

DIAGNOSTICUL IMAGISTIC ÎN OTORINOLARINGOLOGIE

Bazele anatomice

➤ URECHEA

- ✓ Externă
- ✓ Medie
- ✓ Internă

➤ NASUL ȘI SINUSURILE PARANAZALE

➤ GÂTUL

- ✓ Cavitătea bucală
- ✓ Faringe
- Laringe

Permite diagnosticare proceselor patologice:

- A. Traumatisme
- B. Procese inflamatorii și complicațiile lor
- C. Formațiuni
- D. Malformații
- E. Corpi străini

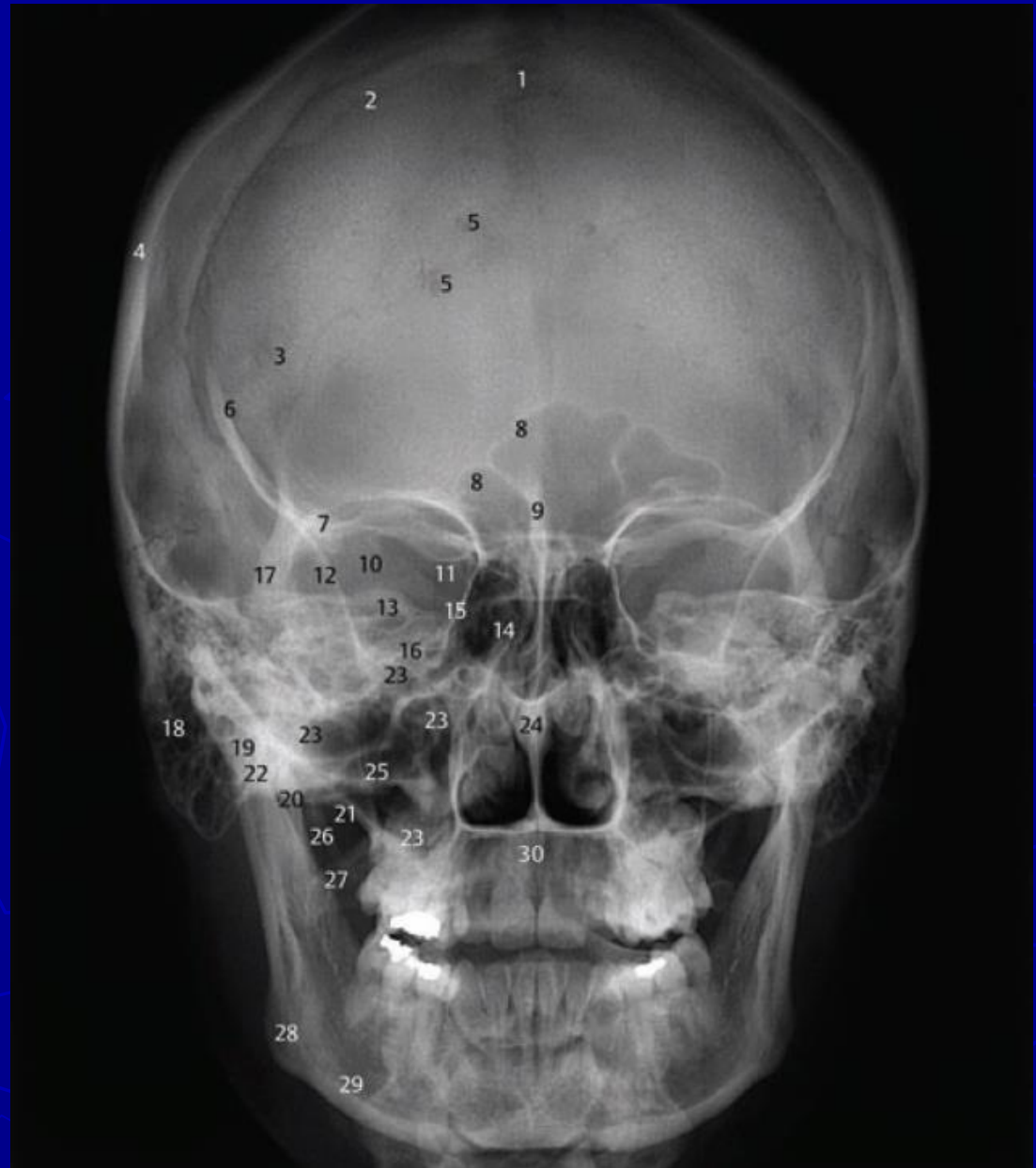
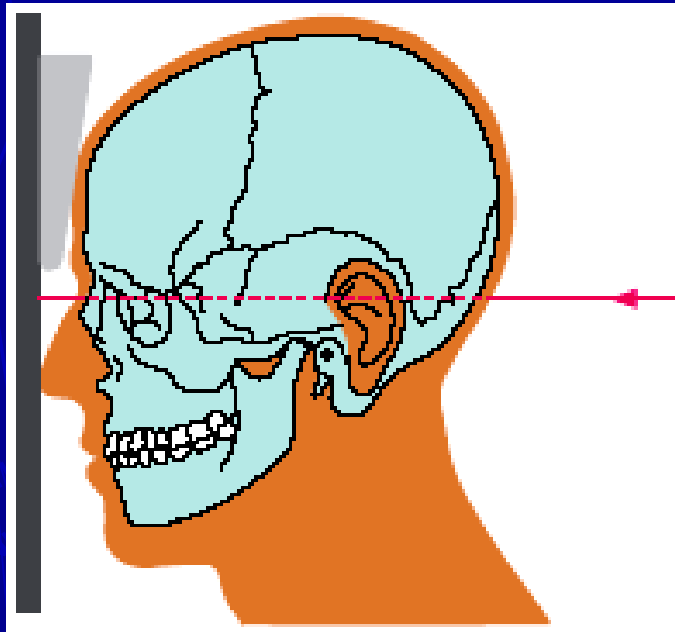
Metode imagistice de bază utilizate:

1. Radiologice

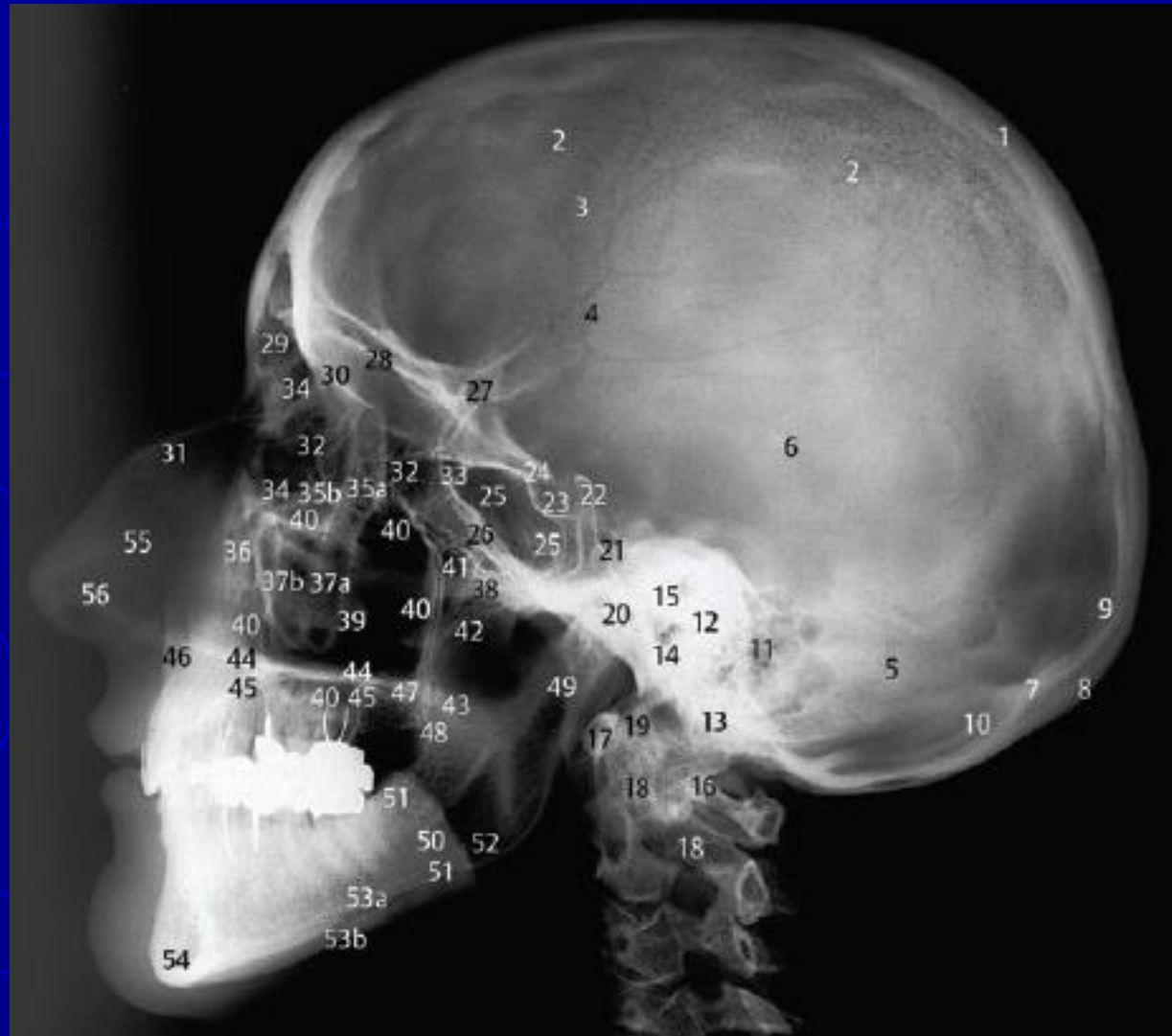
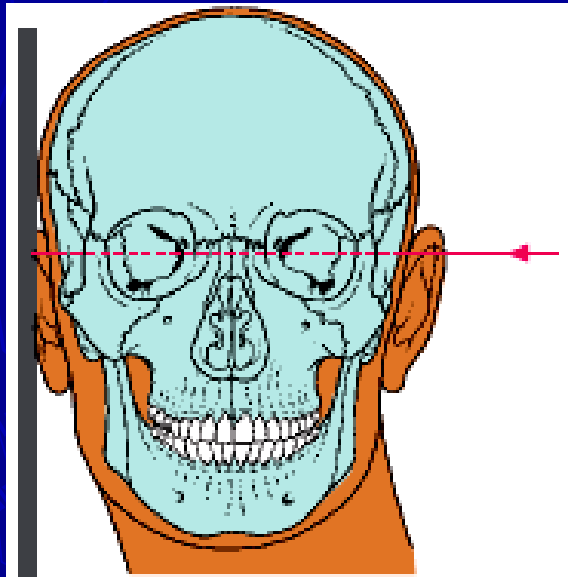
- Radiografia simplă
- CT

2. IRM

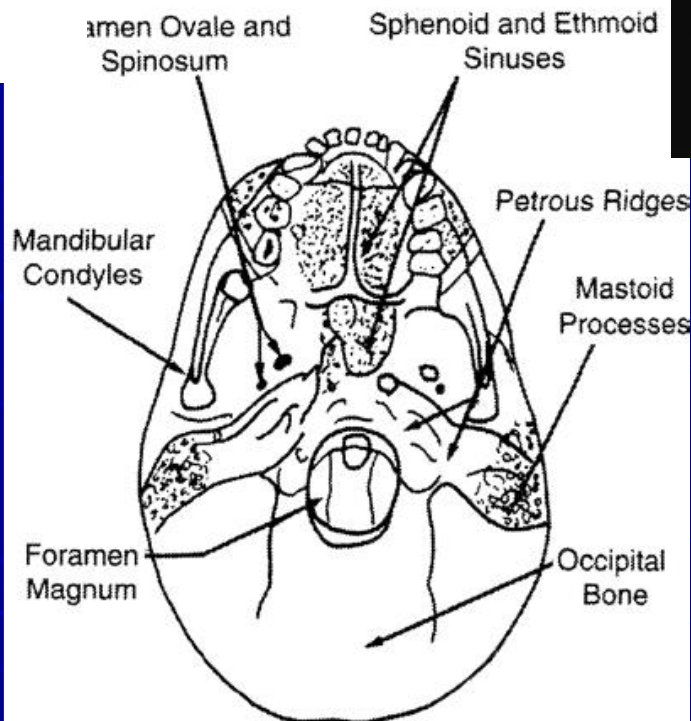
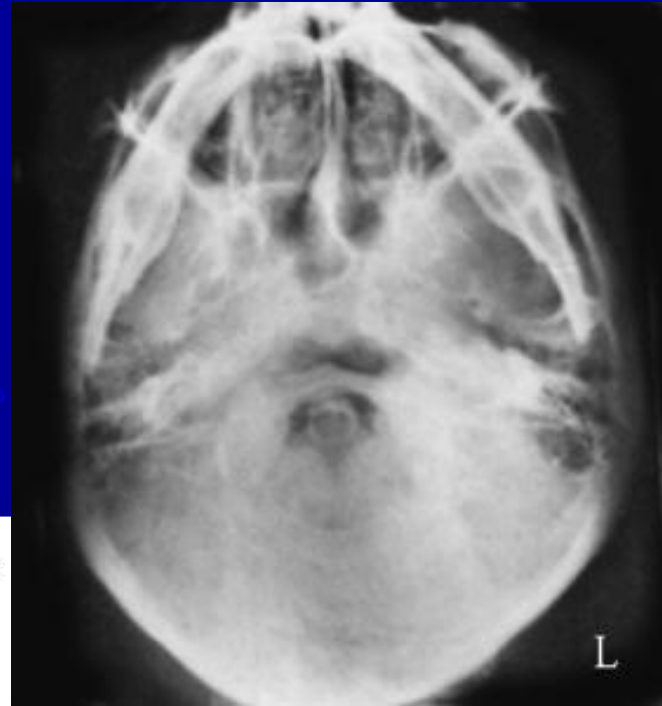
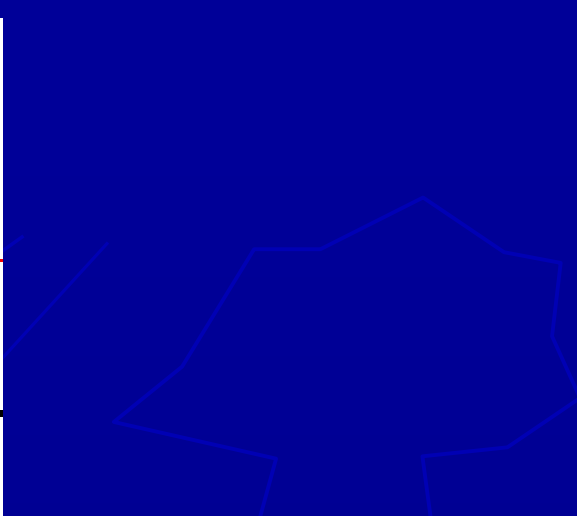
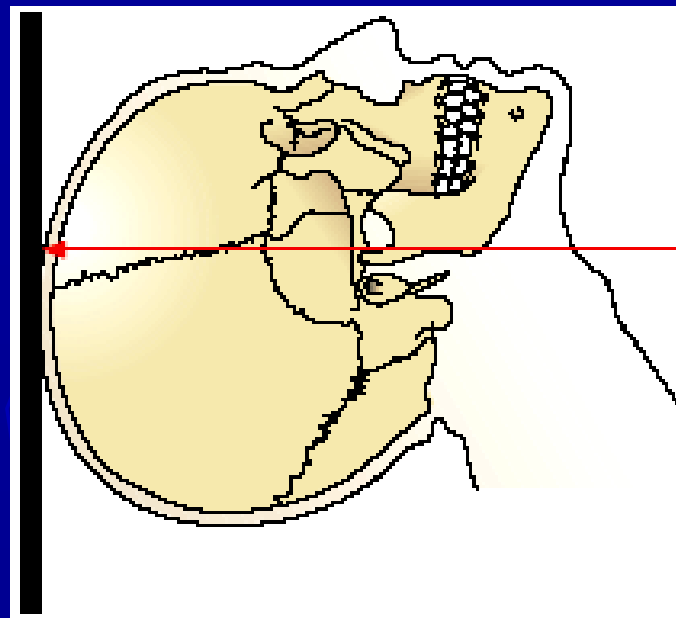
Radiografia craniului: incidența de față:



