

Ct Abdomen And Pelvis With Contrast

== Bolus tracking ==
c705235edb ==
Advantages ==
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CT scan The personnel that perform CT scans are called radiographers or radiology technologists. In J. Hodler, R. (2014). A computed tomography scan (CT scan), formerly known in a more rudimentary state as computed axial tomography scan (CAT scan), is a medical

imaging technique used
to obtain detailed
internal images of the
body. Kubik-Huch, G.
"Emergency
Radiology of the
Abdomen and Pelvis:
Imaging of the
Nontraumatic and
Traumatic Acute
Abdomen"
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Retrograde pyelogram –
Any urography in which
contrast medium is
introduced from the
lower urinary tract
and flows toward the
kidney (i.e. in a
"retrograde"
direction, against the
normal flow of urine).
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Sigmoid colon volvulus
It is a very common
cause of large bowel
obstruction in Peru
and Bolivia due to

high altitude. It is common in Asia, India (7% of intestinal obstruction) and especially South India because of the high fibre diet. If viable, it can be fixed to lateral wall of abdomen or pelvis. If sigmoid colon is gangrenous, then Hartmann's operation or Paul Sigmoid colon volvulus, also known as sigmoid volvulus, is volvulus affecting the sigmoid colon. It is a common cause of bowel obstruction and constipation. derotated manually

== Medical uses ==
The ureters have been identified for at least two thousand years, with

the word ureter
stemming from the stem
uro- relating to
urinating and seen in
written records since
at least the time of
Hippocrates. It is,
however, only since
the 16th century that
the term "ureter" has
been consistently used
to refer to the modern
structure, and only
since the development
of medical imaging in
the 20th century that
techniques such as X-
ray, CT, and
ultrasound have been
able to view the
ureters... c705235edb
CT scanners use a
rotating X-ray tube
and a row of detectors
placed in a gantry to
measure X-ray
attenuations by
different tissues
inside the body. The
multiple X-ray

measurements taken from different angles are then processed on a computer using tomographic reconstruction algorithms to produce tomographic (cross-sectional) images (virtual "slices") of a body. CT scans can be used in patients with metallic implants or pacemakers, for whom magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is contraindicated.

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Advantages ==

c705235edb Using a urinary catheter, radiocontrast is instilled in the bladder, and X-ray imaging is performed. Cystography can be used to evaluate bladder cancer, vesicoureteral reflux,

bladder polyps, and hydronephrosis. It requires less radiation than pelvic CT, although it is less sensitive and specific than MRI or CT. In adult cases, the patient is typically instructed to void three times, after which a post voiding image is obtained to see how much urine is left within the bladder (residual urine), which is useful to evaluate bladder contraction dysfunction. A final radiograph of the kidneys after the procedure is finished is performed to evaluate for occult vesicoureteral reflux that was not seen during the procedure itself. c705235edb

Computed tomography angiography Coronary CT angiography (CCTA) is the use of CT angiography to assess the arteries of the Computed tomography angiography (also called CT angiography or CTA) is a computed tomography technique used for angiography—the visualization of arteries and veins—throughout the human body. Using contrast injected into the blood vessels, images are created to look for blockages, aneurysms (dilations of walls), dissections (tearing of walls), and stenosis (narrowing of vessels). CTA can be used to visualize the vessels of the heart, the aorta and other

large blood vessels, the lungs, the kidneys, the head and neck, and the arms and legs. CTA can also be used to localise arterial or venous bleed of the gastrointestinal system. the body including the brain, kidneys, pelvis, and the lungs c705235edb

CT enterography should not be confused with CT enteroclysis. In CT enterography contrast media is given orally, and in CT enteroclysis contrast media is administered through a fluoroscopy-guided positioned nasojejunal tube. c705235edb

Cystography Since CT cystography can be done together with CT abdomen and pelvis, it

has supplanted conventional cystography In radiology and urology, a cystography (also known as cystogram) is a procedure used to visualise the urinary bladder. haematuria (blood in urine) post trauma c705235edb

Pain in abdomen – initially left-sided, eventually all over c705235edb Anterograde pyelogram (also antegrade urography) – A urography where a contrast medium passes from the kidneys toward the bladder, mimicking the normal flow of urine. c705235edb Absolute constipation c705235edb The ureters can be affected by diseases including urinary tract

infections and kidney stones. Stenosis is the narrowing of a ureter, often caused by chronic inflammation. Congenital abnormalities can cause development of two ureters on the same side or abnormally placed ureters. Reflux of urine from the bladder into the ureters is common in children. c705235edb Enormous distension of abdomen c705235edb

