

DIAGNOSTICS – CT AND MRI

Primary Care Paramedicine

Module: 13

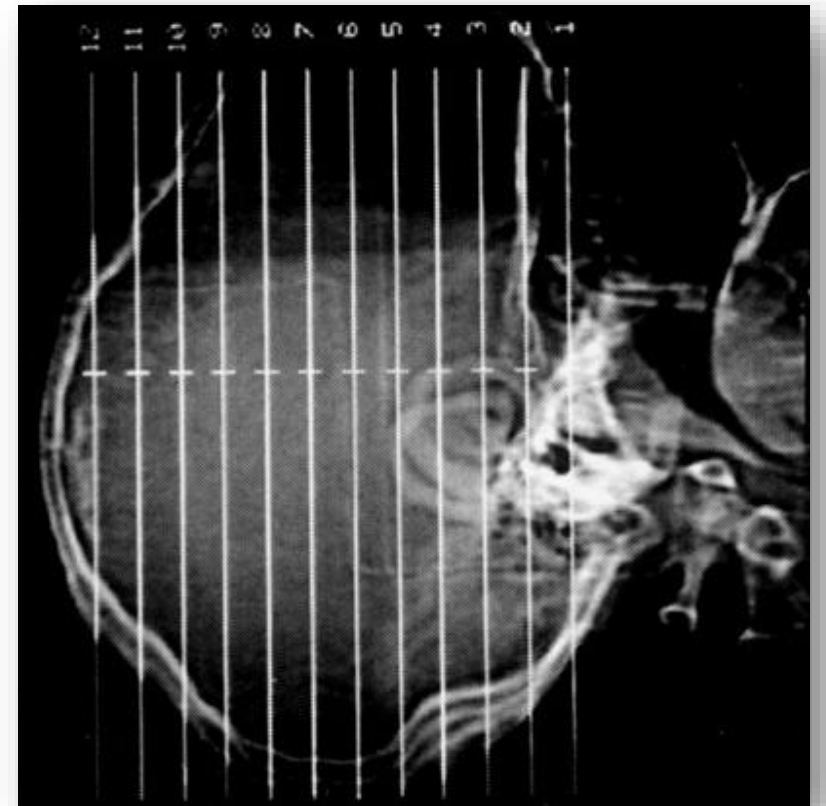
Section: 10



