High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) is a method of examination which is more precise than chest X-ray because it can visualize the details of the lung parenchyma. Modern CT equipment enables a volume HRCT scan covering the whole lung tissue. HRCT slices can also be constructed in lung or mediastinal window to better visualize the lung or mediastinal structures.

CT scan is a type of imaging test. Three images are more detailed than regular X-rays. Information about the location and severity of the disease help in planning the treatment. CT scans are done in a circle around the body.

Computed Tomography of the Lung

Computed tomography is used frequently in an attempt to identify a primary lung cancer when plain films are normal. CT has been used to evaluate the lungs in patients with biopsy-proved metastatic carcinoma from an unknown primary site.

Quantitative computed tomography of the coronavirus

The main scanning parameters were as follows: tube voltage = 120 kVp, tube current (regulated by automatic dose modulation) = 300 mA, slice thickness = 5 mm, FOV = 350 mm × 350 mm. Primary images were reconstructed at a slice thickness of 1–1.25 mm with a lung kernel.

Computed Tomography Angiography (CTA)

To find blood clots that may have formed in your leg veins and traveled into your lungs.

CT Lung Screening - Cedars-Sinai

A CT lung screening allows the radiologist to look at different levels, or slices, of the lungs using a rotating X-ray machine. CT screening can find smaller nodules or cancer than standard chest X-rays. A tumor or nodule is a mass of cells that grows in the lungs.

Quantitative computed tomography analysis for stratifying lung cancer

The three main conditions for overdiagnosis in cancer screening are present: 1) a reservoir of slowly or non-progressing lung cancer exists; 2) LETC is a high-resolution imaging technology with the potential to identify this reservoir; and 3) eligible screening participants have a high risk of dying from causes other than lung cancer.

Overdiagnosis of lung cancer with low-dose computed CT

A recent study by New Scientist saw that smoking lungs have predictable CT patterns and density ranges. In emphysema, there are irregular zones of extremely low density as well as an overall low mean density. CT appears to have considerable potential for early detection of pulmonary emphysema and characterization of the degree of involvement.

Computed Tomography of the Lung: A Pattern Approach

After an introductory chapter, basic anatomy and its relevance to the interpretation of CT appearances is discussed.

Computed Tomography of the Lung - Radiology

The first concept that I want you to understand regarding computed tomography imaging is the multi-planar capability of displaying the same images. On the top of the scan, we have actual images through the chest displayed in mediastinal window on the left and lung window on the right.

Computed Tomography - Chest - The Lungs | Coursera

High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) was first described in 1982. Todo et al. reported that HRCT improved the visualization of the thin structures of the lung, such as the peripheral pulmonary vessels, terminal bronchioles, and interlobular septa.

High-resolution computed tomography chest imaging provides valuable information on ILD, including the pattern and extent of the disease, the evaluation of disease progression over time, and the evaluation of nodule/bronchial abnormalities.

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Computed Tomography Of The Lung: A Pattern Approach Medical Radiology

Computed Tomography Of The Lung: A Pattern Approach aims to enable the reader to recognize and understand the CT signs of lung diseases and diseases with pulmonary involvement as a neural basis for diagnosis. After an introductory chapter, basic anatomy and its relevance to the interpretation of CT appearances is discussed.

Computed Tomography of chest - The Lungs | Coursera

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Chest CT Scan | NLM, NIH

High-resolution computed tomography chest imaging provides valuable information on ILD, including the pattern and extent of the disease, the evaluation of disease progression over time, and the evaluation of nodule/bronchial abnormalities.

Computed Tomography (CT) Scan of the Chest | Johns Hopkins Medicine

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Chest CT Scan | NHLBI, NIH

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