BRAIN



SKULL

- Method of imaging
- Normal appearance
- Abnormal appearance

Methods of imaging

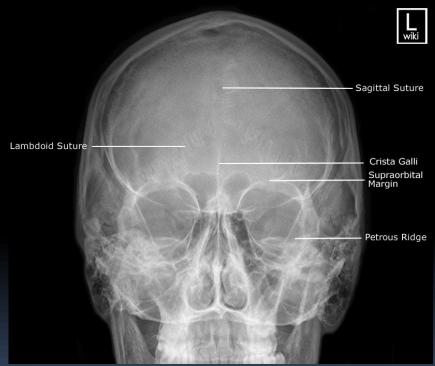
- Plain films .
- Computed tomography .CT scan
- Magnetic resonance imaging .MRI .
- Ultrasound .US
- Angiography
- Radionuclide's

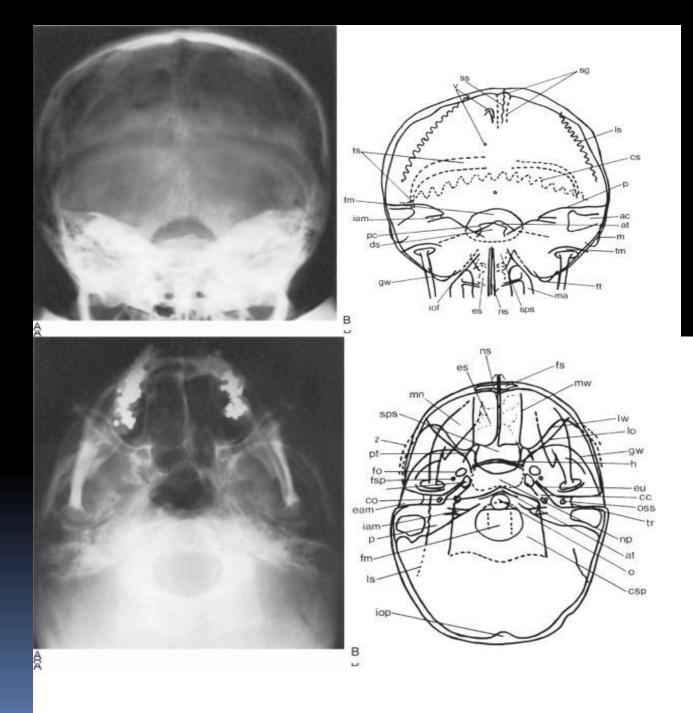
Plain film

There are four standerd projection for skull:

- 1-Lateral view
- 2-Posterioanterior view
- 3-Towens view
- 4-Basal view

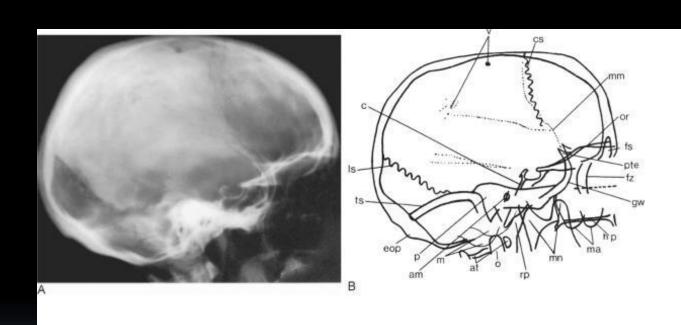


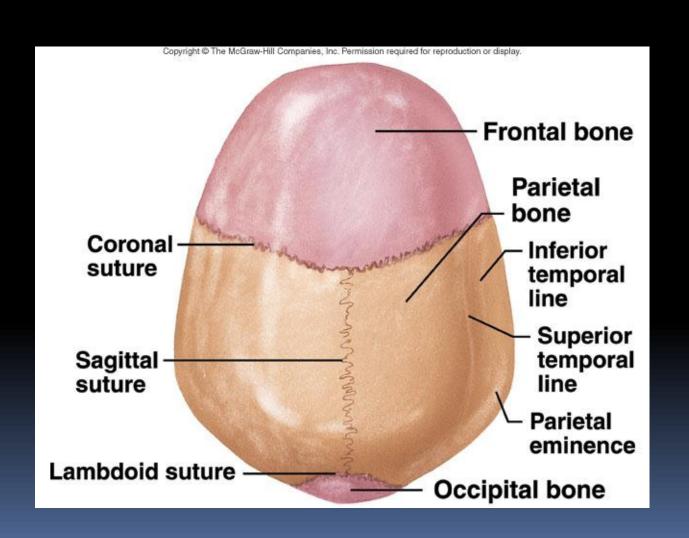




Appearance

 Skull is very complex structure composed of more than 20 different bones.









