

# CT Scanning

Gerald R. Aben, MD, FACR

Department of Radiology

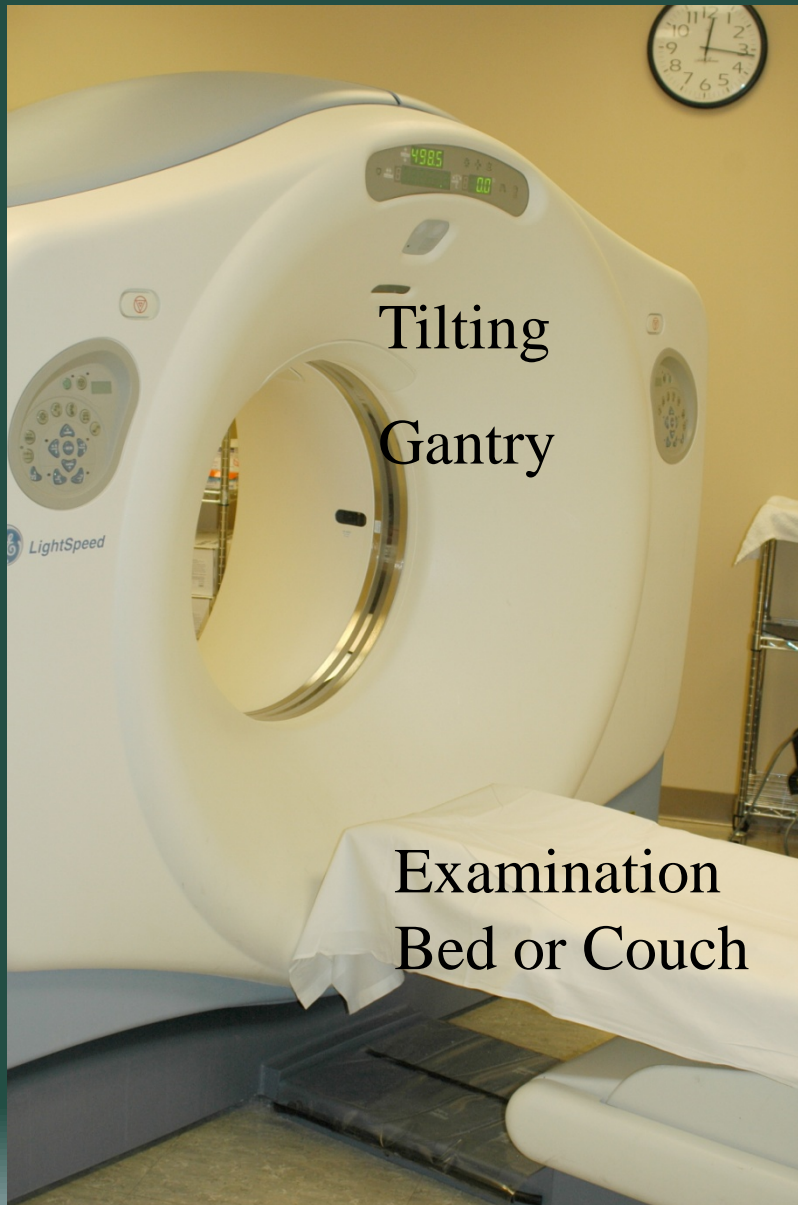
College of Osteopathic Medicine

# Computed Tomography (CT)

- Donut Shaped machine
- Uses x-ray energy and computer generation of images
- Advantages
  - Sensitive to slight density difference
  - Cross sectional anatomy
- Attenuation: reductions in intensity of x-ray beam as it traverses matter either by absorption or deflection
- **Special terms used on CT reports**
  - **High attenuation, Low attenuation**

# CT Terms

- High attenuation
  - Absorption of x-ray photon
  - Presented as white on image
- Low attenuation
  - Free passage of photon
  - Presented as black on image



