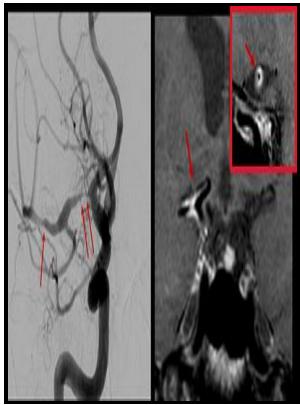


Imaging of infections and inflammations of the central nervous system - computed tomography, ultrasound, and nuclear magnetic resonance

Raven Press - Neuroimaging of infections of the central nervous system

Description: -



- Great Britain -- History -- Henry III, 1216-1272.
- Nuclear magnetic resonance.
- Ultrasonics -- Diagnostic use.
- Tomography, X-ray computed.
- Central nervous system diseases -- Diagnosis.
- Imaging systems in medicine.
- Central nervous system -- Radiography.
- Central nervous system -- Infections -- Diagnosis.
- Encephalomyelitis -- Diagnosis.
- Imaging of infections and inflammations of the central nervous system - computed tomography, ultrasound, and nuclear magnetic resonance
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Tags: #Single #Photon #Emission #Computed #Tomography #(SPECT)

Dieter R. Enzmann, Los Angeles, CA/US

Radioactive iodine 131 readily crosses the placenta, has a half-life of 8 days, and can adversely affect the fetal thyroid, especially if used after 10—12 weeks of gestation. CT has a limited role in detecting TB meningitis. In the elevational direction of each filtered volumetric image, we selected voxels with the largest PA amplitudes and then projected their depths to form a 2D image.

Dieter R. Enzmann, Los Angeles, CA/US

In previously intact skeleton, it is preferable to use 3-phase bone scanning as the imaging modality of choice for osteomyelitis. Main outcome measures included prevalence of abnormal myocardial perfusion SPECT results on pre-operative evaluation; abnormal myocardial perfusion SPECT results as a predictor for post-operative cardiac events such as cardiac death, non-fatal MI, and unstable angina. Eight of the 11 studies which used SPECT to differentiate FTD from Alzheimer's disease used multiple-headed camera SPECT.

Central Nervous System

Subdural empyema with venous infarction.

Rhabdomyolysis

In humans, the principal concern with gadolinium-based agents is that the duration of fetal exposure is not known because the contrast present in the amniotic fluid is swallowed by the fetus and reenters the fetal circulation. In rare cases in which there are exposures above this level, patients should be counseled about associated concerns and individualized prenatal diagnostic imaging for structural anomalies and fetal growth restriction. The use of intravenous contrast media aids in CT diagnosis by providing for enhancement of soft tissues and vascular structures.

Central Nervous System

Stillbirths and neonatal deaths also occurred more frequently among 7 gadolinium MRI-exposed versus 9,844 MRI unexposed pregnancies adjusted RR, 3.

Radiology of Central Nervous System Infections

Four sets of 128-channel data acquisition systems provide simultaneous one-to-one mapped associations with the 512-element transducer array Fig.

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