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شبكة المعلومات الحامعية

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



-Caro-

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شبكة العلومات الحامعية



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم





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شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

## قسو

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بالرسالة صفحات لم ترد بالأصل



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Role of computerized tomography in diagnosis and differentiation of the sellar and para sellar lesions

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Introduction

#### INTRODUCTION

The sellar and parasellar tumours continue to be a distressing problem to the neurology department. For instance, the pitutary adenomas represent 10 % of the intracranial tumours. The differentiation of the histologic etiology of lesions involving the sella turcica and juxtasellar regions is of profound clinical importance as it can determine the type of managment <sup>(1)</sup>

Rapid development of MRI technology have regress the role of CT in evaluating sella and parasellar lesions despite of these this study try to emphasized the current role of CT in evaluation of this region. (1)

In many centers CT still the first diagnostic modalities owing to relative cheapness and wide avaliability.CT has a major forward step in assessment of such lesions, beside its non invasive modalites CT provide high resolution images in many palne. Where the pitutary gland lie within a complex structures bounded by the bony sella anteriorly, and posterioly sphenoid sinus below. cavernous sinuses from both side and suprasellar cistern above. The optic nerves and chiasm lie within the anterior portion of suprasellar cistern forming a V shaped soft tissue mass. The circle of willis also lies within the cistern. (2)

The pituitary galnd nearly had homogenous density and flat or mildly concave upper surface of the gland. CT examination permit both axial and coronal thin section of the sella turcica down to 1 cm thickness thus small microadenoma can be resolved. The ability of CT to show subtle changes in both the bony sella turcica and the pitutary gland is of advantage to MRI which is incacapable of assesment of fine or early erosion of the osseous outlining of the sella. Further forwards steps have been achieved in the field of CT examination by the introduction of helical scaning which permits rapid (less tha 1 min) examination of the sella with excellent resolution. (1, 2)

This is reflected on its ability to perform CT angiographic images which allow diagnosis of aneurysms by producing images similar to angiography. Sagittal reformat can be obtained in the reconstructed images producing perfect sagittal section similar to anatomic section.<sup>(1)</sup>

The new ability of CT to produce (3D) reconstructed images allow volumetric assessment of the tumour mass, percise evaluation of its extents its relation to the adjacent structures notably the cavernous sinuses and their contents.CT is considered an effective modalities in variety of intracranial lesions where it can delinate structures around sella that are of special importance in the supra and parasellar regions. So it can be used to differentiate pathological features of many lesions. (1)

Aim of the work

#### AIM OF THE WORK

The aim of this work is to evaluate the role of CT in diagnosis and differentiation of the sellar and parasellar tumours.