my best throughout this work.

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