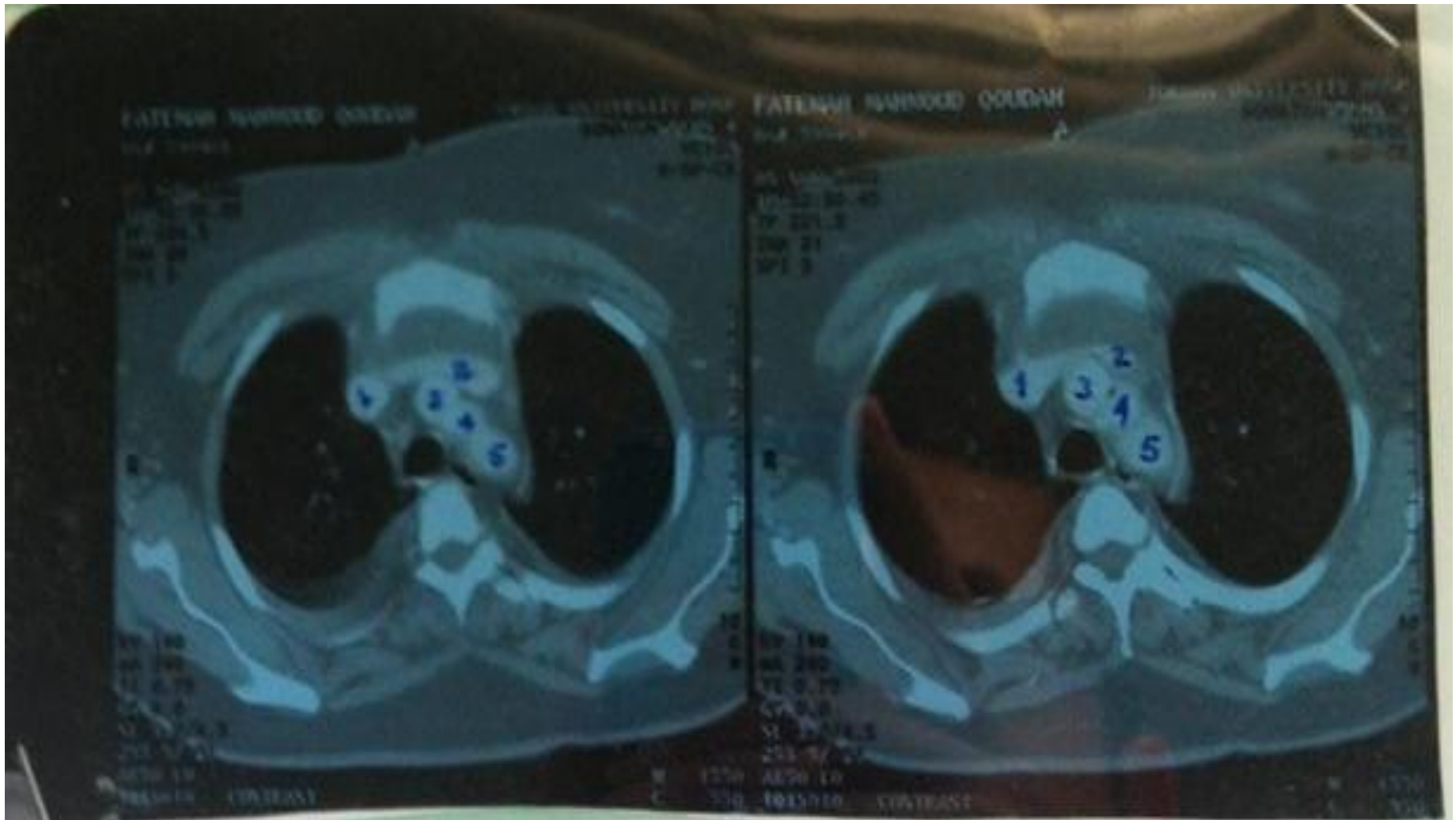


CT Scans

Practical part of lecture 10

Mutasim Al-Sayyed

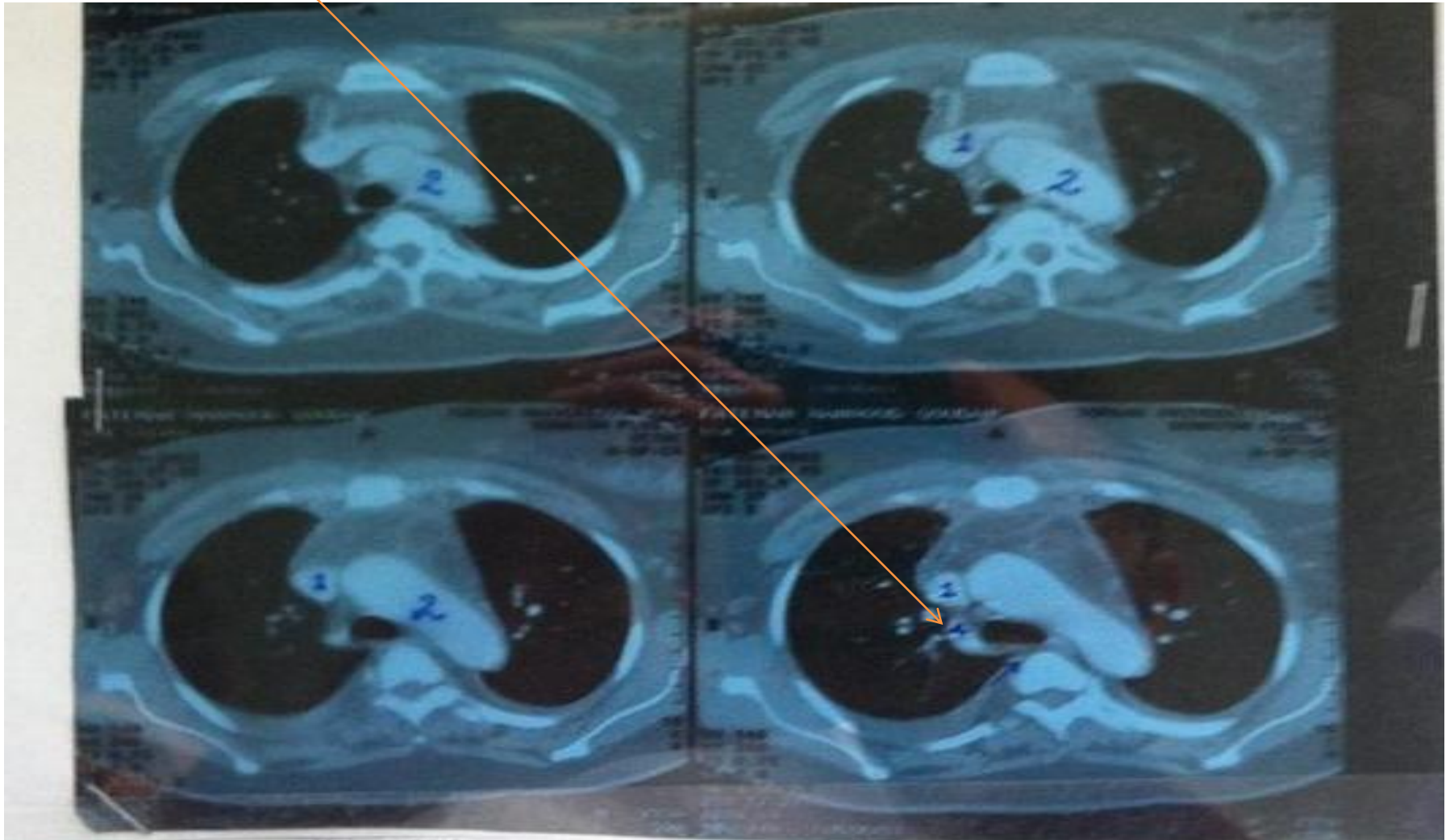
This CT is **Above** the level of **Arch of Aorta**; passing through it's divisions: (3) right common carotid artery, (4) left common carotid artery & (5) left subclavian artery. The left brachiocephalic vein (2) **hasn't** yet join the right brachiocephalic vein (1).



CT passing just below the divisions of the arch and showing the Arch of Aorta (2) & the left, right brachiocephalic veins have joined to form the SVC (1).

The trachea hasn't yet bifurcate.

(4) is the azygos vein.