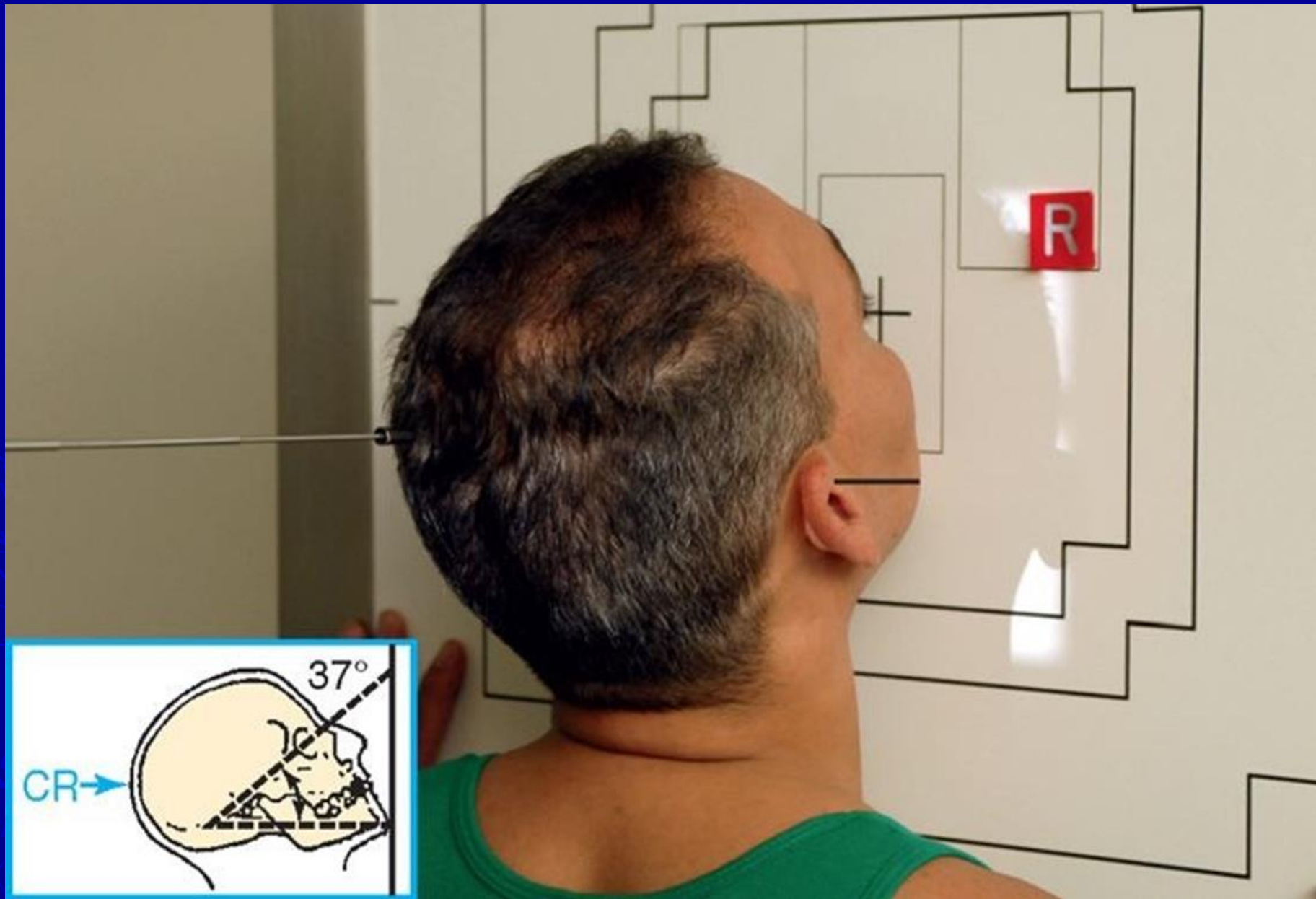
Radiografia craniului: incidența de profil