Tilting  
Gantry

Examination  
Bed or Couch

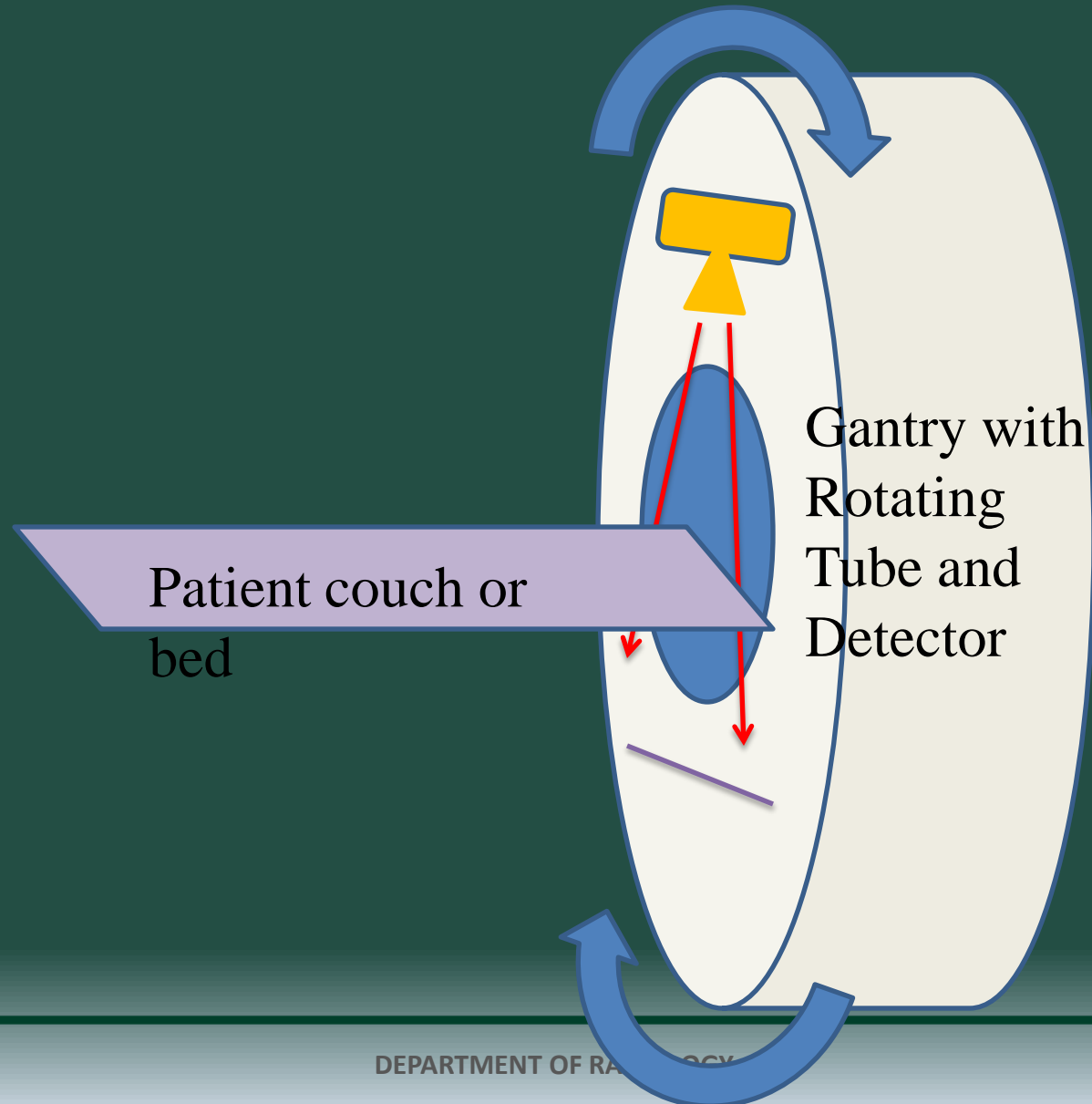
# CT Scanner

## 64+ Slice CT

- Faster scan times
- Reduced patient motion
- Increased resolution 0.35mm resolution
- 3-D reconstructions
- Improved diagnostic accuracy
- Reduced need for 'high risk' more invasive examinations