Diagnostics

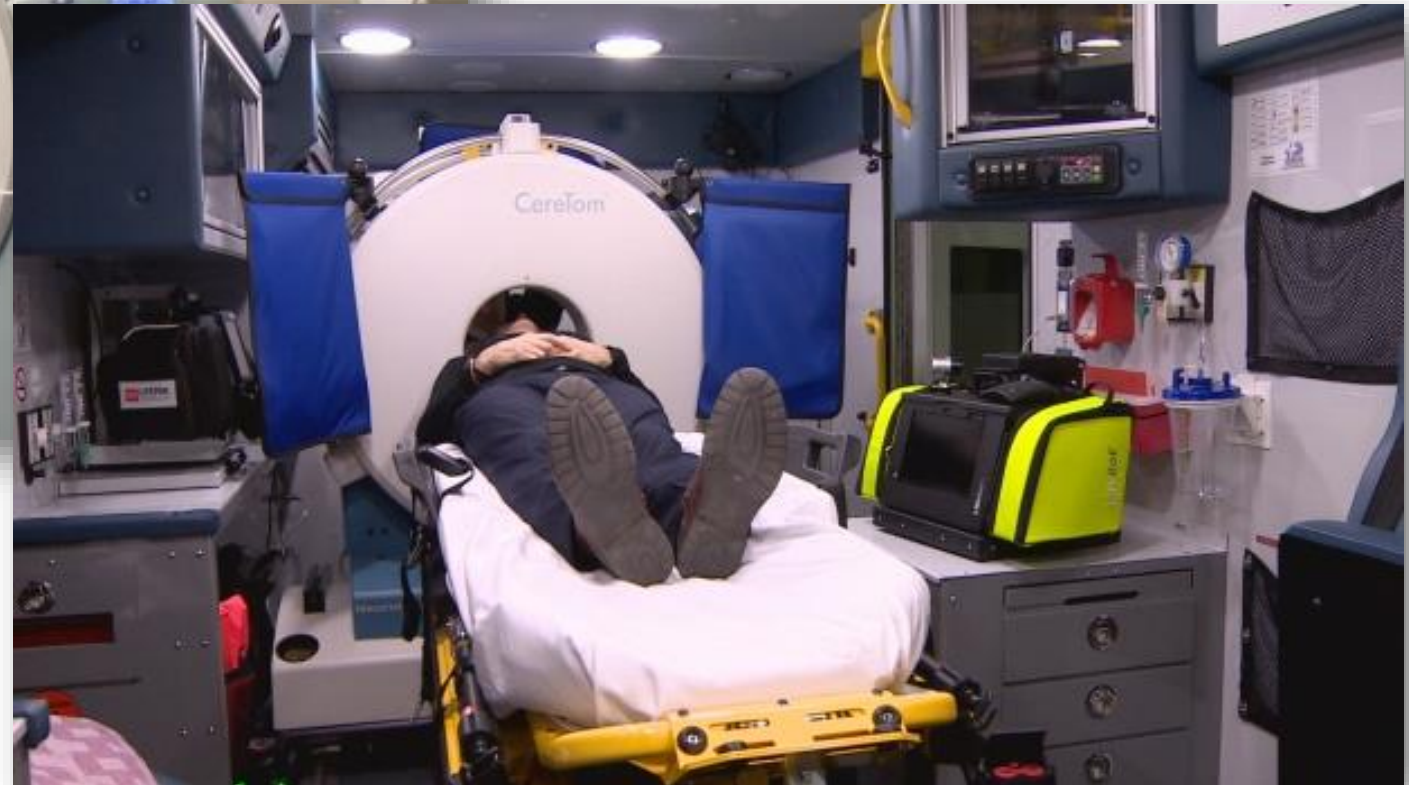
COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY (CT)