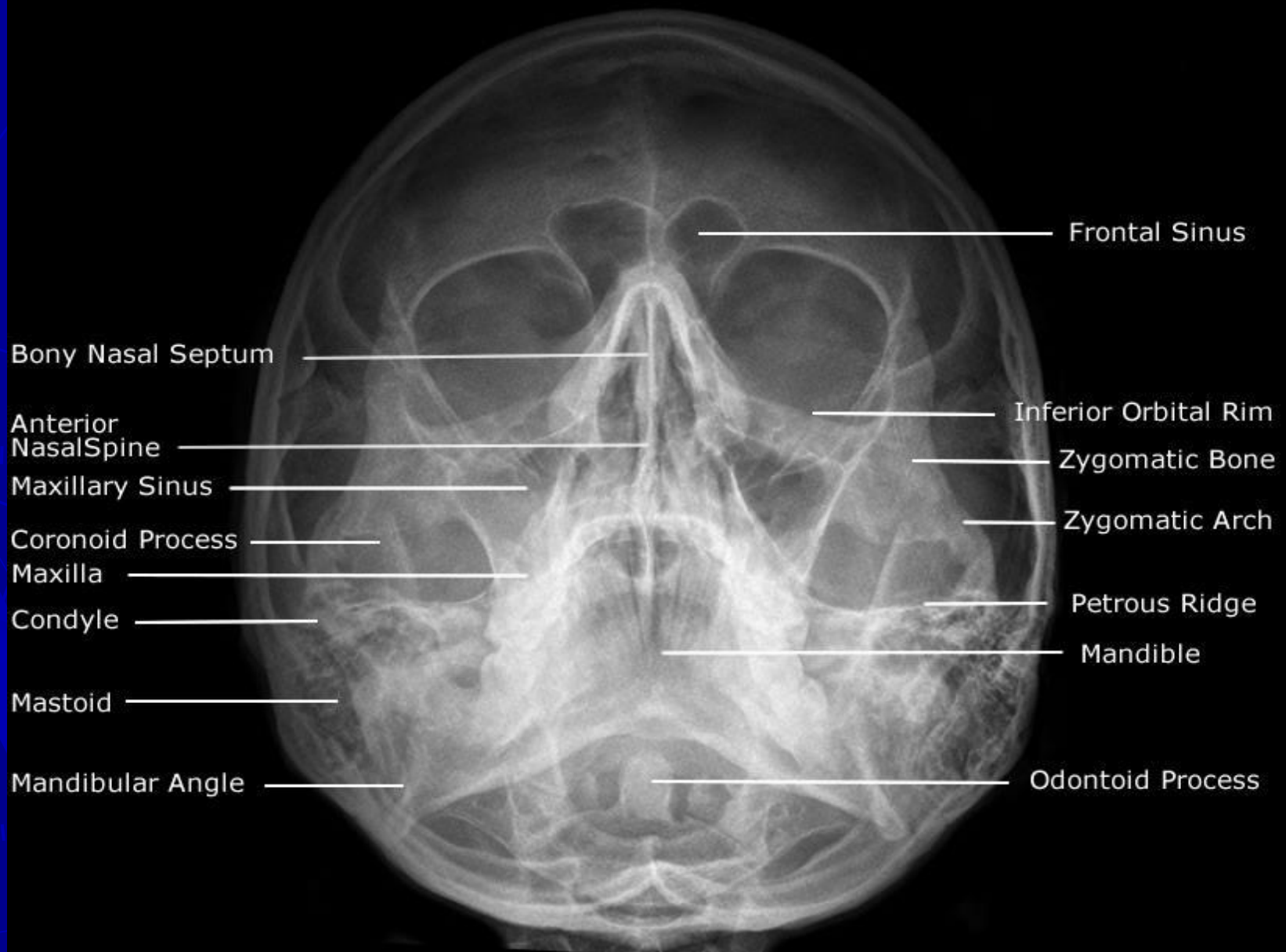
Radiografia craniului: incidența axială

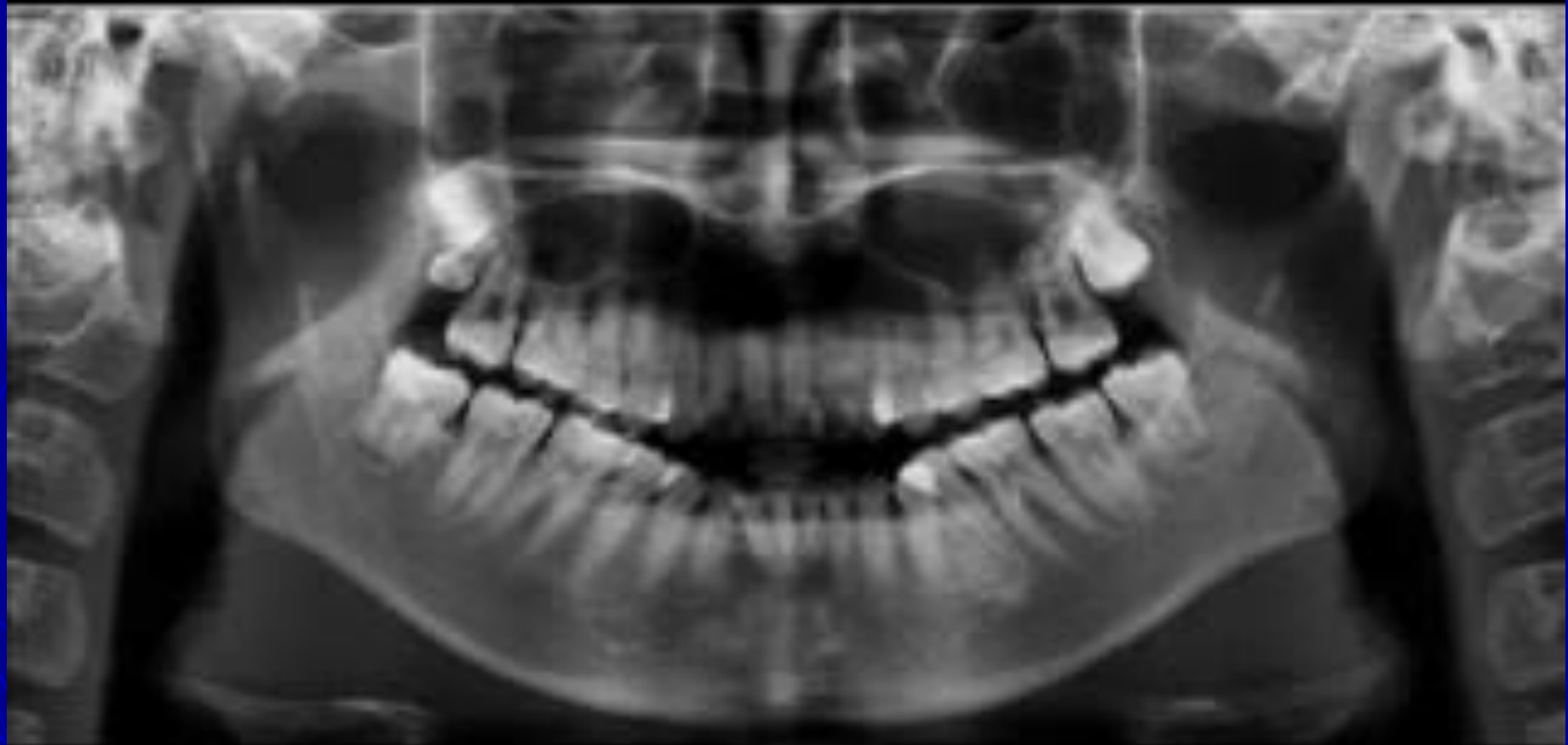


Proiecția Water's sau nasul-bărbia



Proiecția Water's sau nasul-bărbia cu gura închisă





Anatomía radiográfica normal panorámica I

Dr. Alejandro R. Padilla

Odontólogo Especialista en Radiología Oral y Maxilofacial

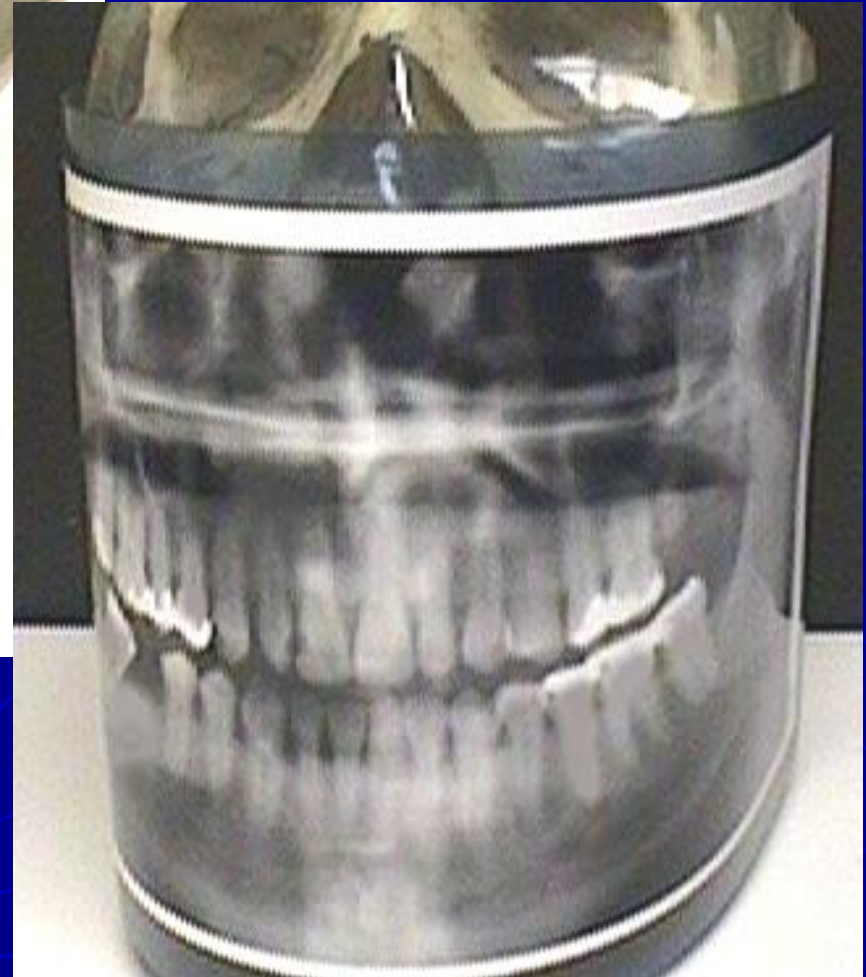
Facultad de Odontología

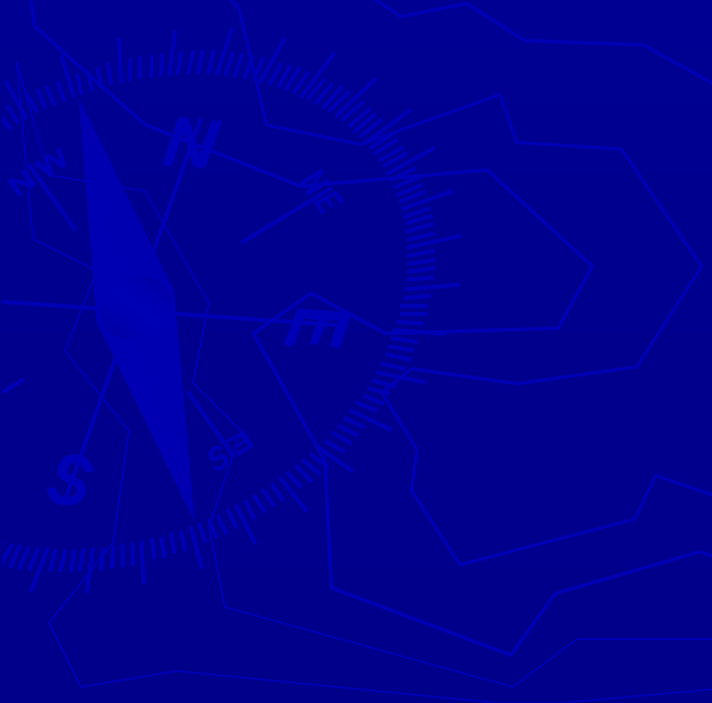
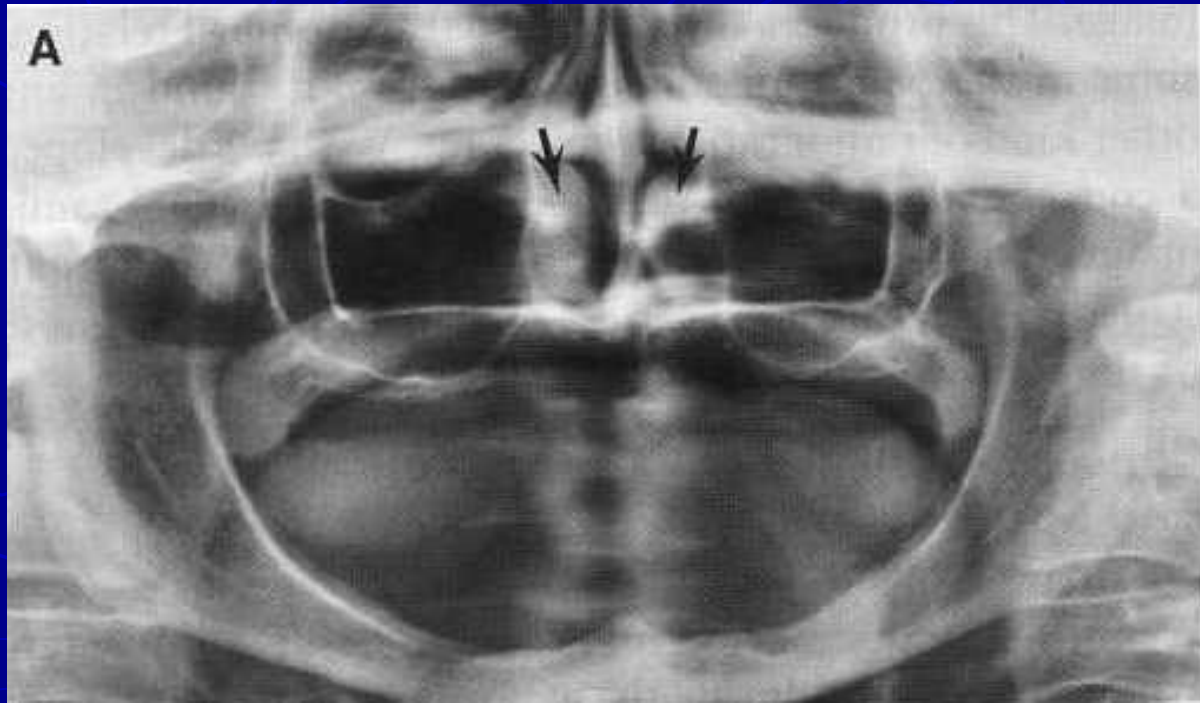
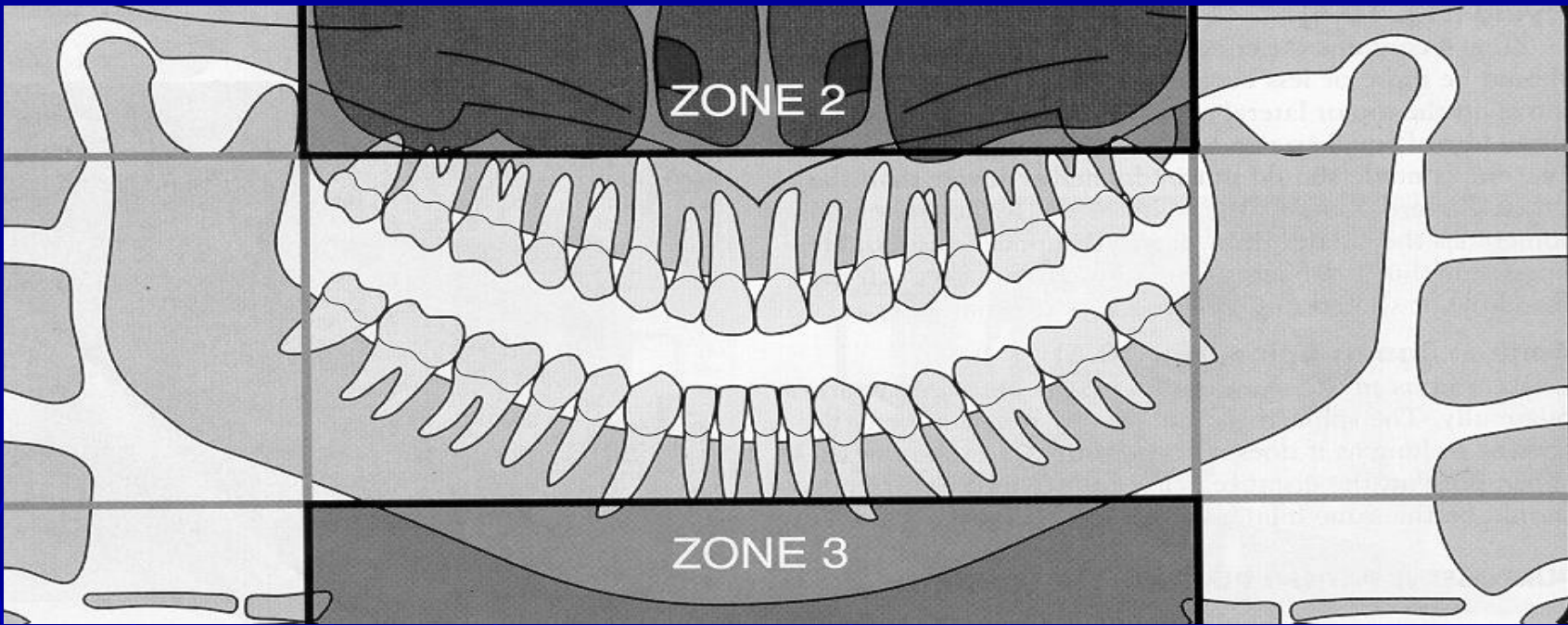
Universidad de Los Andes

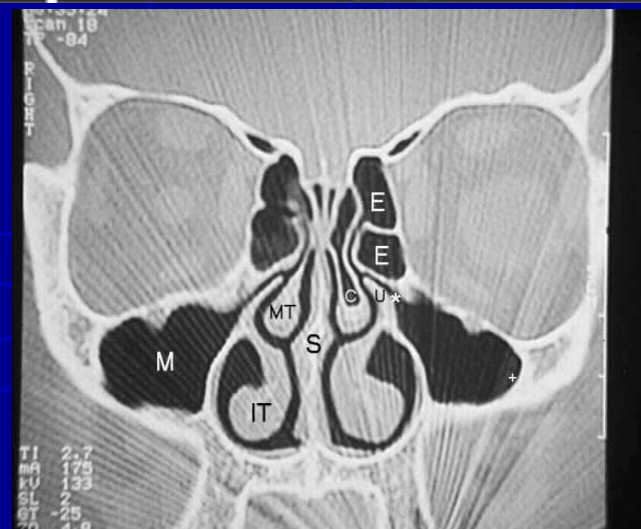
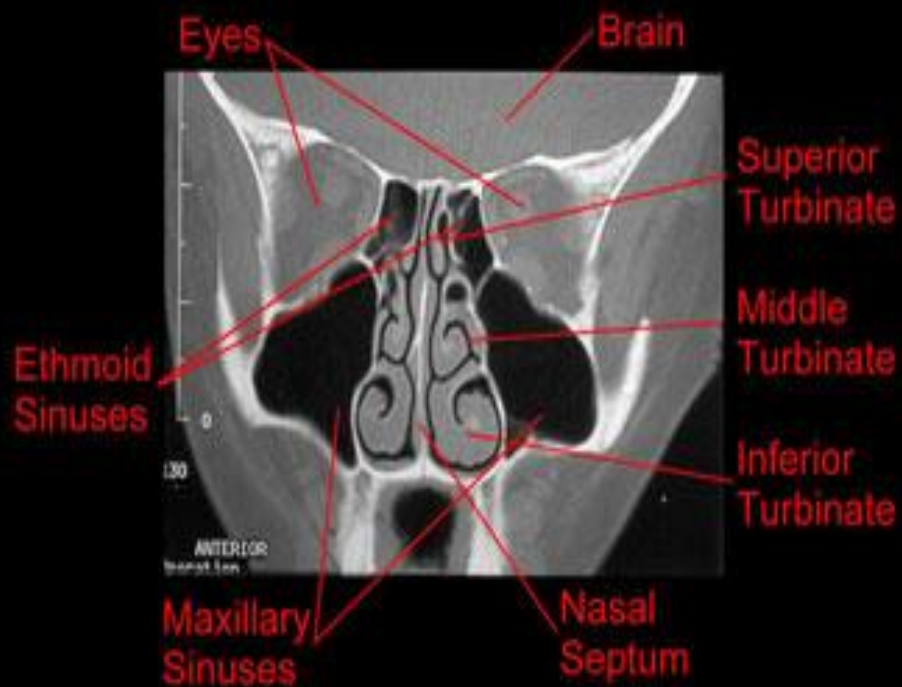
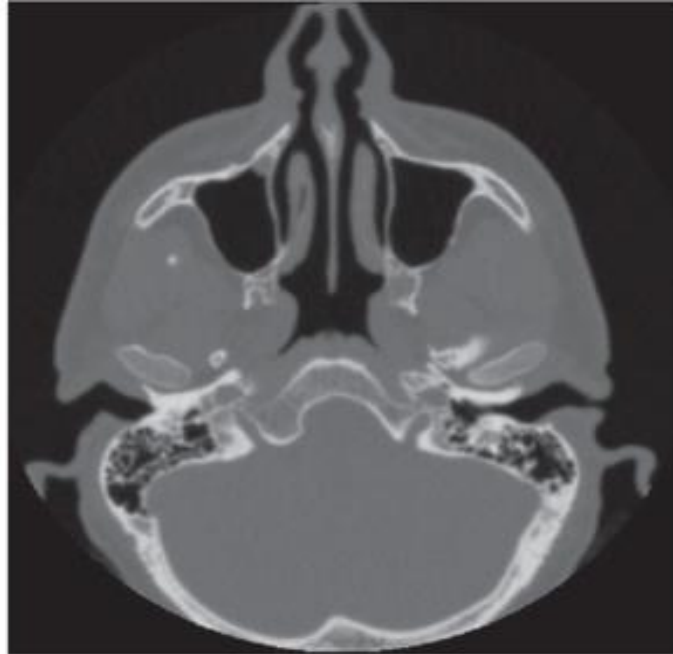
Medellín, Colombia

