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

An Essay
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In Radio-Diagnosis

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كلية الطب

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

رسالــة

توطئة للحصول علي درجة الماجستير في الأشعة التشخيصية

مقدمه من

ئاواره محى الدين رحمن

بكالوريوس في الطب والجراحة

جامعة السليمانية

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أ.د/ مصطفي محمود جمال الدين

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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,

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