Pyelogram Types
include: Urogram (also intravenous urography)
– In which a contrast solution is introduced through Pyelogram (or pyelography or urography) is a form of imaging of the renal pelvis and

ureter. form of
imaging of the renal
pelvis and ureter
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Multidetector CT
(MDCT) can clearly
delineate anatomic
structures in the
abdomen, which is
critical in the
diagnosis of internal
diaphragmatic and
other nonpalpable or
unsuspected hernias.
MDCT also offers clear
detail of the
abdominal wall
allowing wall hernias
to be identified
accurately. c705235edb
Tyre-like feel of the
abdomen is diagnostic
c705235edb == CT
cystography ==
c705235edb Common
causes of an acute
abdomen include a
gastrointestinal
perforation, peptic

ulcer disease,
mesenteric ischemia,
acute cholecystitis,
appendicitis,
diverticulitis,
pancreatitis, and an
abdominal hemorrhage.
However, this is a
non-exhaustive list
and other less common
causes may also lead
to an acute abdomen.
In pregnant patient, a
tubo-ovarian abscess,
ruptured ovarian cyst
or a ruptured ectopic
pregnancy are common
causes of an acute
abdomen. c705235edb

Acute abdomen Some
authors advocate for
the use of CT
angiography with
contrast of the
abdomen and pelvis as
the preferred An acute
abdomen refers to a
sudden, severe
abdominal pain. It is

in many cases a
medical emergency,
requiring urgent and
specific diagnosis.
agents with CT scans
improve diagnostic
accuracy. Several
causes need immediate
surgical treatment
c705235edb

Contrast CT Often,
images are taken both
with and without
radiocontrast.
injection of iodinated
contrast agents may
sometimes lead to its
extravasation.
Radiocontrasts for X-
ray CT are generally
iodine-based types.
Using contrast
material can also help
to obtain functional
information about
tissues. This is
useful to highlight
structures such as
blood vessels that

otherwise would be difficult to delineate from their surroundings. CT images are called precontrast or native-phase images before any radiocontrast has been administered, and postcontrast after radiocontrast administration. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis#Contrast administration 0. 3-0 Contrast CT, or contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CECT), is X-ray computed tomography (CT) using radiocontrast c705235edb

== Signs and symptoms
== c705235edb Hiccup and retching may occur
c705235edb Features of peritonitis c705235edb

CTE provides enough distention of the bowel not present during normal CT imaging to increase the ability to examine in lumen and internal lining of the small intestines. When the small bowel is not properly distended it can be difficult to see if there is a problem in that area. CTE also provides better visualization of extraenteric findings, as well as acute inflammation, of Crohn's disease. These extraenteric findings include, but not limited to, fistulas and abscesses. Additionally, compared with CT enteroclysis, the patient does not need to be sedated for... c705235edb Late vomiting and

eventually dehydration
c705235edb Urogram
(also intravenous
urography) – In which
a contrast solution is
introduced through a
vein into the
circulatory system.
c705235edb

Ureter to view the
lesion and take a
biopsy, and a CT scan
will be performed of
other body parts (a CT
scan of the chest,
abdomen and pelvis) to
look for additional
The ureters are tubes
composed of smooth
muscle that transport
urine from the kidneys
to the urinary
bladder. In adult
humans, the ureters
are typically 20–30
centimeters long and
3–4 millimeters in
diameter. They are
lined with urothelial

cells, a form of transitional epithelium, and feature an extra layer of smooth muscle in the lower third to aid peristalsis c705235edb

Types include:
c705235edb Since its development in the 1970s, CT scanning has proven to be a versatile imaging technique. While CT is most prominently used in medical diagnosis, it can also be used to form images of non-living objects. The 1979 Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded jointly to British electrical engineer Godfrey Hounsfield and South African-American physicist Allan MacLeod Cormack "for the development...

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Computed tomography enterography It was first introduced by Raptopoulos et al. that patient has a history of many CT scans previously CT of abdomen and pelvis if unable to tolerate oral contrast MR enterography Upper gastrointestinal Computed tomography enterography (CT enterography, CTE) is a medical imaging technique which uses computed tomography scanner and contrast media to examine the small bowel. in 1997. CT Enterography can be used to assess a variety of problems involving the small bowel, however it is mainly used to diagnose and assess

severity of Crohn's disease c705235edb

CTA can be used to examine blood vessels in many key areas of the body including the brain, kidneys, pelvis, and the lungs.

c705235edb Gas

urography – A urography that uses a gaseous rather than liquid contrast medium. It may also form without the injection of a gas, when gas producing micro-organisms infect the most upper parts of urinary system.

c705235edb CT

cystography is performed by filling up the urinary bladder using diluted iodinated contrast to visualise any bladder injury if the subject has haematuria (blood

in urine) post trauma.
Since CT cystography
can be done together
with CT abdomen and
pelvis, it has
supplanted
conventional
cystography in such
cases. c705235edb

Computed tomography of
the abdomen and pelvis
Renal stones,
appendicitis,
pancreatitis,
diverticulitis,
abdominal aortic
aneurysm, and bowel
obstruction are
conditions that are
readily diagnosed and
assessed with CT. It
is also a useful test
to investigate acute
abdominal pain
(especially of the
lower quadrants,
whereas ultrasound is
the preferred first
line investigation for

right upper quadrant pain). It is used frequently to determine stage of cancer and to follow progress. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis is an application of computed tomography (CT) and is a sensitive method for diagnosis of abdominal diseases. Computed tomography of the abdomen and pelvis is an application of computed tomography (CT) and is a sensitive method for diagnosis of abdominal diseases. CT is also the first line for detecting solid organ injury after trauma

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== Differential
diagnosis ==

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