Examen Panorámico B (2016) por A. Padilla

Ortopantomografie

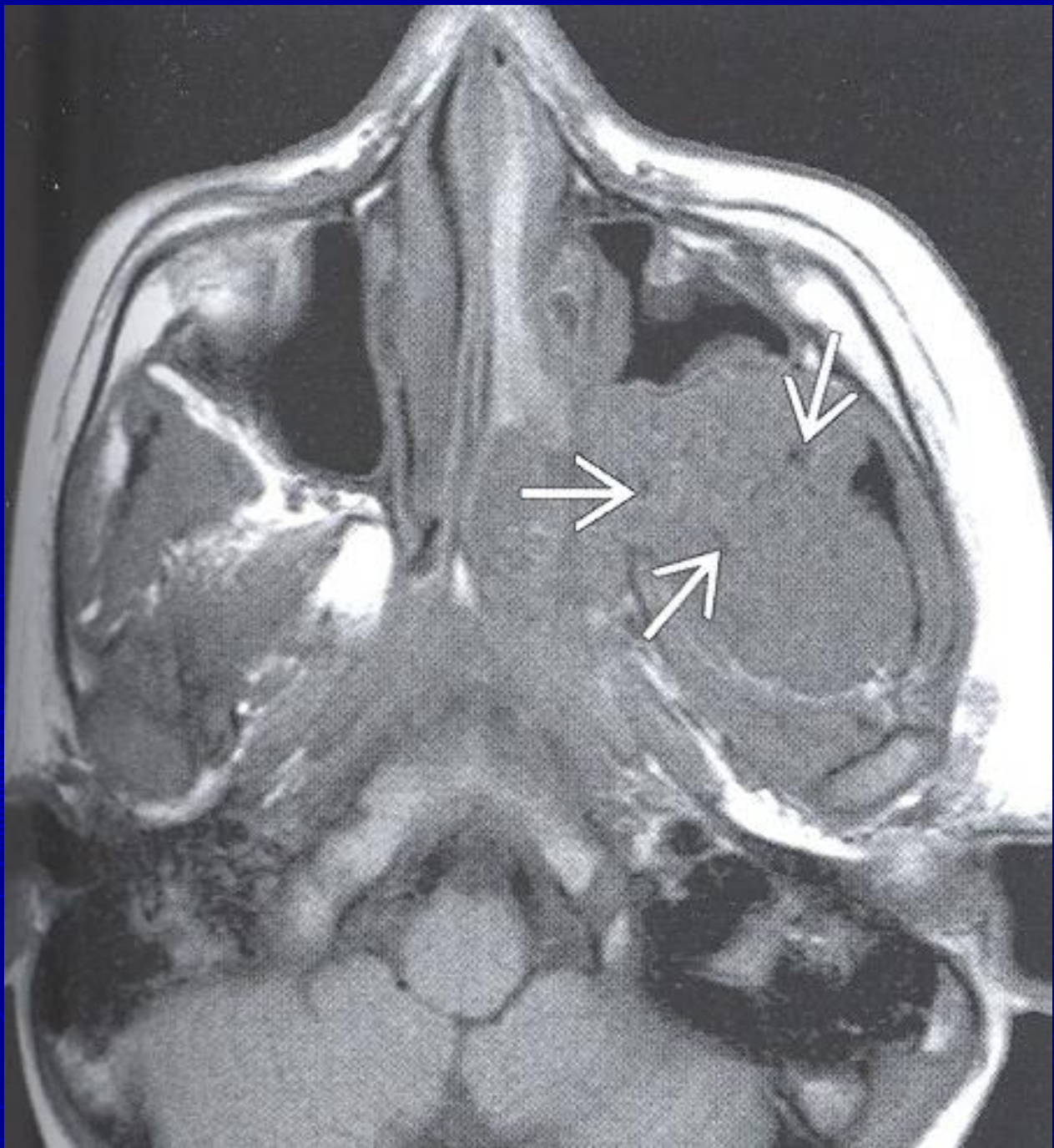






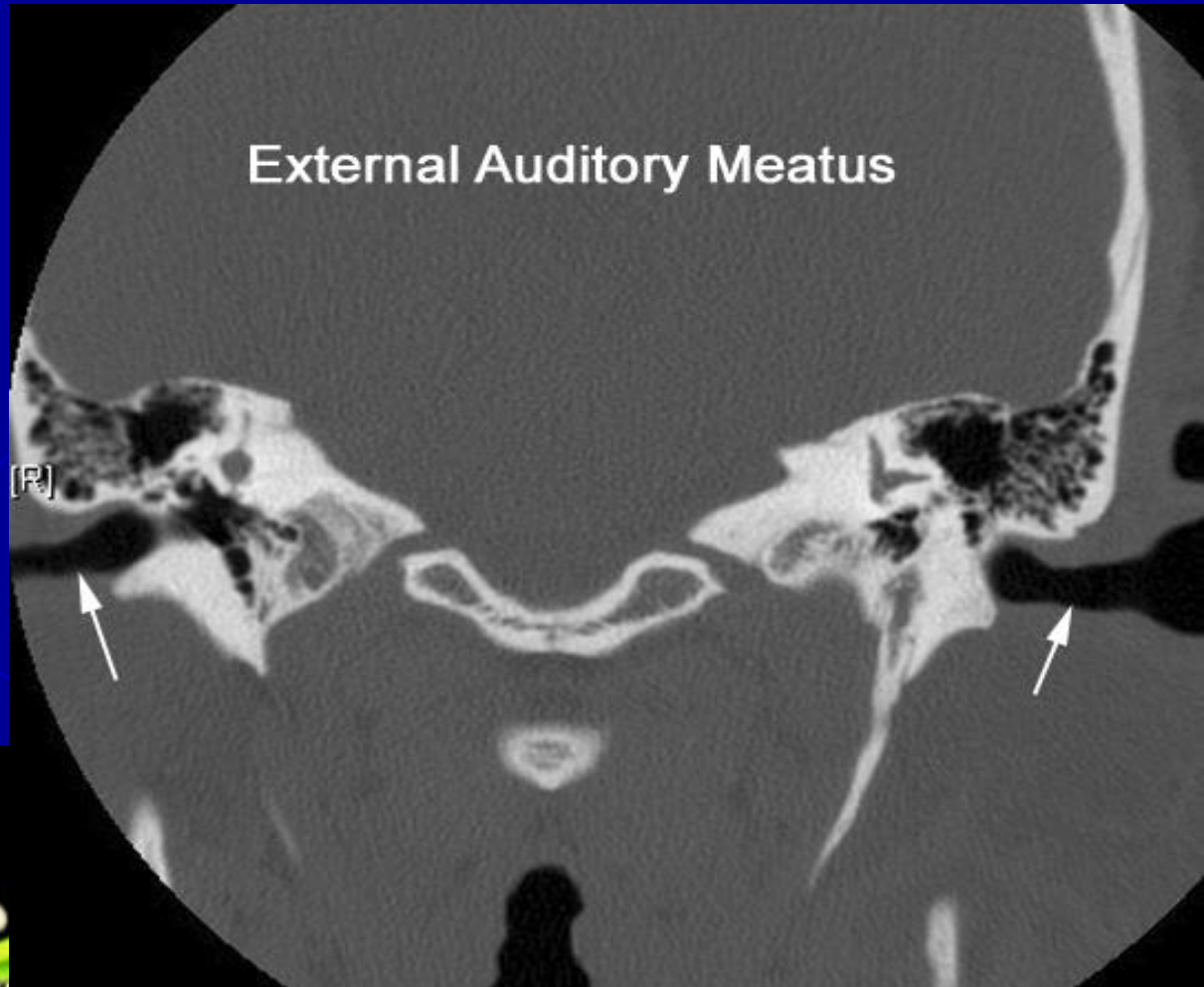
Tomografie computerizată

IRM

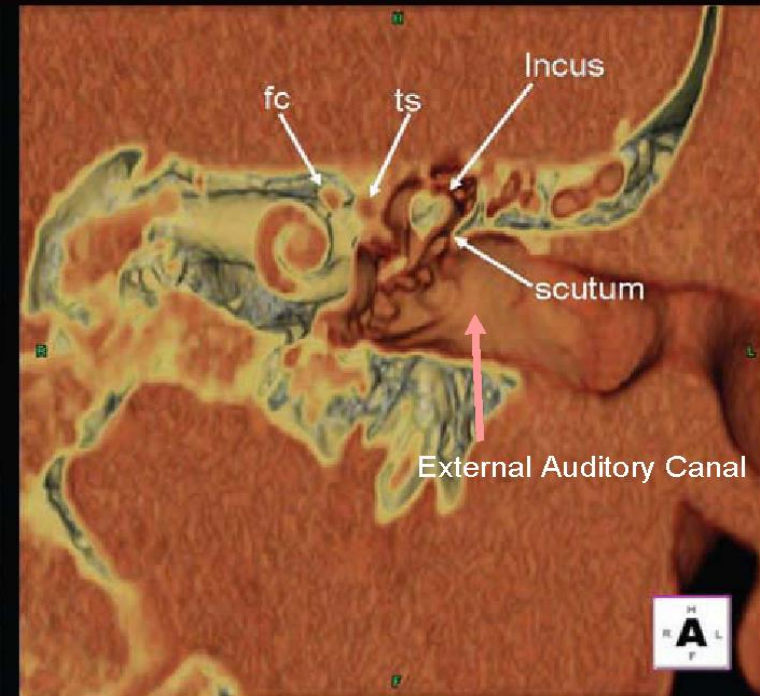
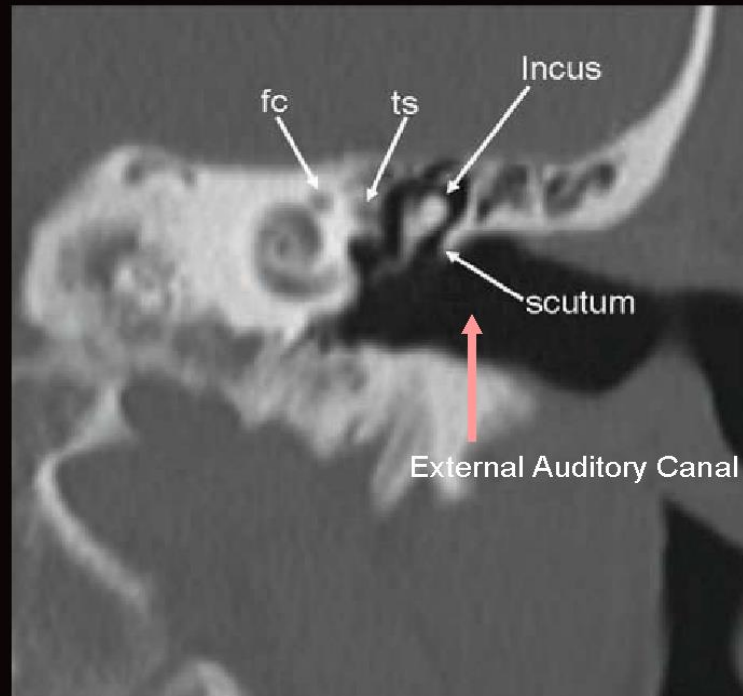
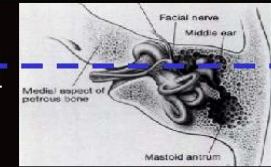


Urechea

- Externă
- Medie
- Internă

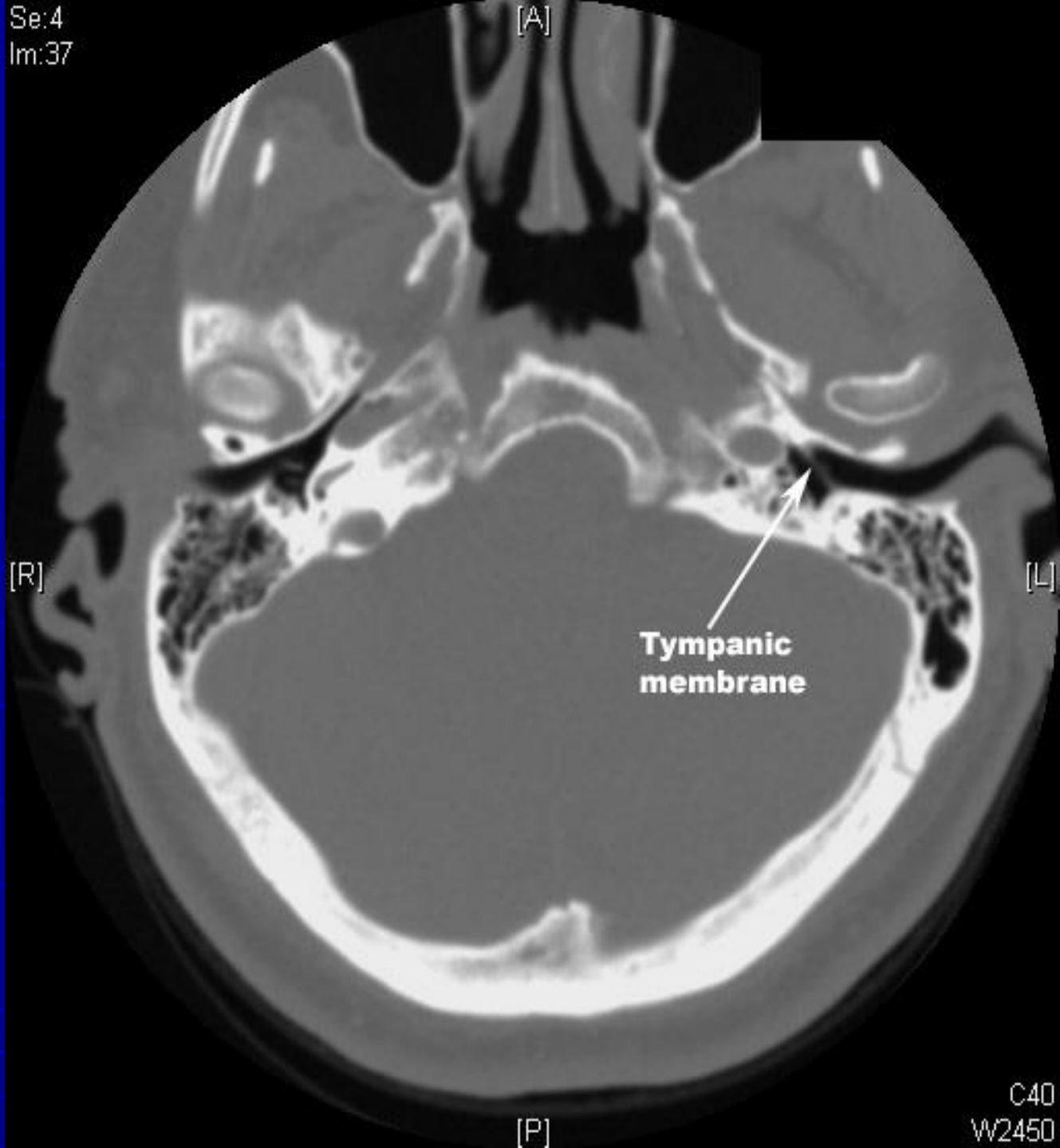
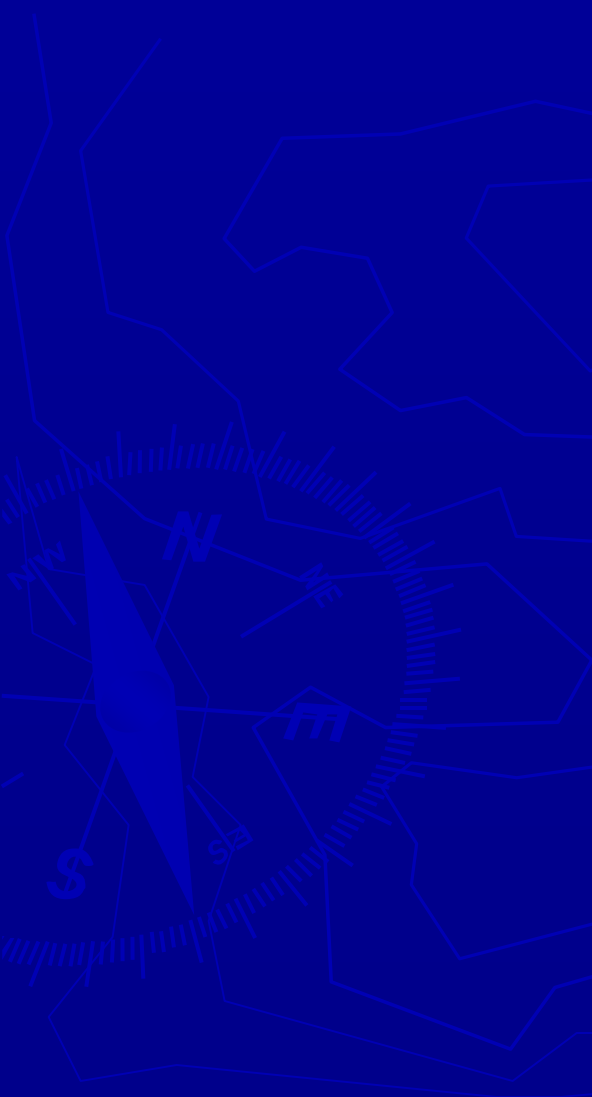