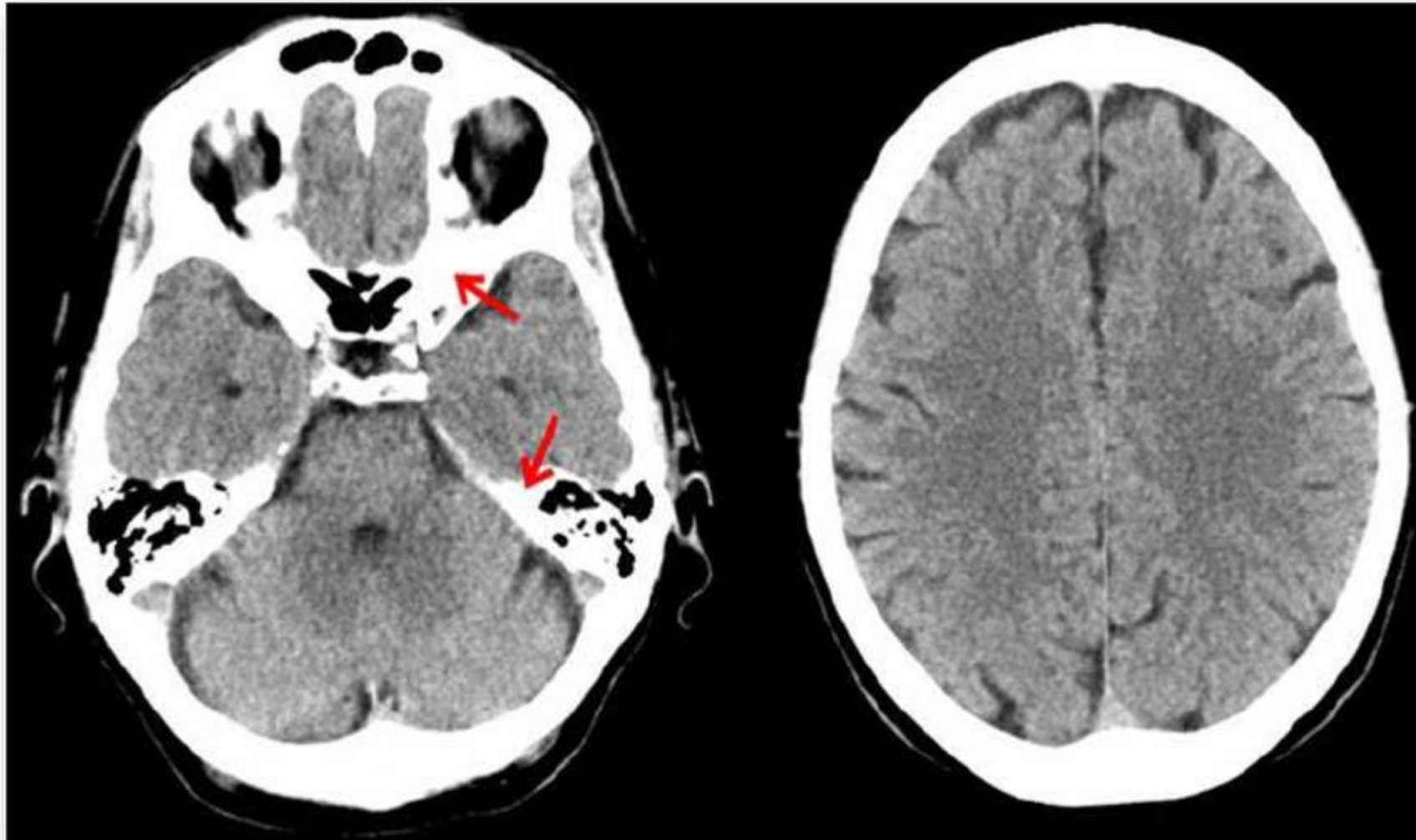
- Combines a series of X-ray images taken from different angles and uses a computer processor to create cross-sectional images of the body
- Variation in density of each tissue allows for a variable penetration of the x-rays (represented as variable shades of grey)
- Are more detailed than x-rays alone



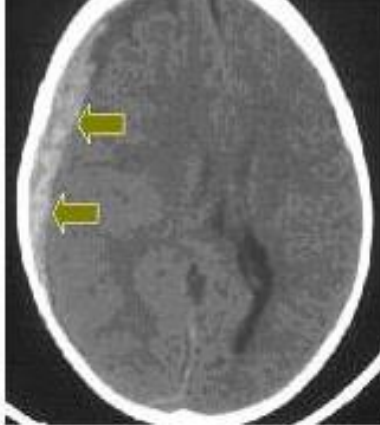
- Has many uses:
 - Diagnose muscle and bone disorders, such as bone tumors and fractures
 - Pinpoint the location of a tumor, infection or blood clot
 - Guide procedures such as surgery, biopsy and radiation therapy
 - Detect and monitor diseases and conditions such as cancer, heart disease, lung nodules and liver masses
 - Monitor the effectiveness of certain treatments, such as cancer treatment
 - Detect internal injuries and internal bleeding

Computerized Tomography (CT)





