

**VITAL
IMAGING
Newsletter**

**Imaging
Redefined**

Volume II, Issue I

**State-Of-The-Art
Imaging**

- MULTISLICE CT SCAN
- DIGITAL X-RAY
- PORTABLE DIGITAL X-RAY
- SONOGRAPHY
- COLOR DOPPLER
- PATHOLOGY

**VITAL IMAGING
CENTRE**

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New Link Road, Next To
Fame Adlabs, Andheri
(W), Mum – 53.

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8:30A.M. – 8:30P.M.

**24 HRS
EMERGENCY
SERVICE
AVAILABLE**

For Private Circulation
Only.

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VITAL
IMAGING CENTRE
WHOLE BODY MULTISLICE
CT Scanner

CT ANGIOGRAPHY (CTA)

CTA is commonly used in:



**CT Lower Extremity
Angiography**

Detects peripheral vascular disease such as atherosclerosis that has narrowed the arteries to the legs.

CT Renal Angiography

Visualize blood flow in the renal arteries, in patients with hypertension and those suspected of having kidney disorders. Narrowing (stenosis) of a renal artery is a cause of high blood pressure in some patients, and can be corrected surgically. CT renal angiography is a very accurate examination. It is also done in prospective kidney donors.

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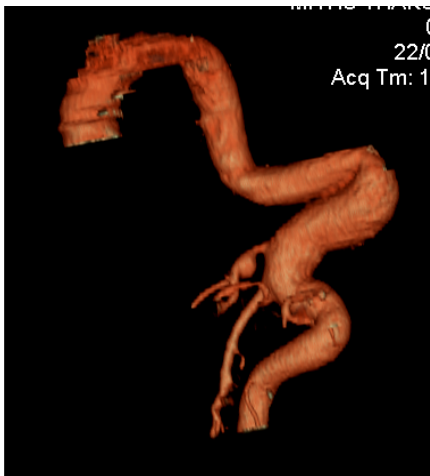
Leading with Innovation
Serving with Compassion

CASE STUDIES

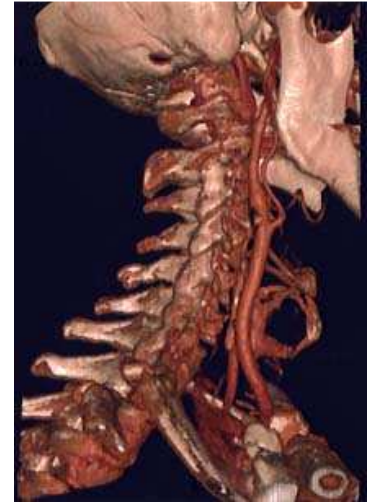
CASE STUDY <1>: 20 yr old male with hypertension, CT Renal Angiography showed Renal Artery Stenosis.



CASE STUDY <2>: 50 yr old asymptomatic male. CT Thoracic Angio shows a tortuous dilated descending aorta with celiac artery aneurysm.



CT Cerebral Angiography
Helps in visualizing narrowing, dilatation, malformation, etc...

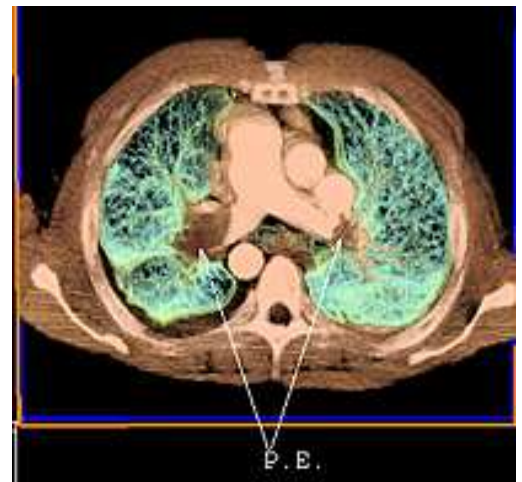


CT Carotid Angiography
Detects atherosclerotic narrowing / plaque formation.

CASE STUDY <3>: 60 yr male with Lower limb pain. CT Lower Limb Angio shows Rt Femoral Artery stenosis with Complete Popliteal cut-off.



CASE STUDY <4>: 40 yr old with dyspnea. CT Pulmonary Angio shows thrombus in the Rt & Lt Pulmonary Artery.



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What is CT Angiography?

CT (computed tomography) Angiography (CTA) is a **safe outpatient procedure** that uses specially designed x-rays and intravenous contrast to see the detailed anatomy of the blood vessels throughout the body, which then are assembled by computer into a **3D picture** of the area being studied. It is most frequently utilized in the evaluation of arteries in the head, neck, chest, abdomen and legs. Compared to catheter angiography, which involves injecting contrast medium into an artery, **CTA is much less invasive** and a **more patient-friendly procedure**; contrast medium is **injected into a vein rather than an artery**. This exam has been used to screen large numbers of individuals for arterial disease. Patients have CT angiography **without being admitted to the hospital. Can detect aortic dissection, aortic aneurysms, cerebral aneurysms and pulmonary emboli.**

Benefits:

- > **CTA can be used to examine blood vessels in many key areas of the body, including the brain, kidneys, pelvis, and the arteries serving the lungs. The procedure is able to detect narrowing of arteries in time for corrective surgery to be done.**
- > **This method displays the anatomical detail of blood vessels more precisely than MRI or Ultrasound. Today many patients can have CTA in place of a conventional catheter angiogram.**
- > **CTA is a useful way of screening for arterial disease because it is safer and much less time-consuming than catheter angiography and is a cost-effective procedure. There also is less discomfort because contrast material is injected into an arm vein rather than into a large artery in the groin.**

Precautions:

- > Women should always inform their doctor or x-ray technologist if there is any possibility that they are pregnant.
- > The renal function needs to be assessed by doing S. Creatinine.

Why is CT Angiography an excellent alternative to Catheter Angiography?

CT ANGIOGRAPHY (NEW)

- Non-invasive.
- Very Fast.
- Contrast injected into the vein, hence less risk of any complications.
- Post –procedure recovery immediate.
- Patient friendly.
- Excellent alternative, very good accuracy.

CATHETER ANGIOGRAPHY (CONVENTIONAL)

- Invasive.
- Slow.
- Contrast injected into the artery with catheter insertion, hence added risk.
- Post-procedure recovery at least 6 hours.
- Uncomfortable for the patients.
- Considered gold standard.