Coronal: External auditory canal

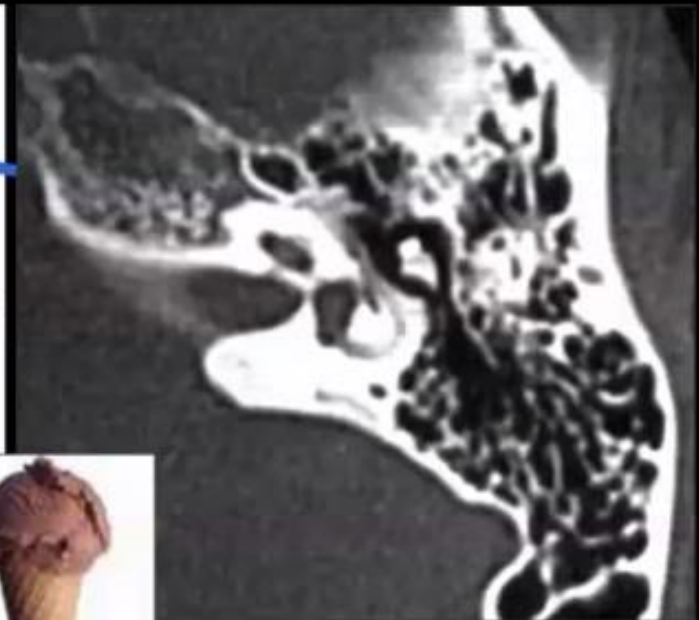
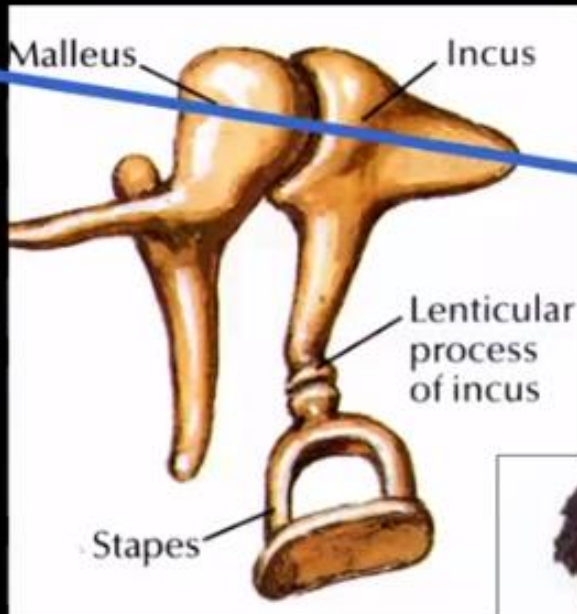