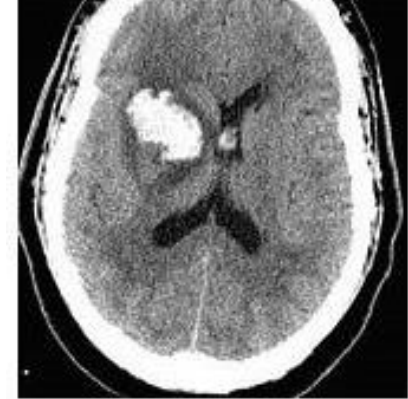
Subdural Hemorrhage



Epidural Hemorrhage



Hemorrhagic CVA

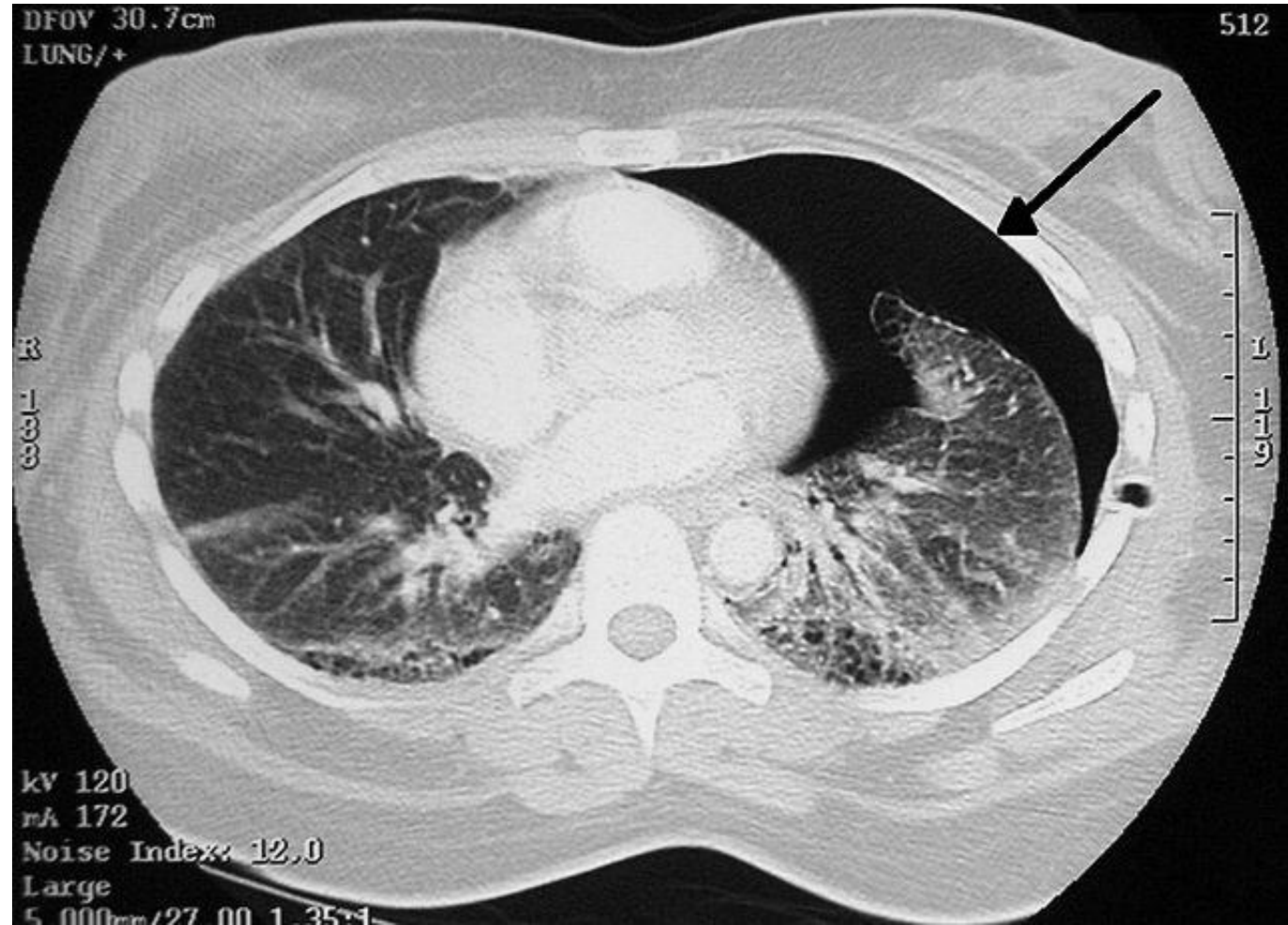
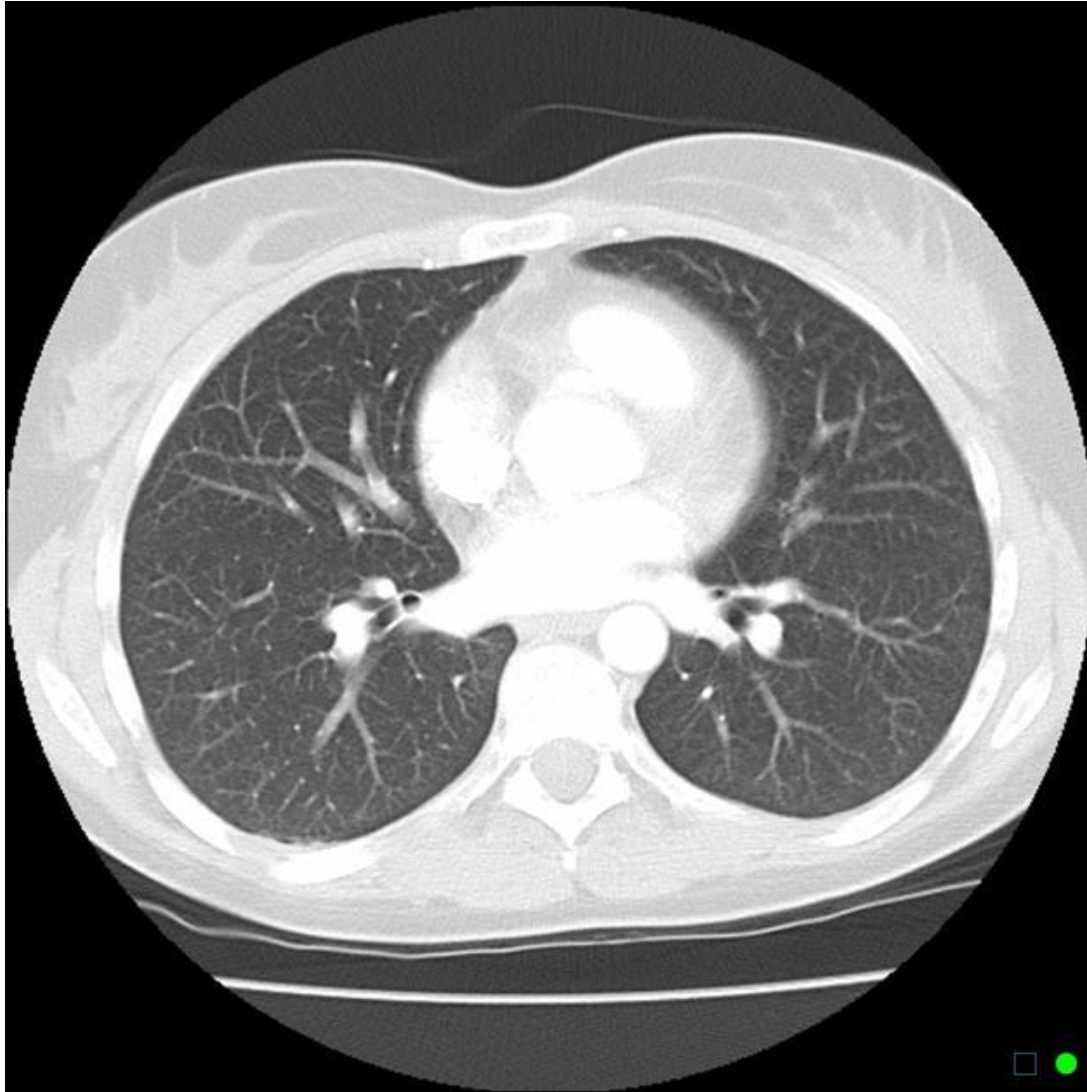