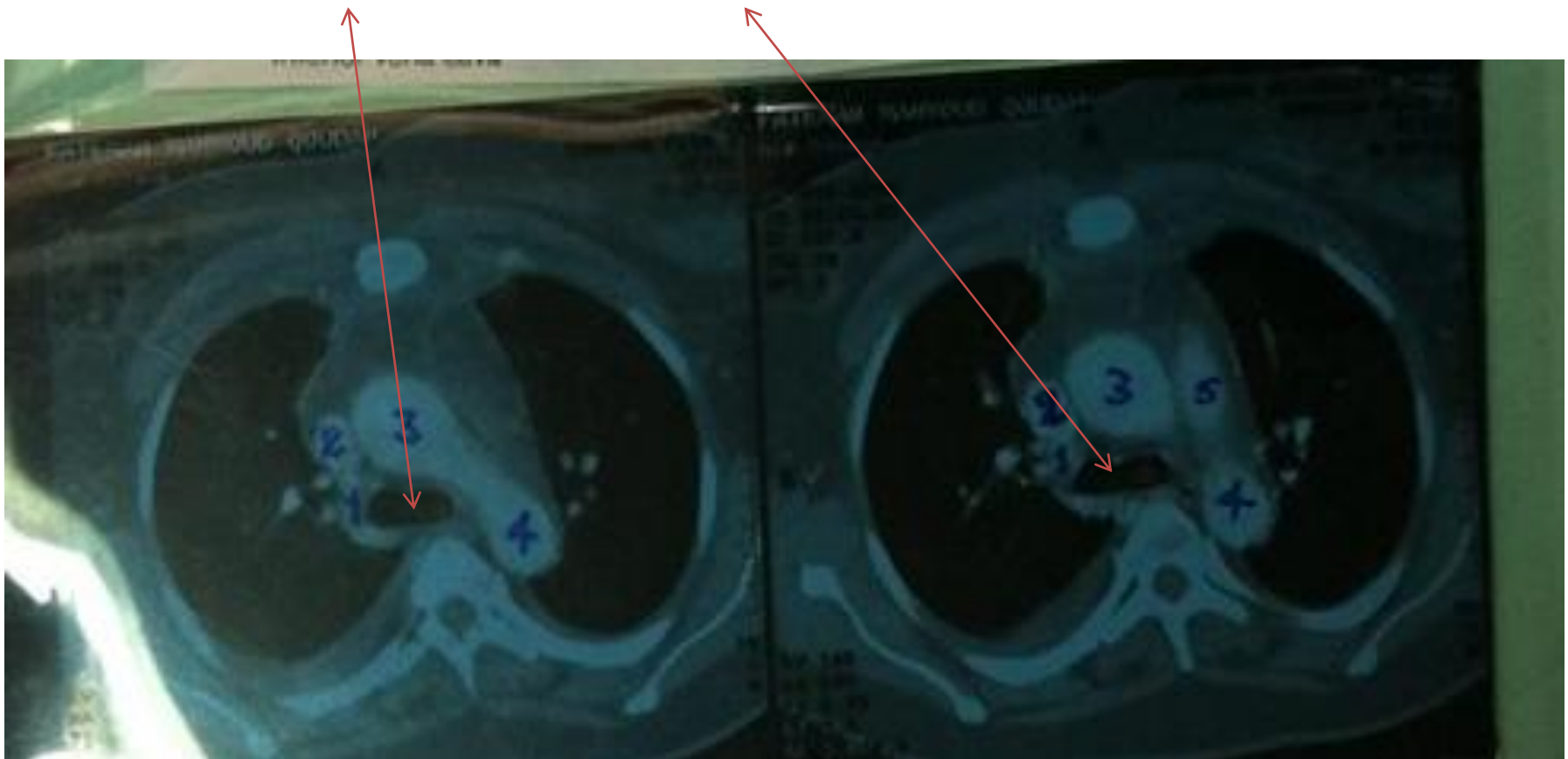
This CT is at the **AorticoPulmonary Window**; which is the space between the end of the pulmonary trunk and the arch of aorta.

The CT shows the beginning of the Arch (3) and the End of the Arch (4).

The Azygos vein (1) drains into the SVC (2).

Why didn't we call them Ascending and descending aorta? Because we didn't see the pulmonary trunk or its divisions. Once we see them, we call (3 & 4) Ascending and descending aorta, respectively.

The trachea dilates preparing itself to bifurcate.