■ External Auditory Canal

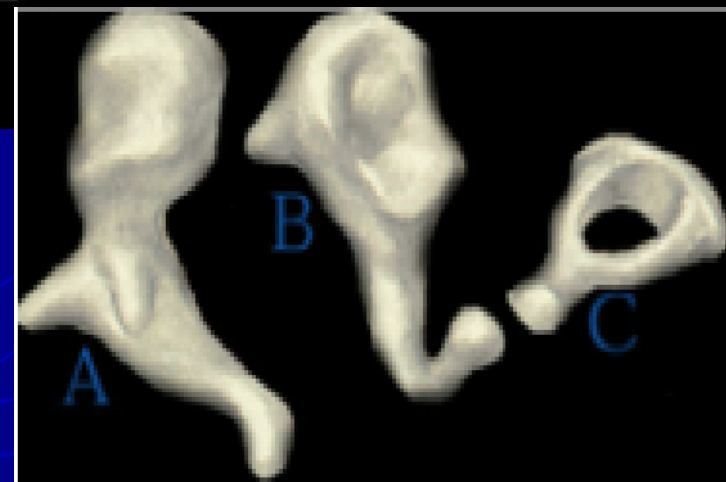
Membrana timpanică



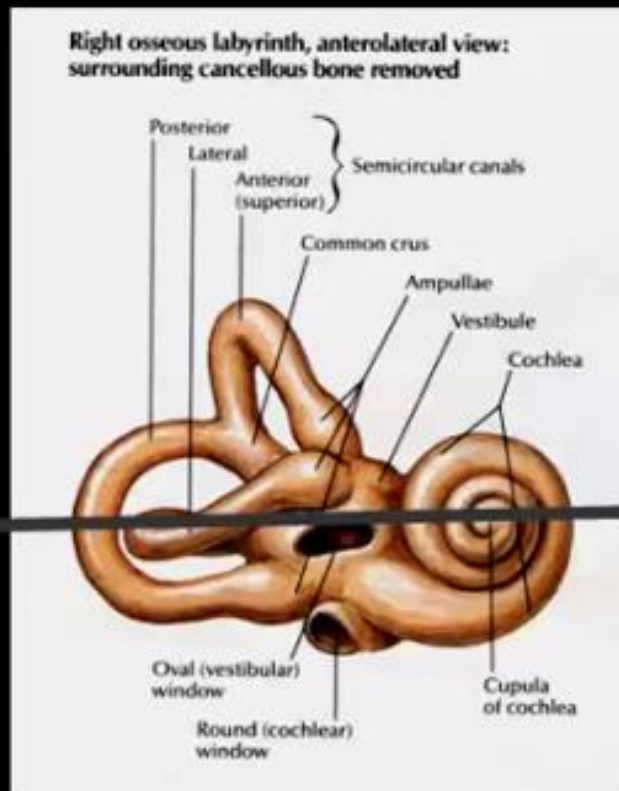
Middle ear anatomic land mark



Ice cream cone



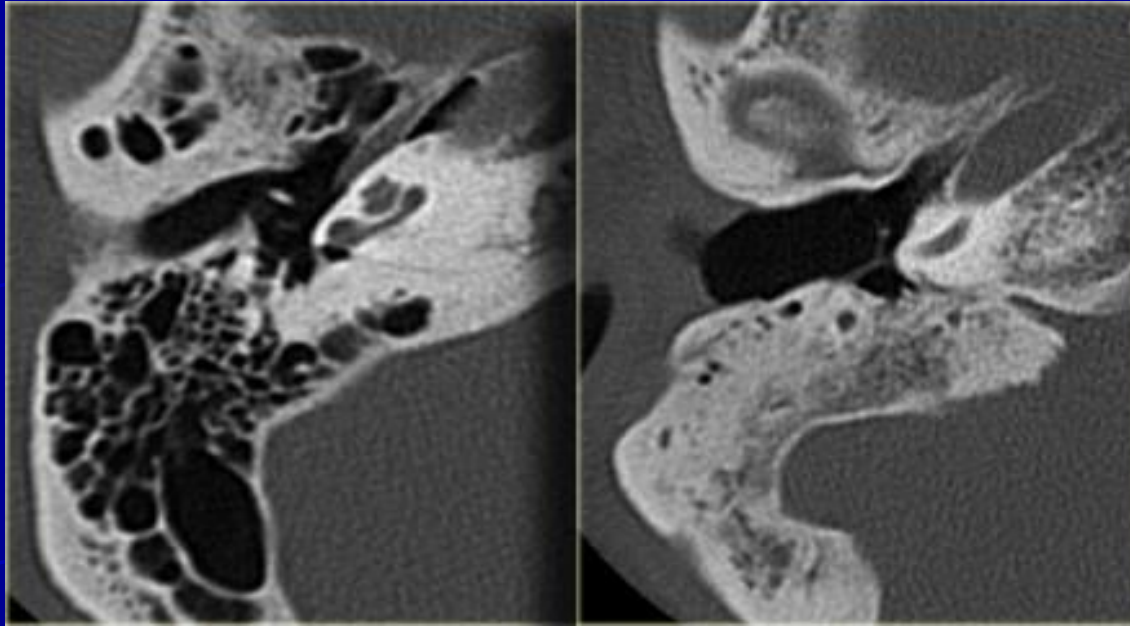
Inner ear anatomic landmark



Lateral semicircular canal

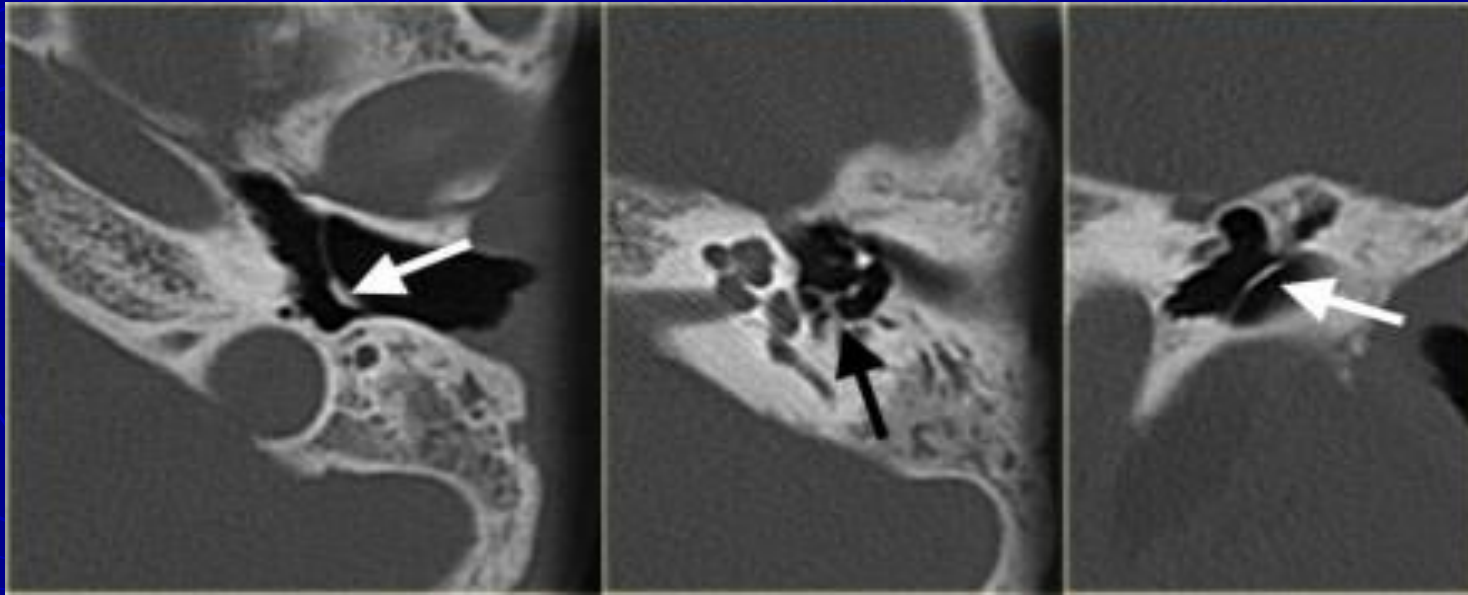
Otita medie cronică supurată. TC

Tabloul
normal

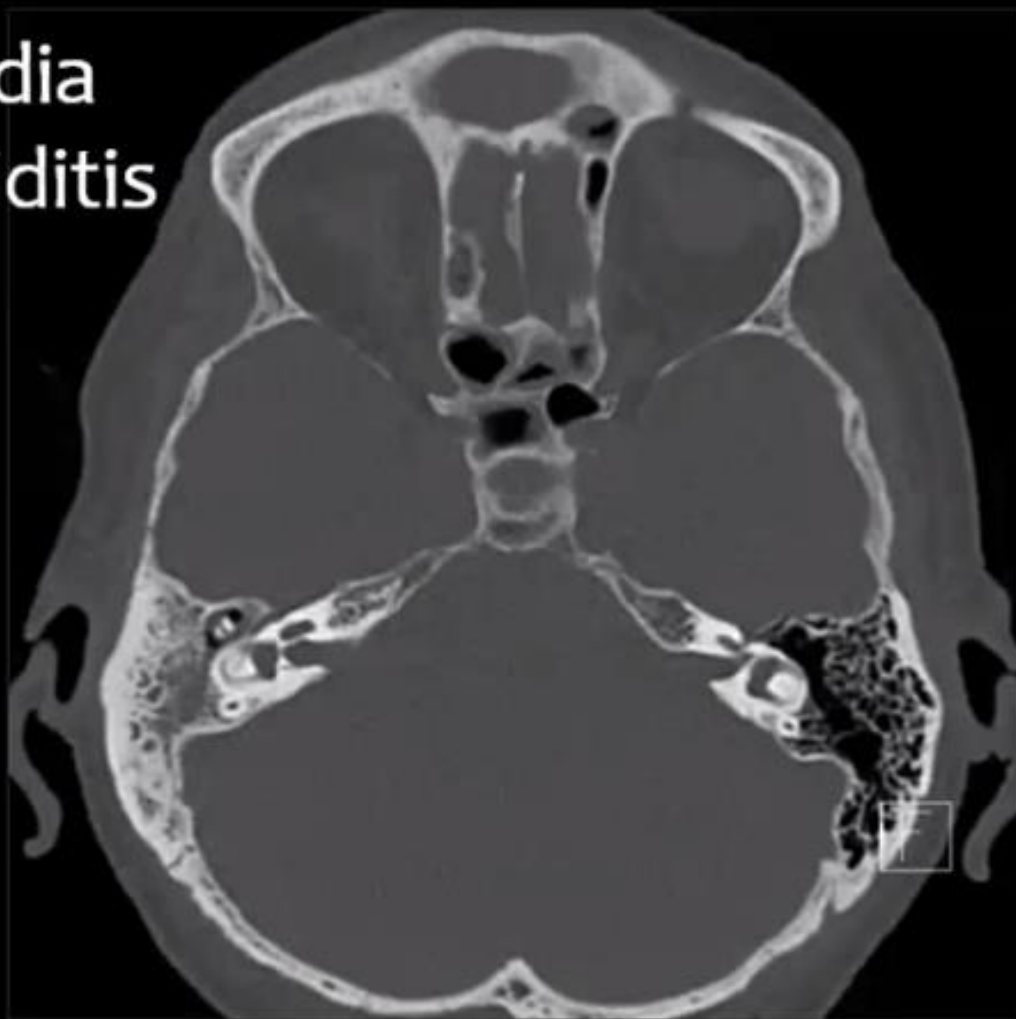


Diminuarea
pneumatizării

Calcificarea



Otitis media and mastoiditis

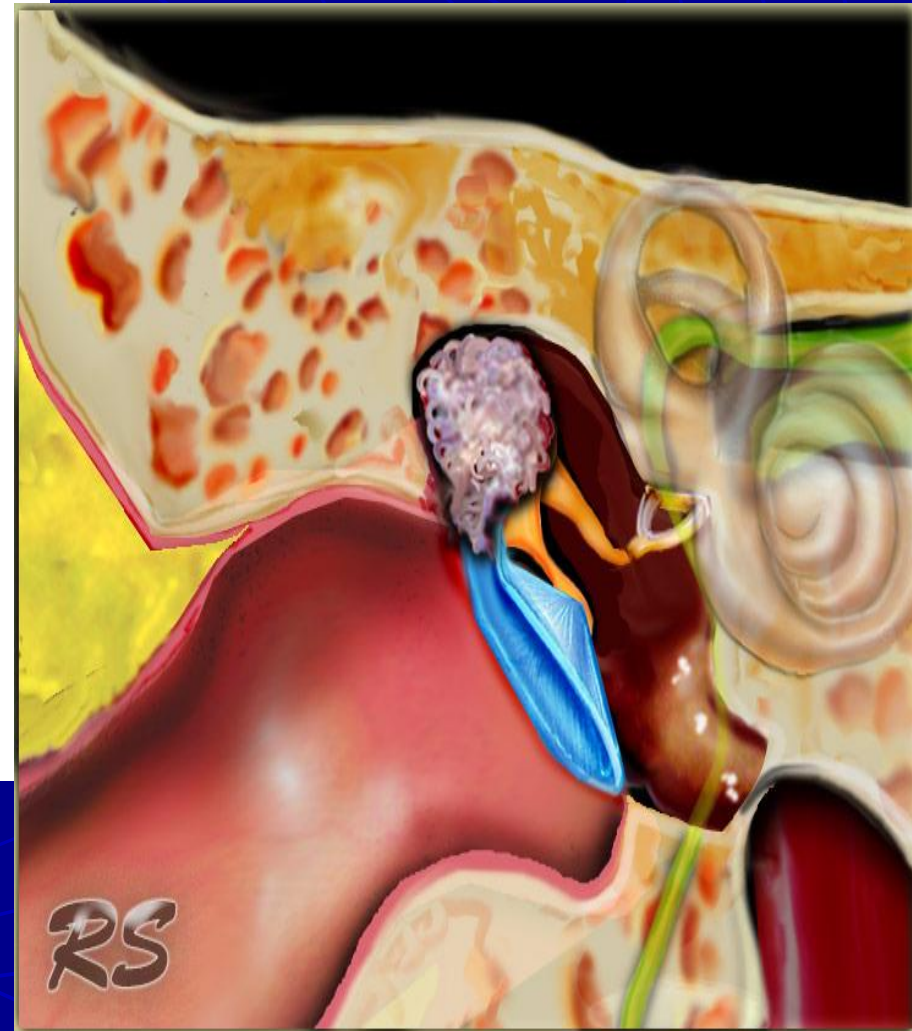
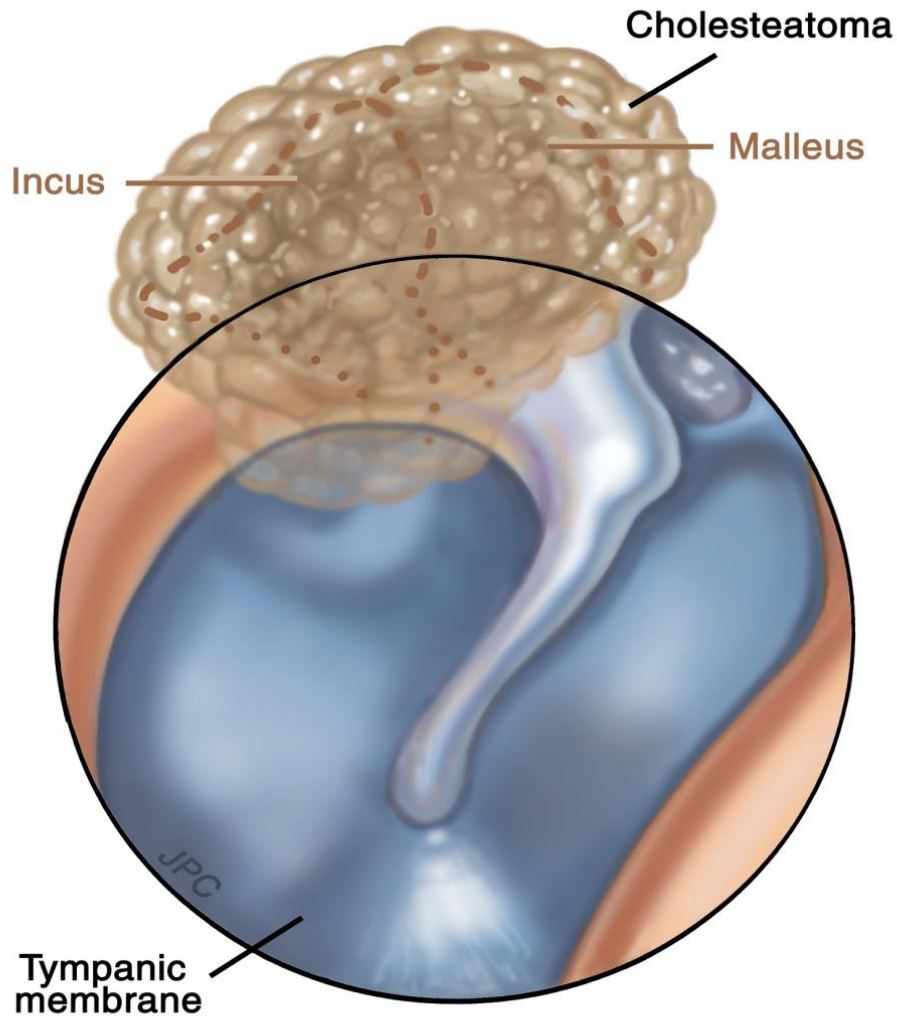


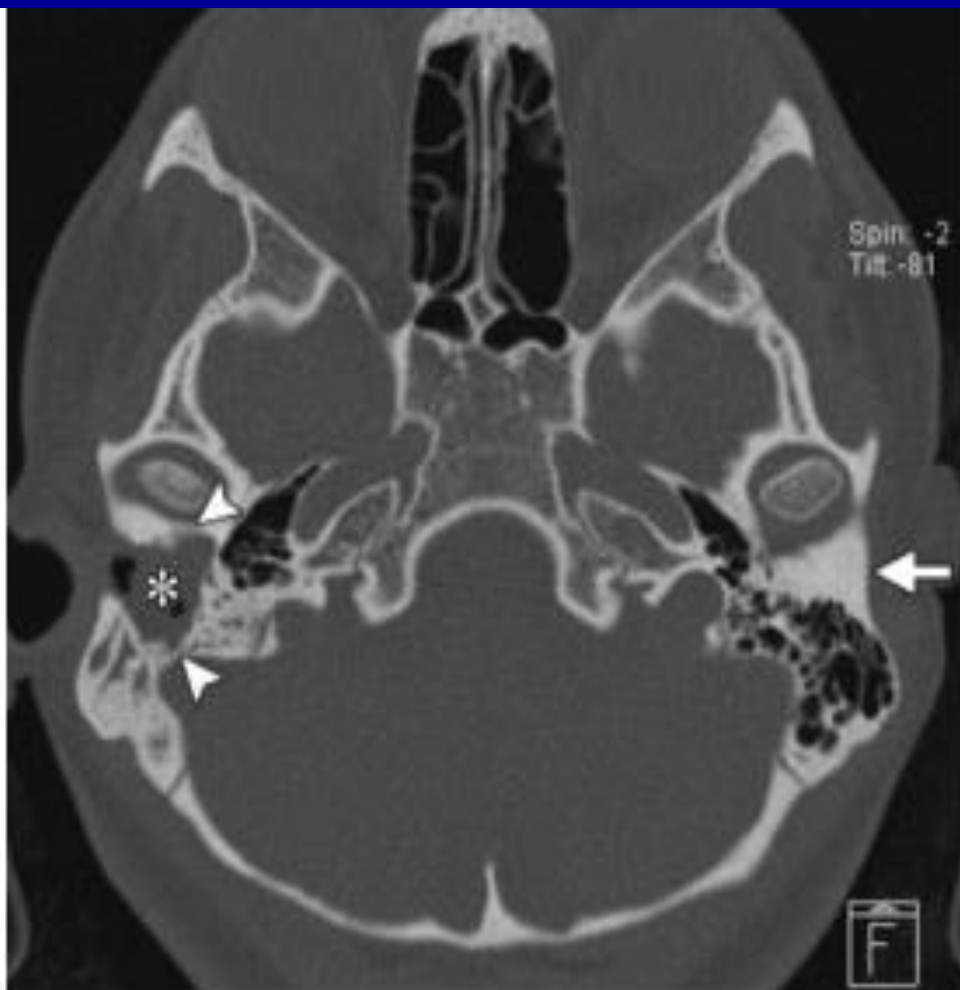
M 56Y

Right ear otorrhea
and hearing loss.

Colesteatom.

Proliferarea epitelului squamos, cheratinizat, stratificat cu localizare anomală, de obicei, în urechea medie. Are un potențial osteolitic



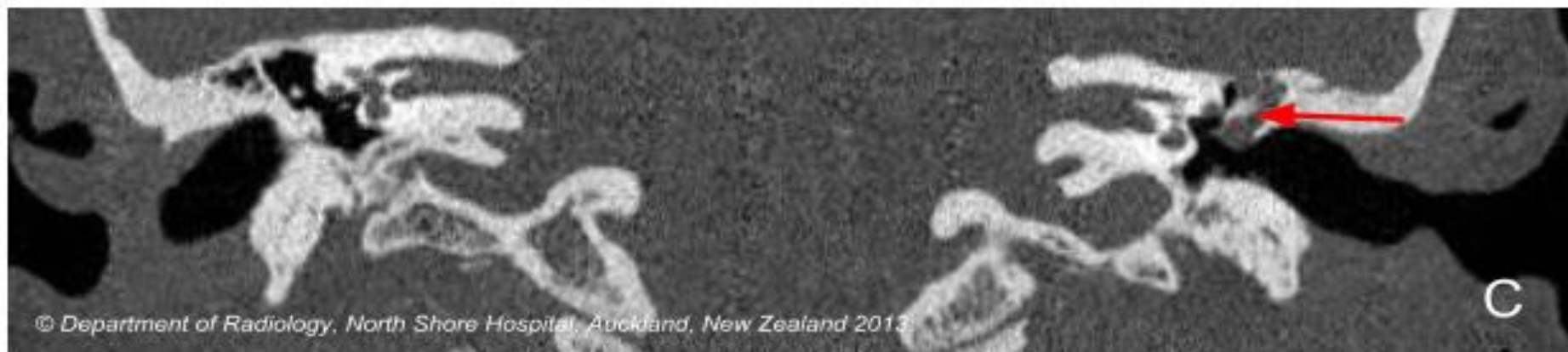
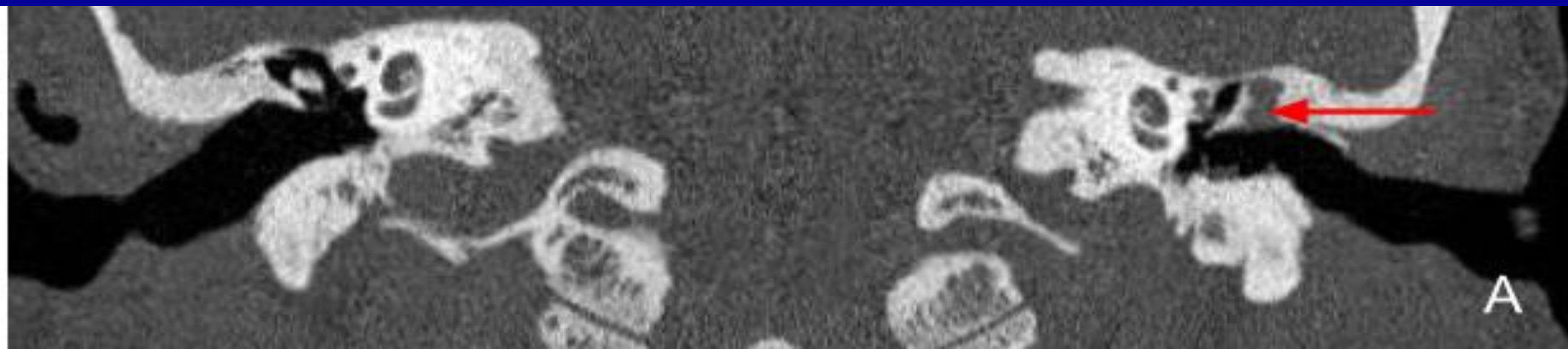


a.



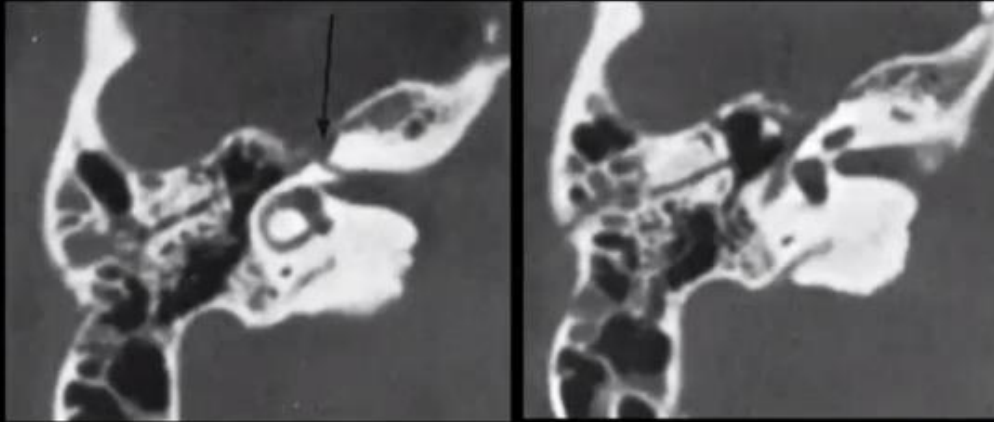
b.