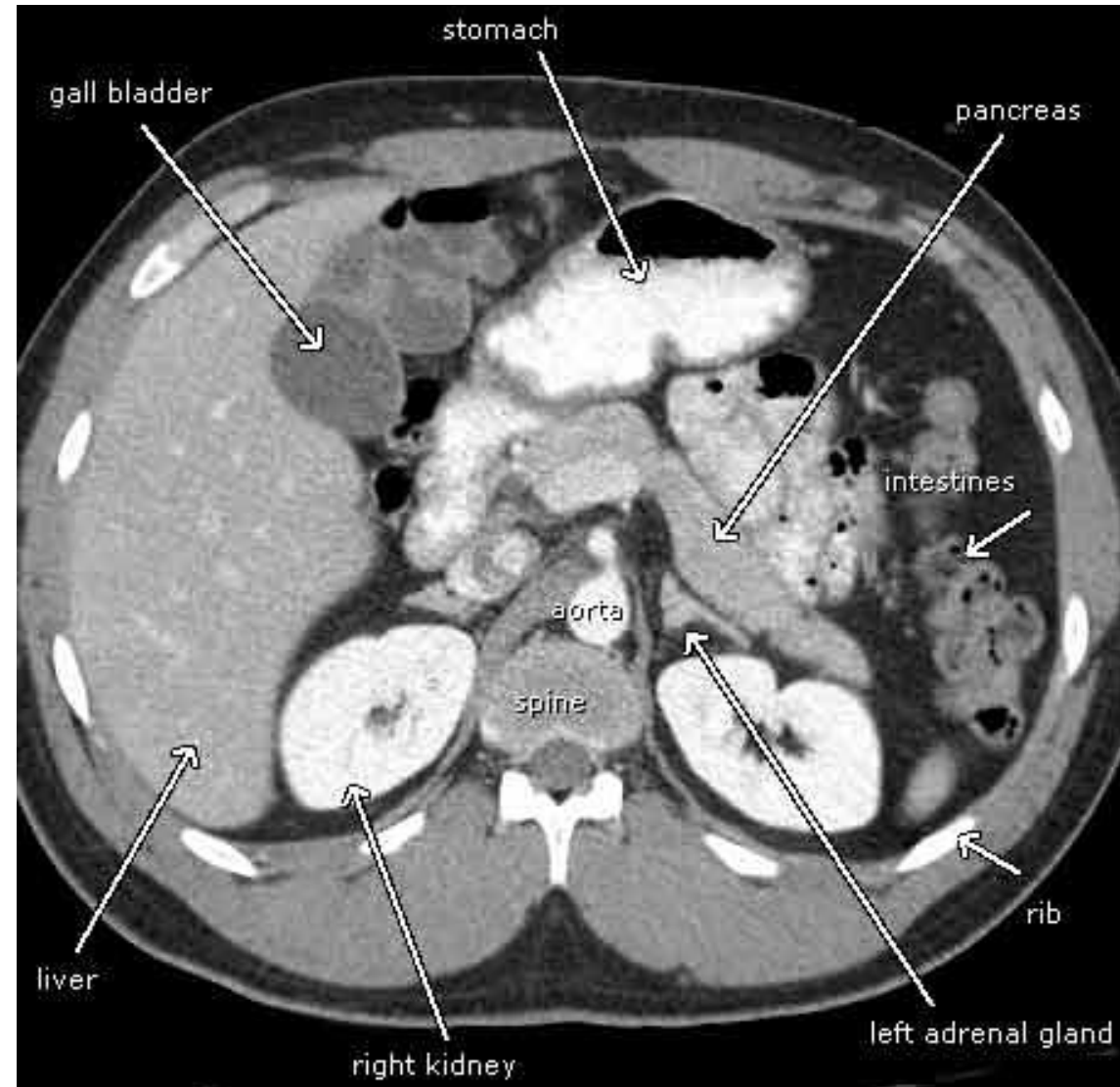
Subarachnoid Hemorrhage



Ischemic CVA







Diagnostics

MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING (MRI)

- Uses strong magnetic fields and radio waves processed by a computer to provide pictures of the body and physiological processes
- Does not involve x-rays
- Concerns with patients that have pacemakers, metal implants, or clips because of the magnet (jewelry can be an issue as well)
 - Usually asked to remove it before entering the room

- Provides better visual contrast between normal and pathologic tissue
- Obscuring bone artifacts seen on CT do not occur on MRI
- Because rapid flowing blood appears dark, many blood vessels appear as dark lumens providing a natural contrast between other tissues and the vessels

- Commonly used to evaluate:
 - CNS
 - Bony spine
 - Joints
 - Extremities
 - Breasts

