

Thoracic Imaging A Core Review

Vascular surgery A vascular surgeon may diagnose PAD using a combination of history, physical exam and medical imaging. Modern vascular surgery includes open surgery techniques, endovascular (minimally invasive) techniques and medical management of vascular diseases - unlike the parent specialities. Vascular surgeons also are called to assist other physicians. Medical imaging may include ankle-brachial Vascular surgery is a surgical subspecialty in which vascular diseases involving the arteries, veins, or lymphatic vessels, are managed by medical therapy, minimally-invasive catheter procedures and surgical reconstruction. treatment of PAD. The vascular surgeon is trained in the diagnosis and management of diseases affecting all parts of the vascular system excluding the coronaries and intracranial vasculature. The specialty evolved from general and cardiovascular surgery where it refined the management of just the vessels, no longer treating the heart or other organs f129481d07

MRI is widely used in hospitals and clinics for medical diagnosis, staging and follow-up of disease. Compared to CT, MRI provides better contrast in images of soft tissues, e.g. in the brain or... f129481d07 A pulmonary contusion is usually caused directly by blunt trauma but can also result from explosion injuries or a shock wave associated with penetrating trauma. With the use of explosives during World Wars I and II, pulmonary contusion resulting from blasts gained recognition. In the 1960s its occurrence in civilians began to receive wider recognition, in which... f129481d07

Lumbar spinal stenosis stenosis may also affect the cervical or thoracic region, in which case it is known as cervical spinal stenosis or thoracic spinal stenosis. Lumbar spinal stenosis can cause pain in the low back or buttocks, abnormal sensations, and the absence of sensation (numbness) in the legs, thighs, feet, or buttocks, or loss of bladder and bowel control. Spinal stenosis may also affect the cervical or thoracic region, in which case it is known as cervical spinal stenosis or thoracic spinal stenosis. Lumbar spinal stenosis Lumbar spinal stenosis (LSS) is a medical condition in which the spinal canal narrows and compresses the nerves and blood vessels at the level of the lumbar vertebrae f129481d07

The precise cause of LSS is unclear. Narrowing of spinal structures in the spinal cord such as the central canal, the lateral recesses, or the intervertebral foramen (the opening where a spinal nerve root passes) must be present, but are not sufficient to cause LSS alone. Many people... f129481d07 The body's core region is sometimes referred to as the torso or the trunk, although there are some differences in the muscles identified as constituting them. The major

muscles involved in core stability include the... f129481d07 It occurs when multiple adjacent ribs are broken in multiple places, separating a segment, so a part of the chest wall moves independently. The number of ribs that must be broken varies by differing definitions: some sources say at least two adjacent ribs are broken in at least two places, some require three or more ribs in two or more places. The flail segment moves in the opposite direction to the rest of the chest wall: because of the ambient pressure in comparison to the pressure inside the lungs, it goes in while the rest of the chest is moving... f129481d07

Flail chest Flail chest is a life-threatening medical condition that occurs when a segment of the rib cage breaks due to trauma and becomes detached from the rest of the chest wall. ribs are fractured in two or more places, allowing that segment of the thoracic wall to displace and move independently of the rest of the chest wall. Two of the symptoms of flail chest are chest pain and shortness of breath f129481d07

Transverse abdominal muscle It serves to compress and retain the contents of the abdomen as well as assist in exhalation. capable of bracing the human core during extremely heavy lifts and (2) that it is not. Specifically, one recent systematic review has found that the baseline The transverse abdominal muscle (TVA), also known as the transverse abdominis, transversalis muscle and transversus abdominis muscle, is a muscle layer of the anterior and lateral (front and side) abdominal wall, deep to (layered below) the internal oblique muscle f129481d07

Core stability The body's core is frequently involved in aiding other movements of the body, such as running; thus it is known that improving core stability also improves a person's ability to perform these other movements. In kinesiology, core stability is a person's ability to stabilize their core (all parts of the body which are not limbs). Stability, in this context, should In kinesiology, core stability is a person's ability to stabilize their core (all parts of the body which are not limbs). Thus, if a person has greater core stability, they have a greater level of control over the position and movement of this area of their body. Stability, in this context, should be considered as an ability to control the position and movement of the core f129481d07

American College of Cardiology tomography myocardial perfusion imaging (SPECT MPI), computed tomography of the heart and cardiac magnetic resonance imaging, resting transthoracic and transesophageal The American College of Cardiology (ACC), based in Washington, D. Education is a core component of the college, which is also active in the formulation of health policy and the support of cardiovascular research. C. , is a nonprofit medical association established in 1949. It bestows credentials upon cardiovascular specialists who meet its qualifications f129481d07

Spondylolisthesis While some medical dictionaries define spondylolisthesis specifically as the forward or anterior displacement of a vertebra over the vertebra inferior to it (or the sacrum), it is often defined in medical textbooks as displacement in any direction. Magnetic resonance imaging is the preferred advanced imaging technique for evaluation. Spondylolisthesis refers to a condition in which one spinal vertebra slips out of place compared to another. Further detail is needed, a physician may request advanced imaging f129481d07

The modern practice of radiology involves... f129481d07

Pulmonary contusion "The ABC's of thoracic trauma imaging". 1053/j. 41 (3): 209-225. Costantino M, Gosselin MV, Primack SL (July 2006). doi:10. Seminars in Roentgenology. A pulmonary contusion, also known as a lung contusion, is a bruise of the lung, caused by chest trauma. Unlike a pulmonary laceration, another type of lung injury, a pulmonary contusion does not involve a cut or tear of the lung tissue. The excess fluid interferes with gas exchange, potentially leading to inadequate oxygen levels (hypoxia). As a result of damage to capillaries, blood and other fluids accumulate in the lung tissue f129481d07

Magnetic resonance imaging MRI does not involve X-rays or the use of ionizing radiation, which distinguishes it from computed tomography (CT) and positron emission tomography (PET) scans. MRI is a medical application of nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) which can also be used for imaging in other NMR applications, such as NMR spectroscopy. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a medical imaging technique used in radiology to generate pictures of the anatomy and the physiological processes inside the body. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) is a medical imaging technique used in radiology to generate pictures of the anatomy and the physiological processes inside the body. MRI scanners use strong magnetic fields, magnetic field gradients, and radio waves to form images of the organs in the body f129481d07

Spondylolisthesis is graded based upon the degree of slippage of one vertebral body relative to the subsequent adjacent vertebral body. Spondylolisthesis is classified as one of the six major etiologies: degenerative, traumatic, dysplastic, isthmic, pathologic, or post-surgical. Spondylolisthesis most commonly occurs in the lumbar spine, primarily at the L5-S1 level, with the L5 vertebral body anteriorly translating over the S1 vertebral body... f129481d07

Radiology Radiology (/ˌreɪdɪˈɒlədʒi/ RAY-dee-AHL-ə-jee) is the medical specialty that uses medical imaging to diagnose diseases and guide treatment within the bodies of humans and other animals. It began with radiography (which is why its name has a root referring to radiation), but today it includes all imaging modalities.

This includes technologies that use no ionizing electromagnetic radiation, such as ultrasonography and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), as well as others that do use radiation, such as computed tomography (CT), fluoroscopy, and nuclear medicine including positron emission tomography (PET). Interventional radiology is the performance of usually minimally invasive medical procedures with the guidance of imaging technologies such as those mentioned above

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