Colesteatom din dreapta, asociat cu atrezie bilaterală de meatus acusticus extern (variantea membranoasă din dreapta și osoasă din stânga).



Longitudinal fractures **79%- 90%** usually involve the middle ear –

Fracturi

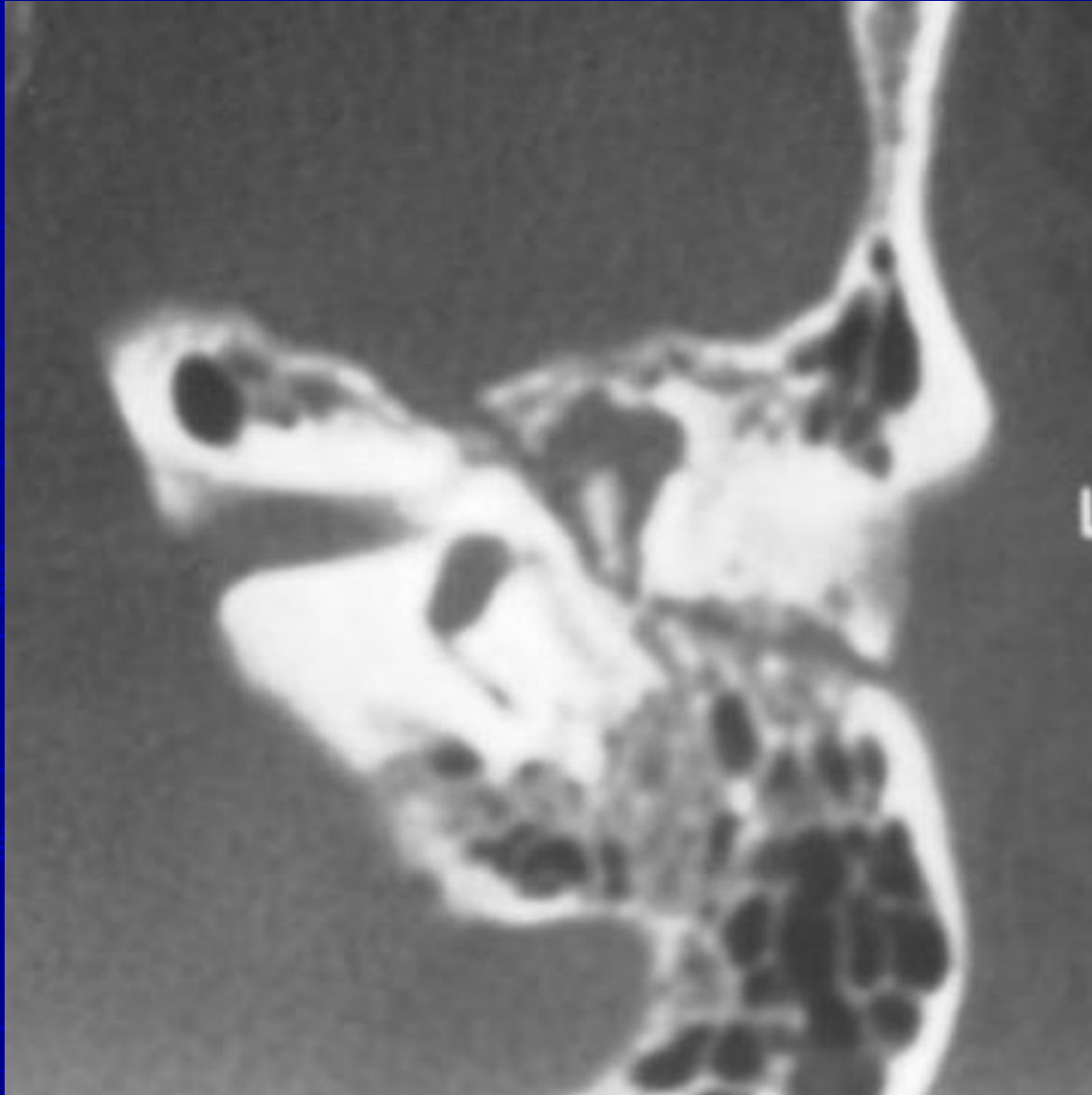


Long fracture with incus dislocation

Transverse fracture **10%- 30%** usually involves the inner ear
Facial nerve injury **50%**

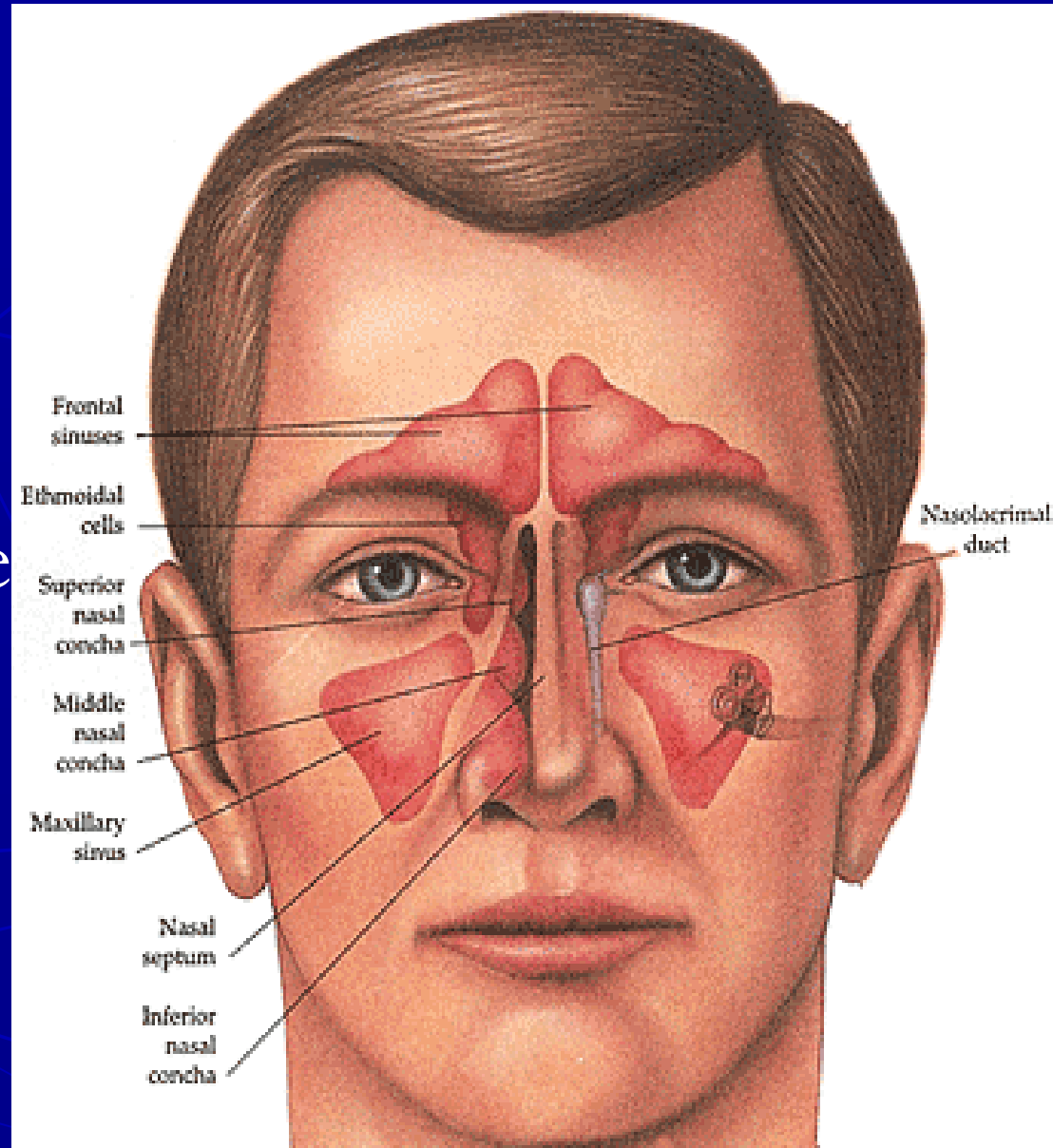


Fractura osului temporal

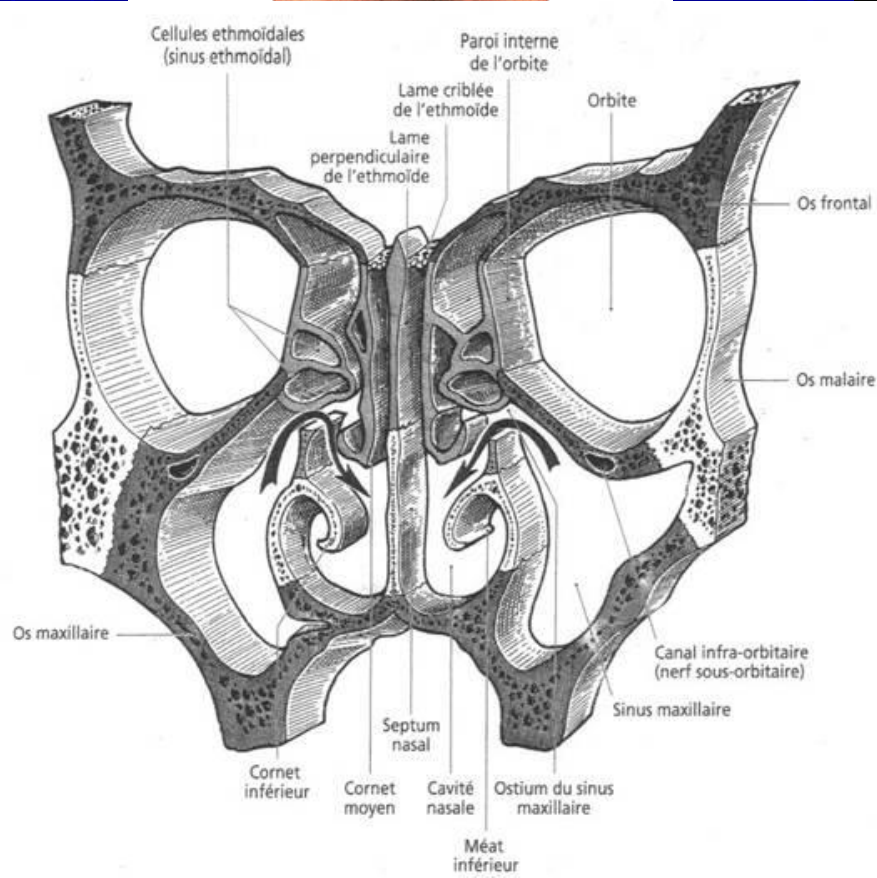
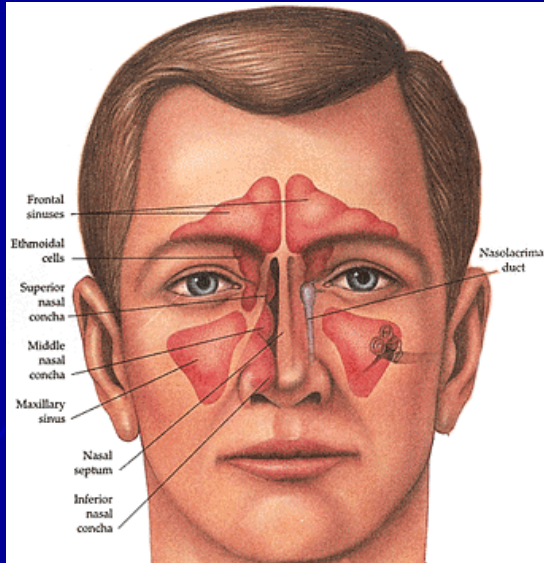


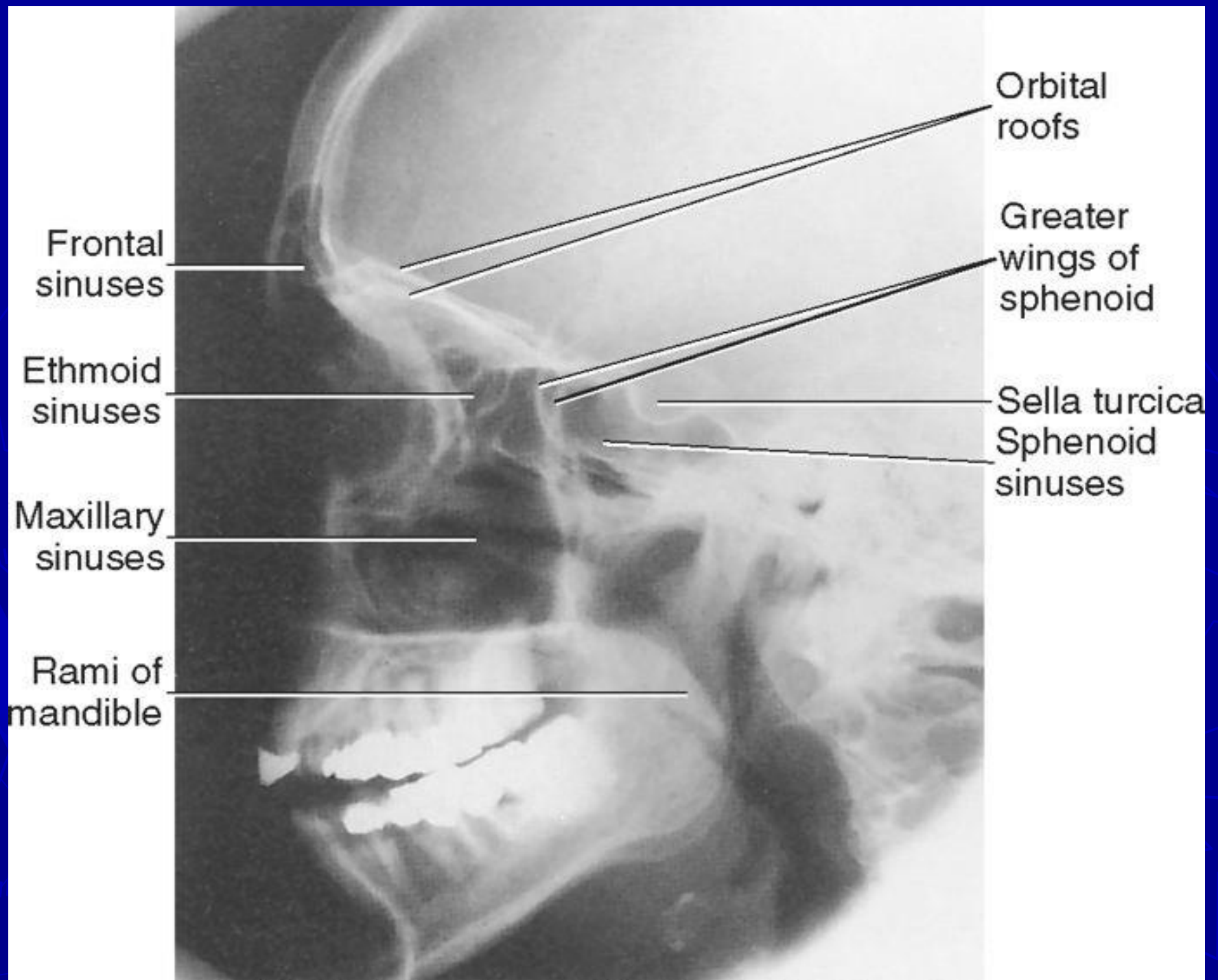
Sinusurile paranazale

- Frontal
- Maxilar
- Sphenoidal
- Celulele etmoidale
 - ✓ Anterioare
 - ✓ Medii
 - ✓ Posterioare