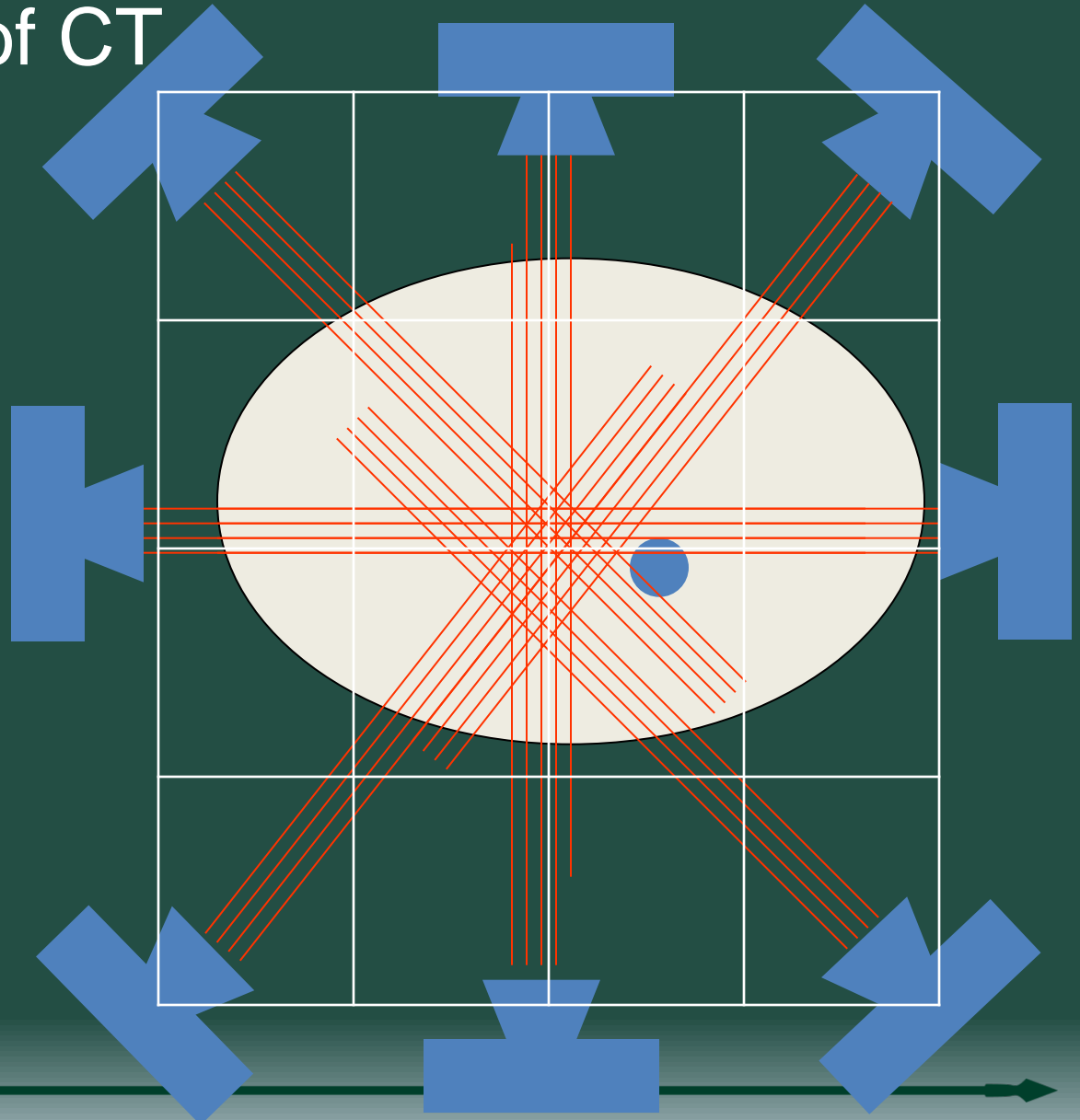


# CT Scanner



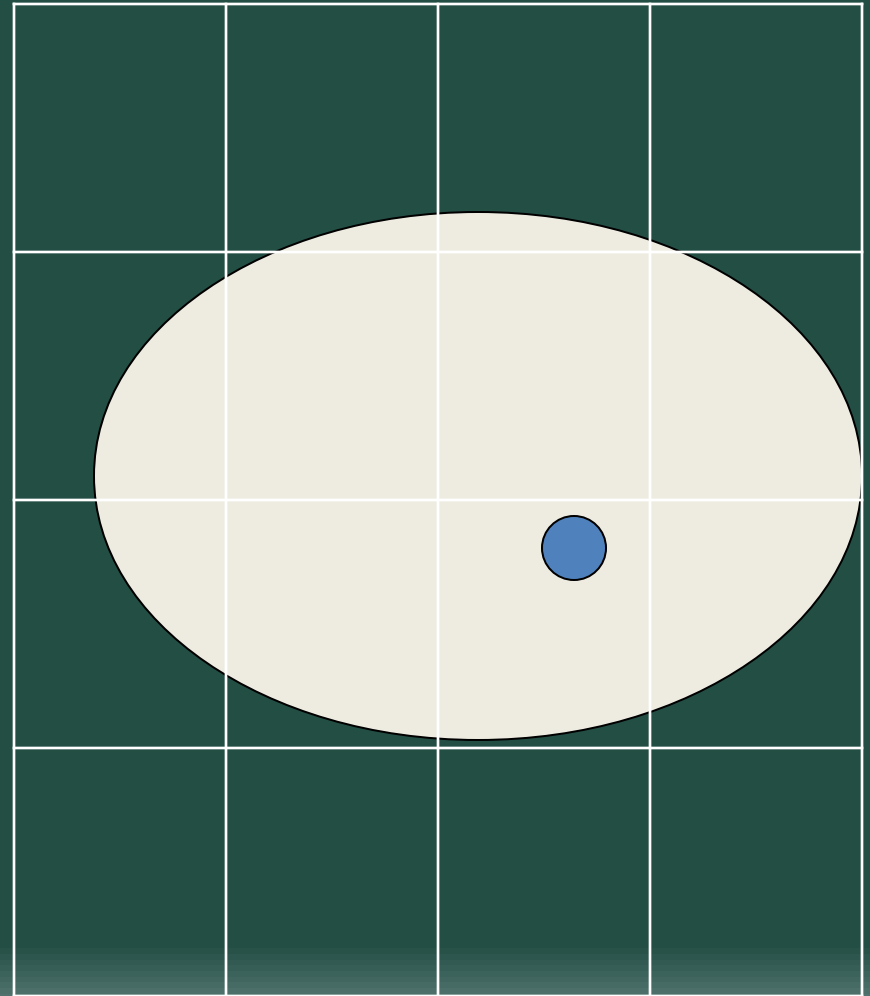
# Basic Principles of CT

- CT imaging system moves around the body part at a fixed location
- Attenuation information obtained in multiple planes
- Reconstruct of this attenuation information into a simple grid