Multiple Myeloma





Fracture of skull

Linear #: appears as lucent line and should be differentiated from vascular markining.

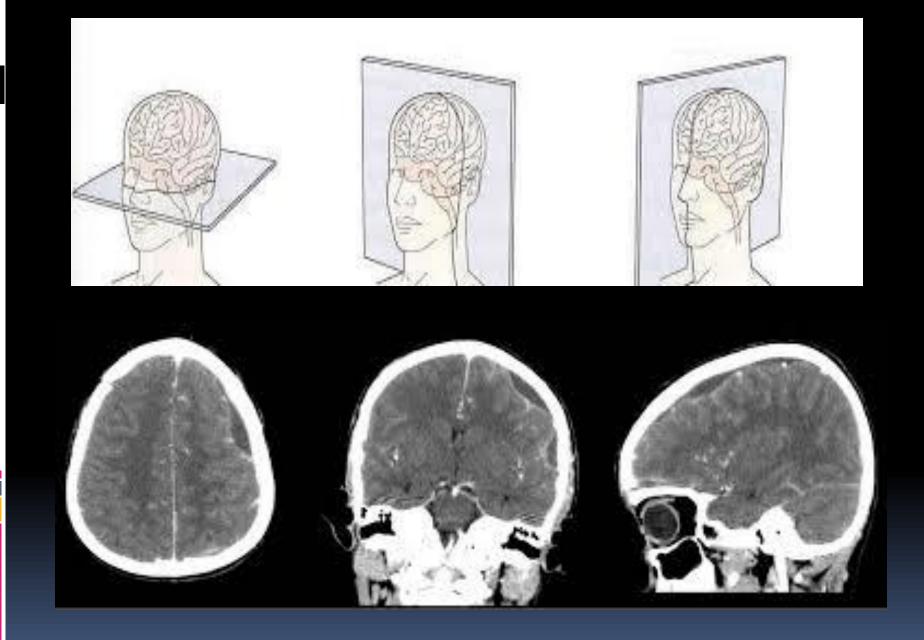
Depressed #: appears as area of increase density due to fragment overlap





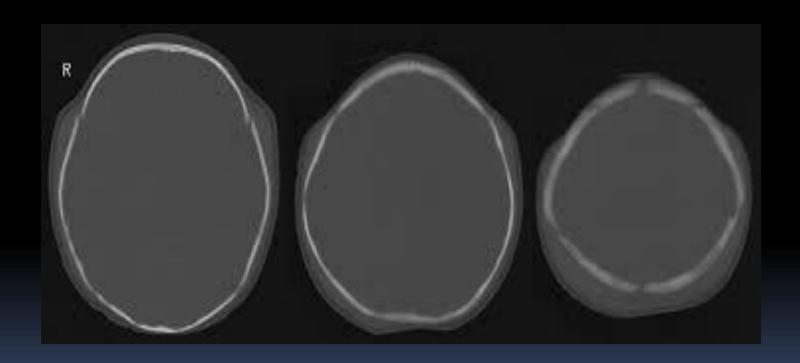
Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging

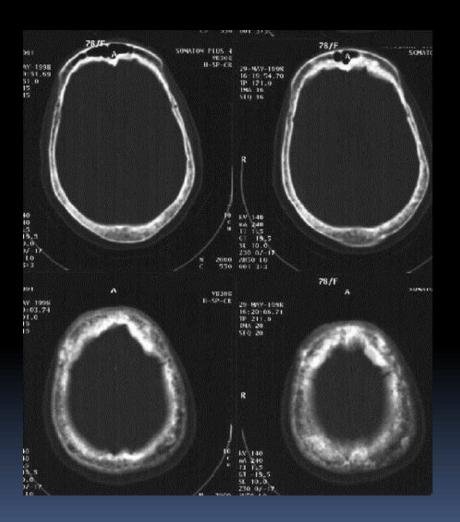
CT scan and MRI are now the imaging technique of choice