CT at the origin of the Left pulmonary artery (1).
Now we can call (3) Ascending Aorta and (4) descending aorta.
(2) is the pulmonary trunk.
(5) is the SVC.



CT at the origin of right pulmonary artery (1).

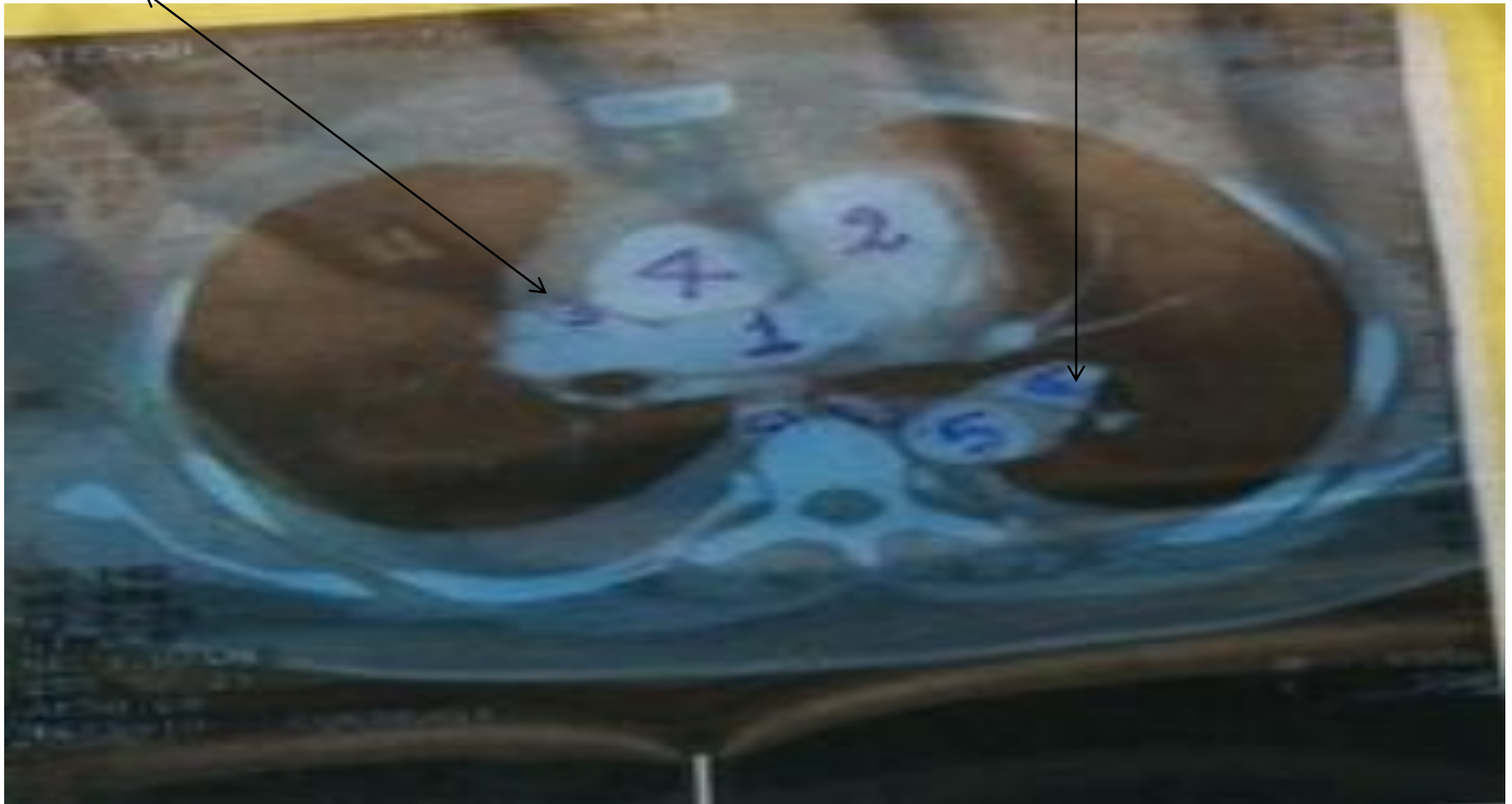
(2) pulmonary trunk.

(4) ascending aorta.

(5) descending aorta.

(3) SVC.

(6) left pulmonary artery.



CT showing the chambers, ascending and descending aorta.