# Basic Principles of CT

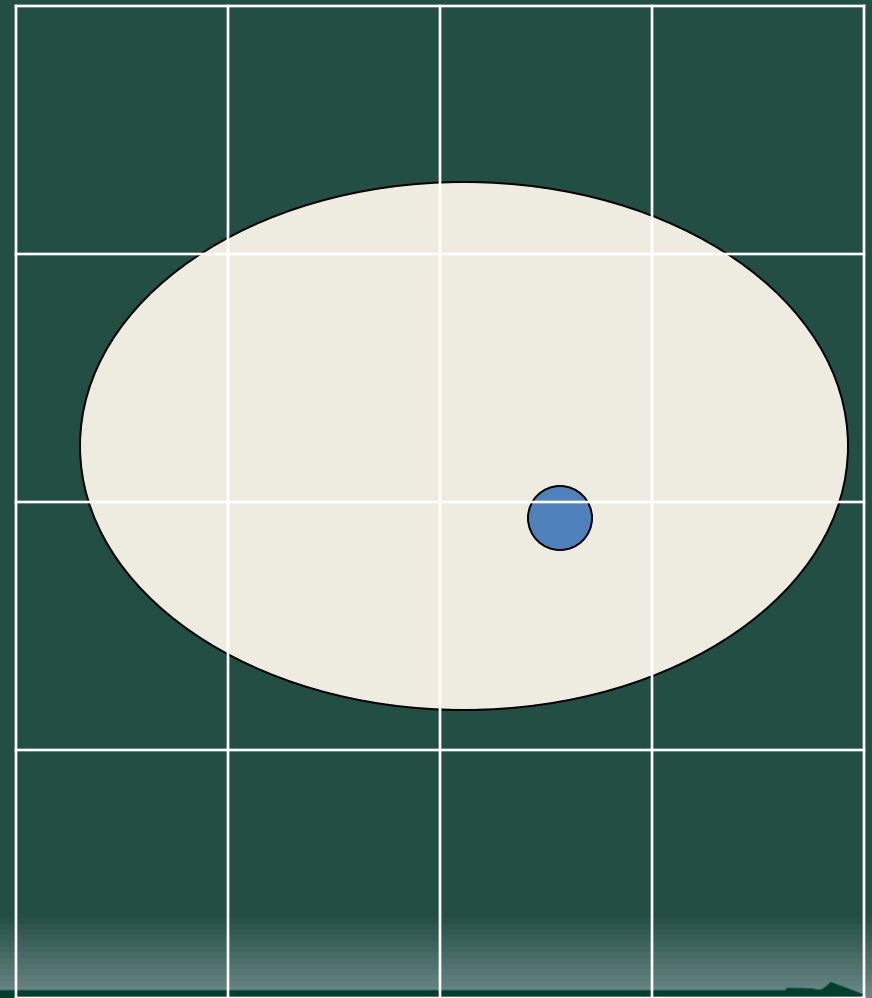
- Each body section divided into 3 dimensional boxes - voxel
- 2 dimension grid of pixels
- Calculate attenuation in each direction
- Add up all attenuations in each pixel
- Normalize to a common scale





# Basic Principles of CT

- Density of each pixel varies resulting in a pictorial representation of the density of structures within that section
- Repeat for each subsequent slice
- The smaller the pixel, the higher