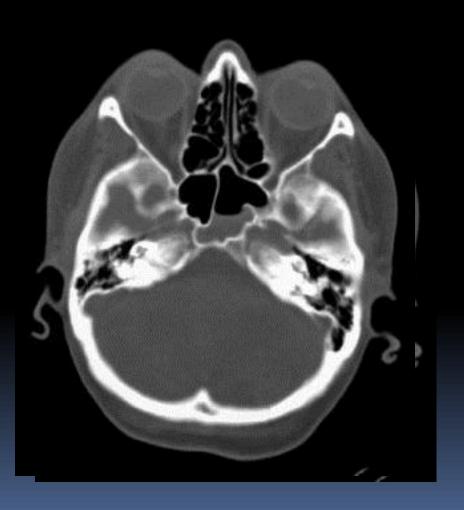


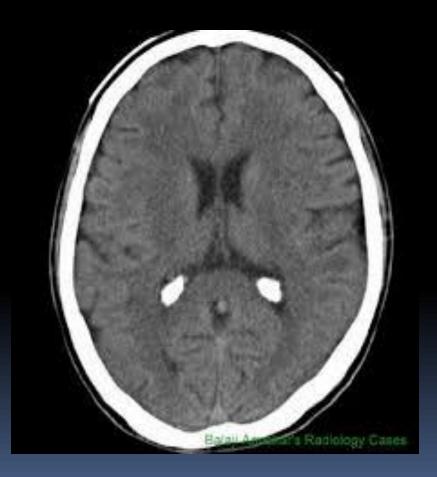
Normal appearance by CT scan

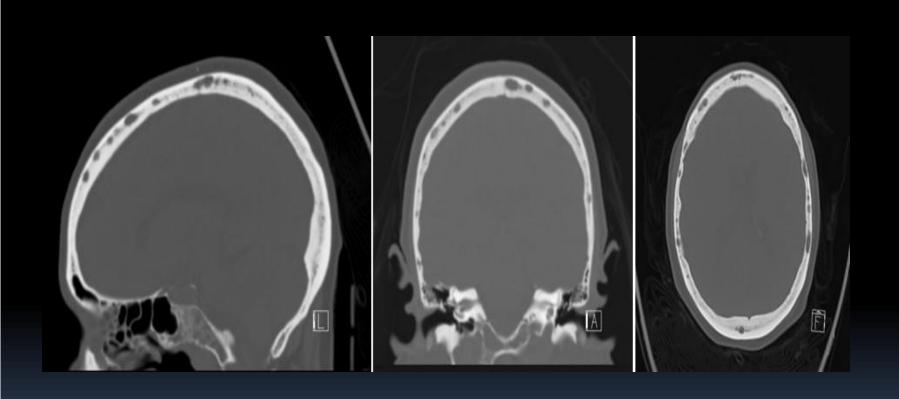
Every part in the skull and brain have special CT number allow differentiation between these parts , as the bone different in appearance from soft tissue and from **CSF**









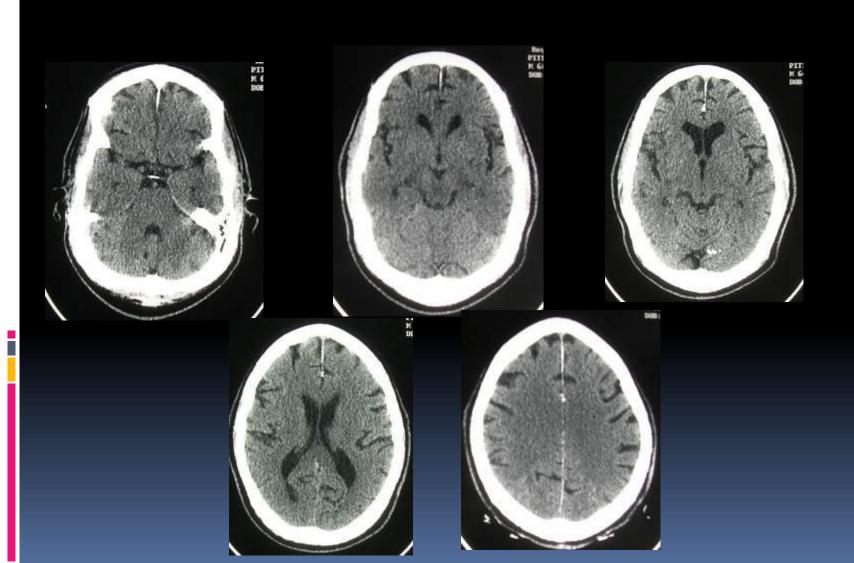






- CSF seen as water density within the ventricular system and subarachnoid space
- The fluid is of different density from brain tissue (grey and white matter)





Contrast enhancement

- Normal brain tissue not enhancing due to BBB
- So enhancement in break down of BBB
- Ischemia, inflammation ,neoplasm





Pathological enhancement

- Metastasis
- Some primary gliom
- Menengiomas
- Abscess
- Acute demylination