# Spiral (Helical) CT:

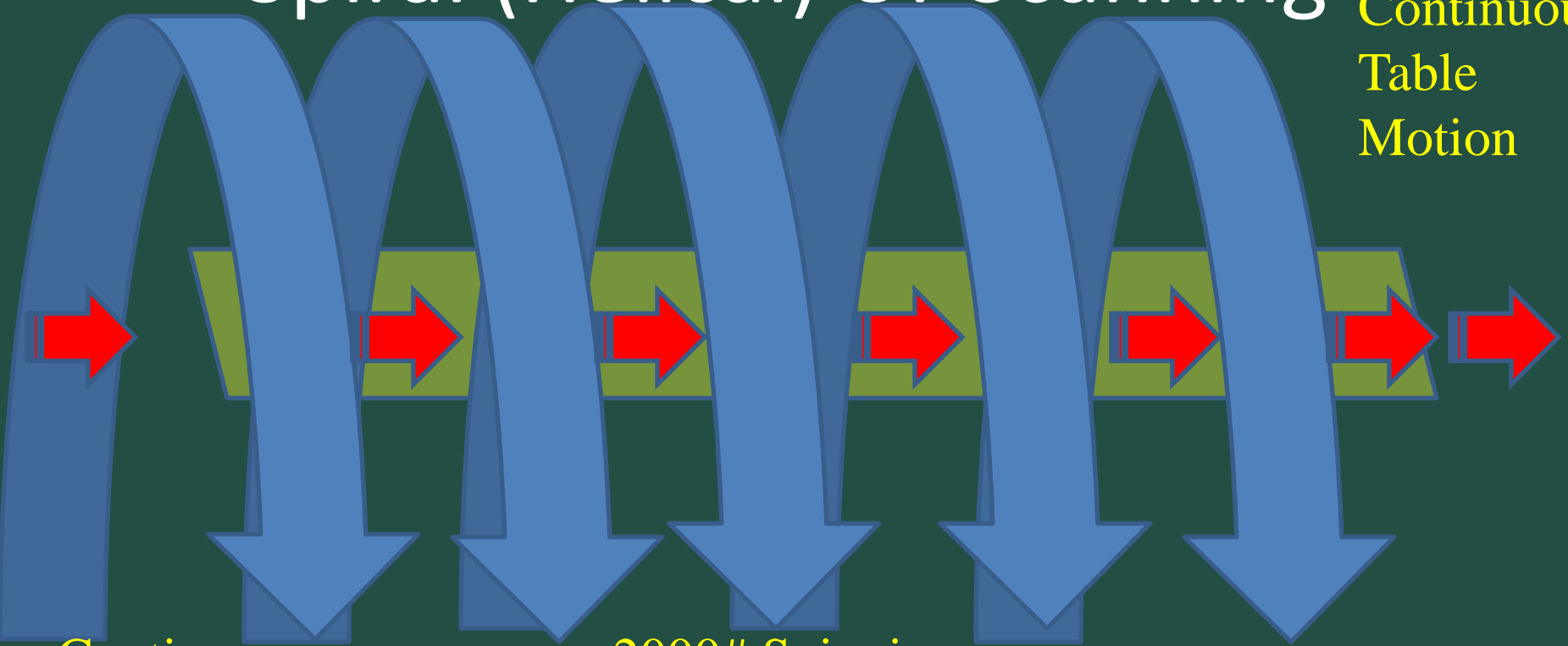
- Table moves at constant speed
- X-ray tube and detectors continuously rotating
- Multiple views are acquired which are not in-plane (helical data set-volumetric data)
- Computer reconstructs views to form a slice (similar principle to that presented earlier)

# Spiral (Helical) CT:

- Faster image acquisition than conventional CT (less motion artifact)
- Allows high resolution 2-D and 3-D reformations
- Isotropic Voxels
- Can also obtain conventional axial image at a single location (i.e. head CT, high resolution lung CT)

# Spiral (Helical) CT Scanning

Continuous  
Table  
Motion



Continuous  
Tube  
Rotation

2000# Spinning  
Instrument Package -  
<1rps

DEPARTMENT OF RADIOLOGY

# Hounsfield Units

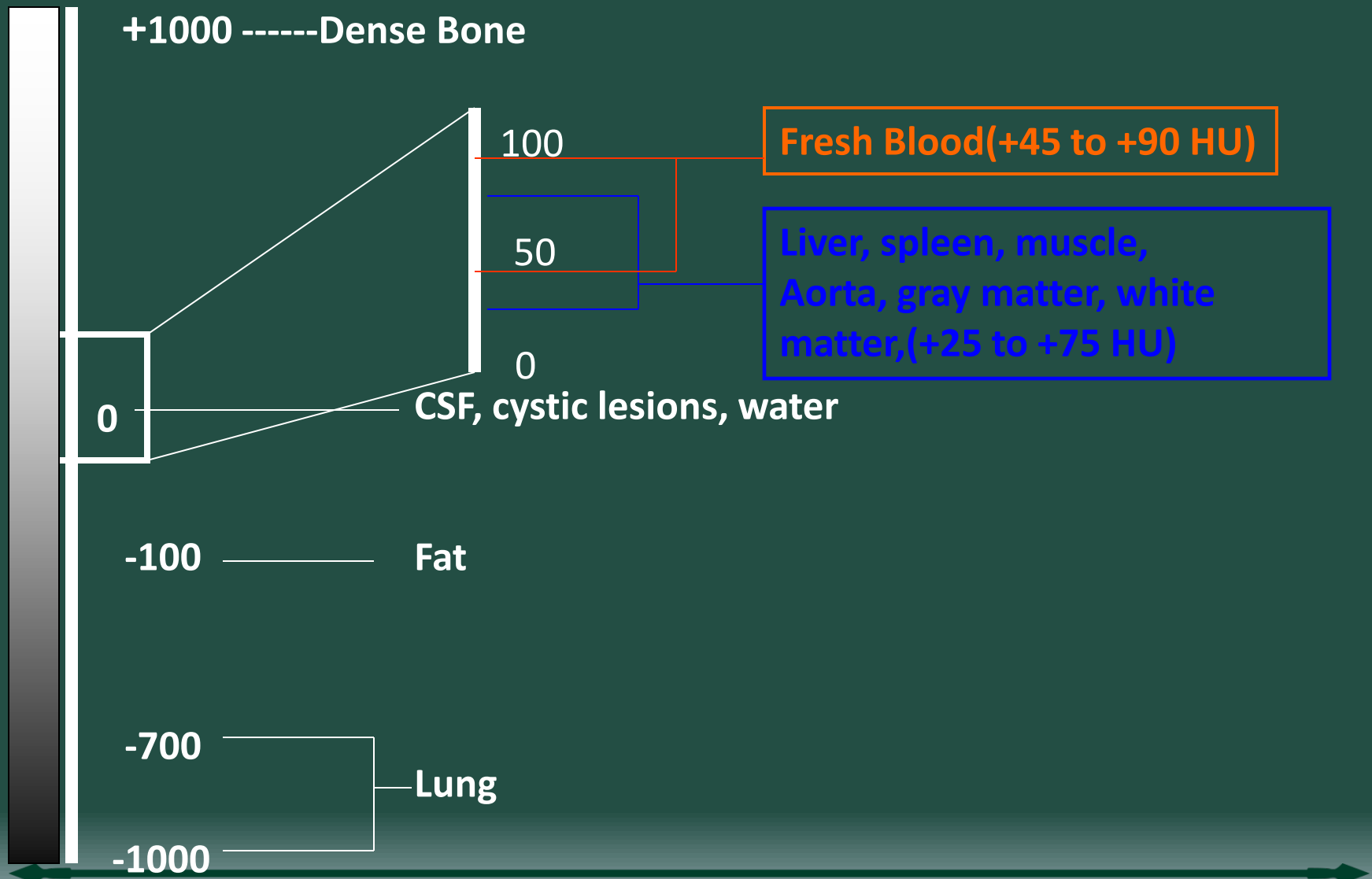
Hounsfield units (HU) = CT Numbers =  
Arbitrary scale based on attenuation with water assigned a  
CT number of 0

One CT number (HU) = 1/1000 of water attenuation  
value

= 0.1% change in attenuation  
relative to water



# Typical CT Numbers (HU)

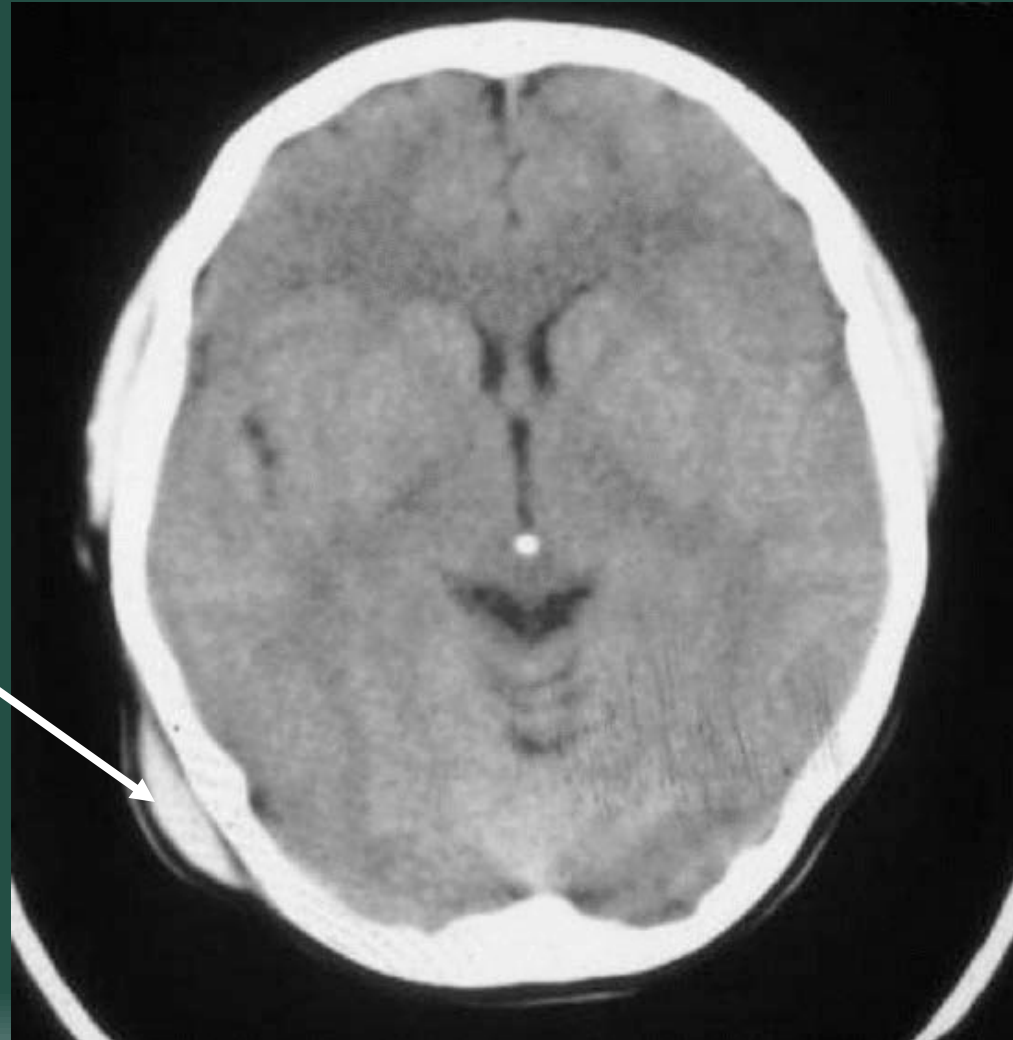


# Scanogram or Scout View



# Brain CT

Scalp  
Hematoma

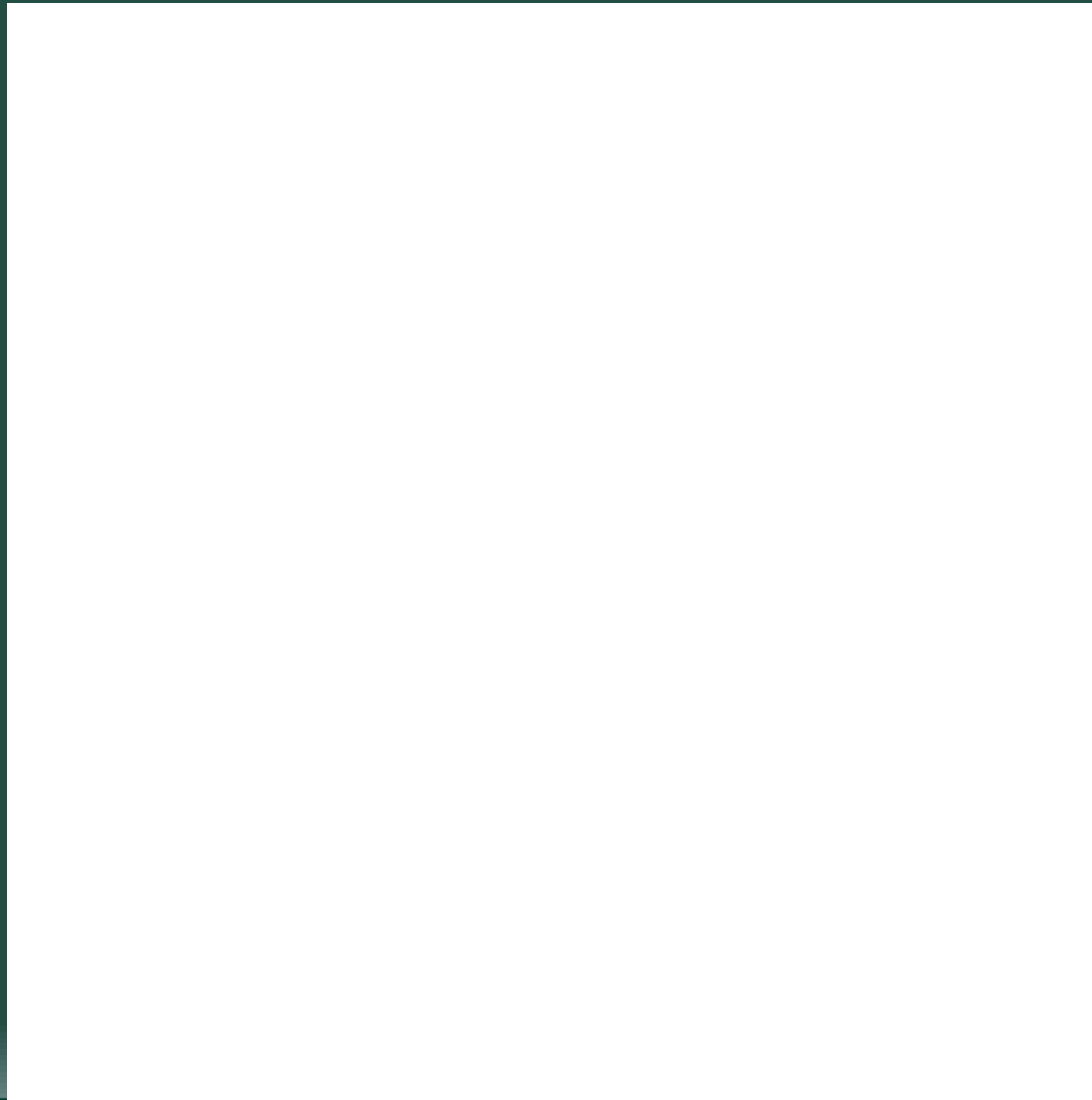




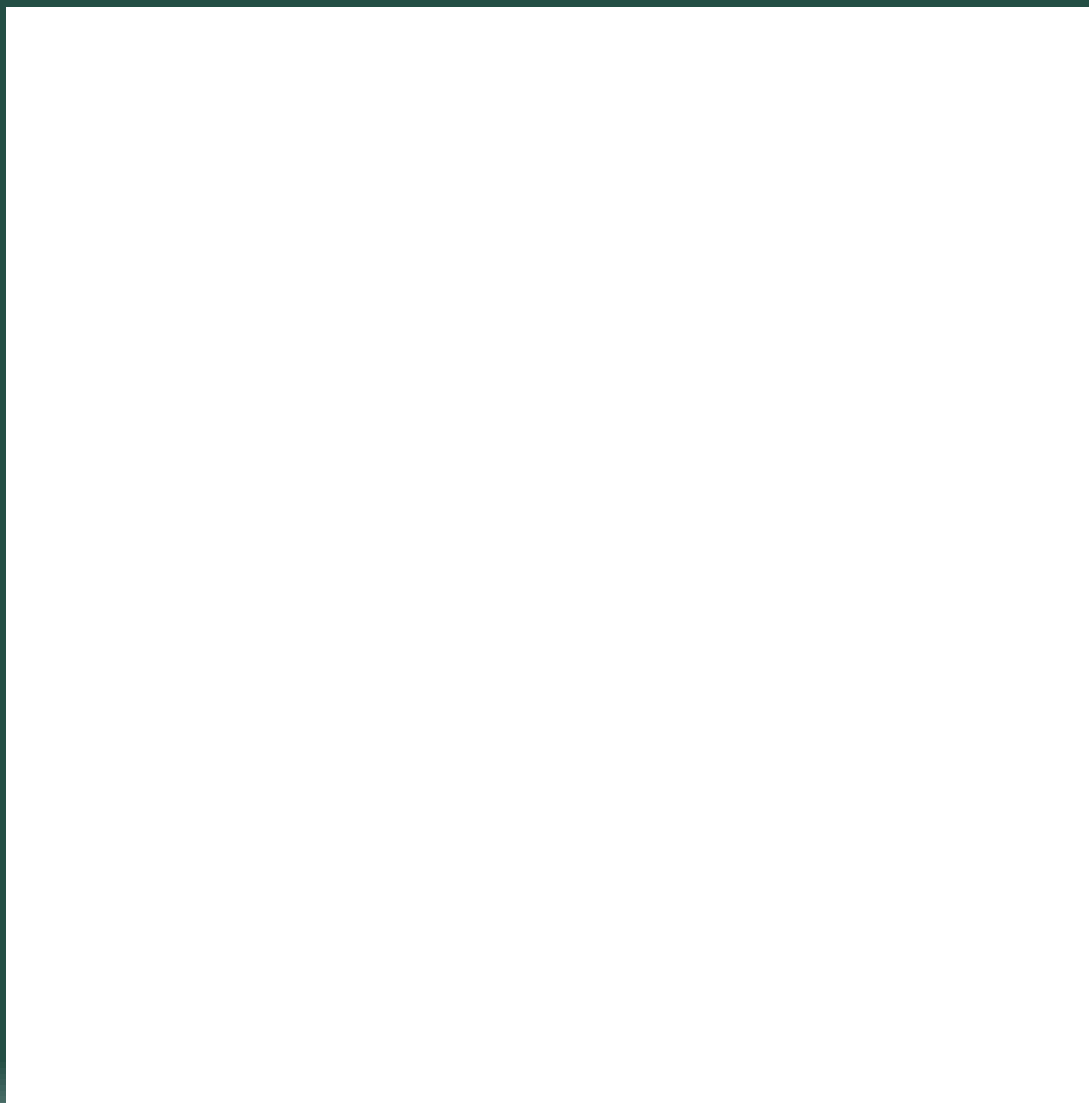














Ex:  
Se: 504  
Im: 43





Ex:  
Se: 504  
Im: 23



Courtesy Dr. Jim Potchen