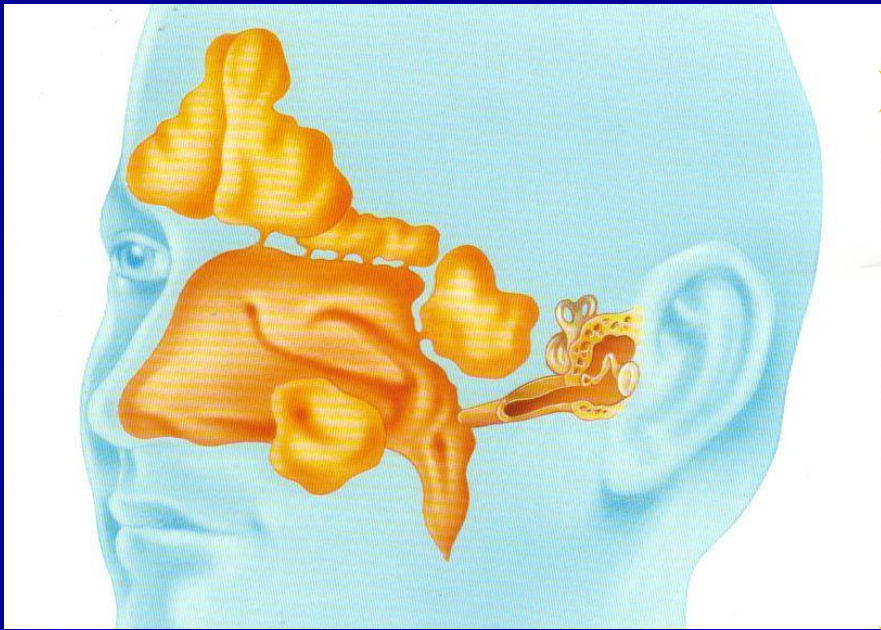


Sinusurile paranazale





Sinusurile paranazale



- Din cauza anatomiei complexe a scheletului facial, evaluarea completă a sinusurilor paranazale poate necesita efectuarea radiogramelor în 4 proiecții
- Examinarea se efectuează în poziție verticală pentru evidențierea unui posibil nivel hidro-aeric în sinusuri
- În cazuri acute necomplicate metode imagistice pot fi puțin informative

Sinusurile paranazale: aspect radiografic normal

- Transparente (se compară cu transparența orbitei)
- Pereți clari, bine delimitați
- Structura poate fi individuală, în special a sinusurilor frontale, ceea ce poate servi pentru identificarea persoanei
- Sinusurile sfenoidale se vizualizează mai dificil

Opacifierea sinusului paranasal:

Totală (+ omogenă, intensivă)

- ✓ Sinusita cu prezența lichidului
- ✓ Chisturi lichidiene de dimensiuni mari
- ✓ Mucoccele
- ✓ Tumori
- ✓ Hematome

Parțială

- Cu nivelul hidro-aeric
 - Orizontal
 - Sub forma de lentilă (în caz de un conținut dens sau lipsa de comunicare între sinusul și cavitatea nazală)
- Parietală (îngroșarea mucoasei)
 - Sinusite cronice
 - Sinusite acute faza de edem
 - Rinite
 - Polipoză (contur policiclic)



Total opacity



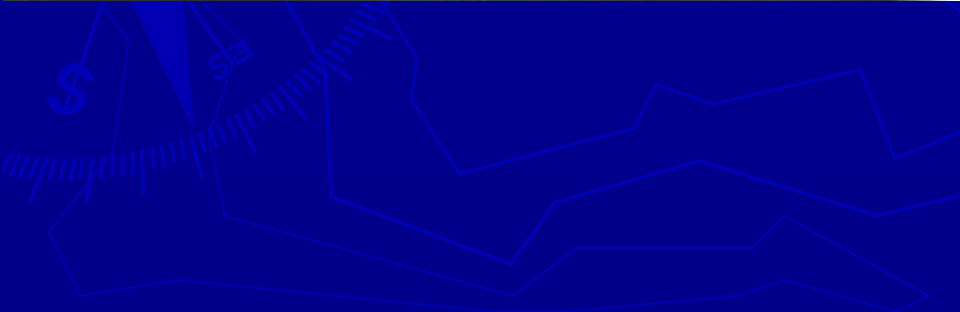
Fluid level



Mucosal
thickening



Mucosal
polyp

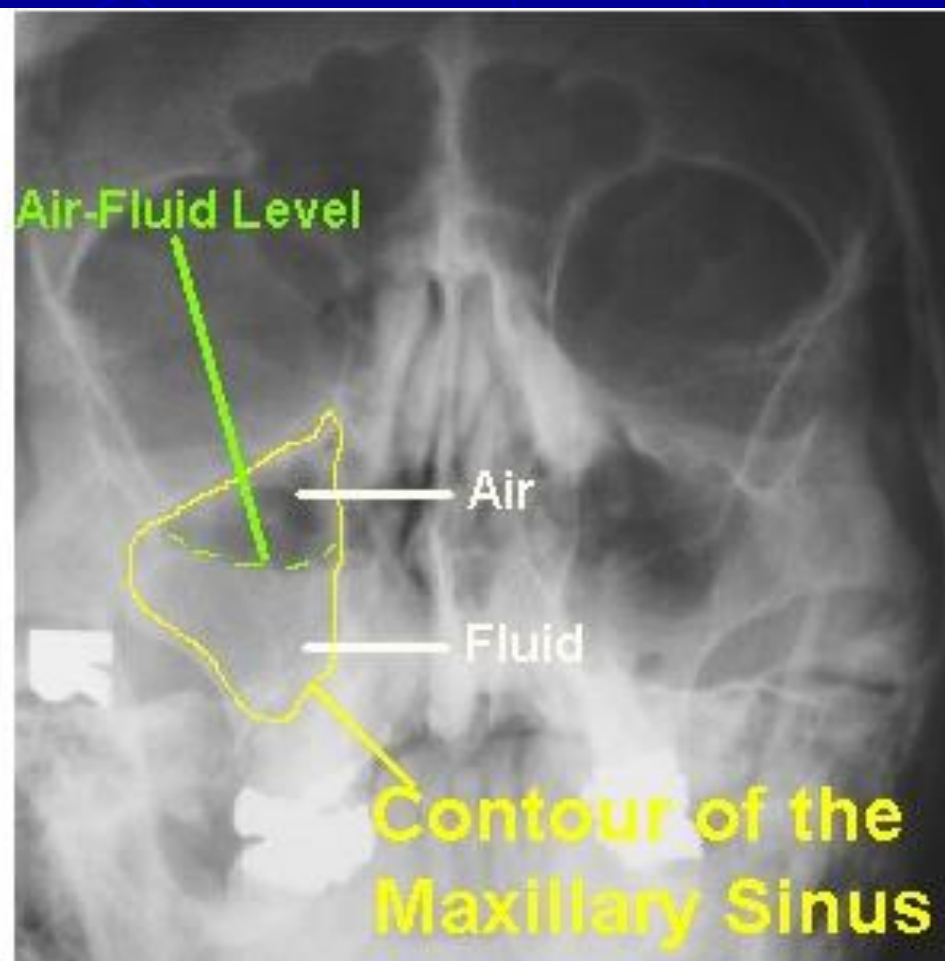


Chist folicular

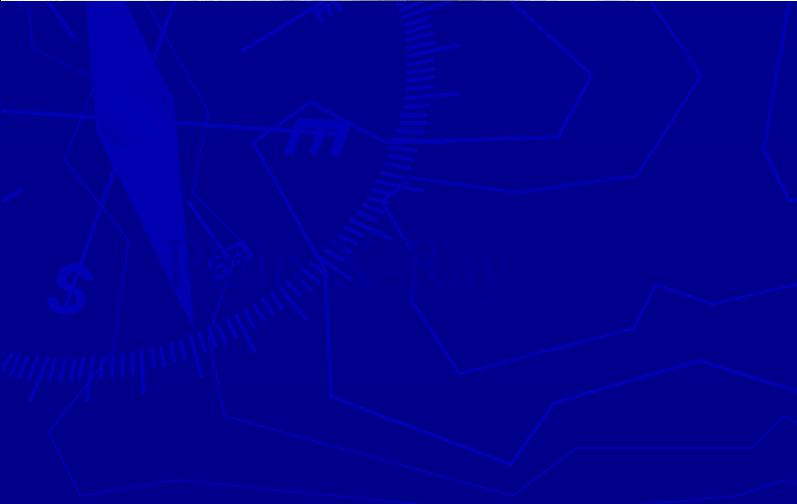
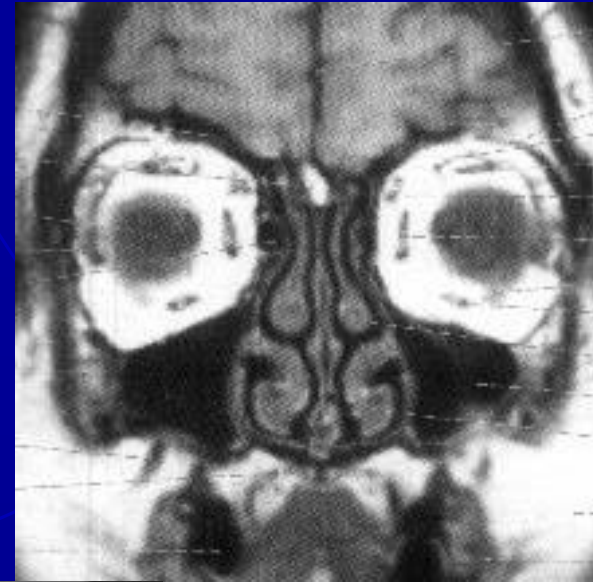


Polipul antral din dreapta

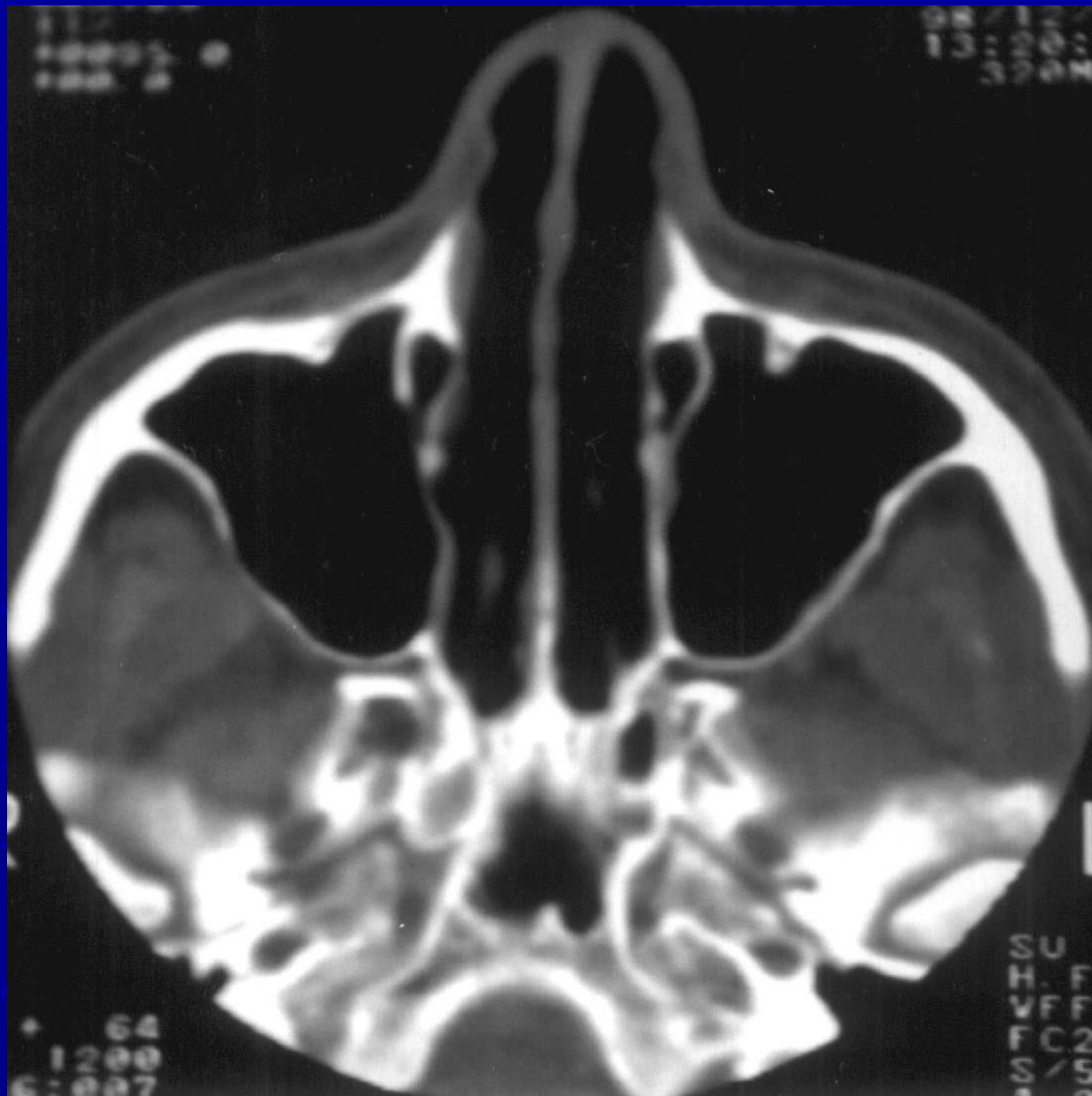




Imaginaea sinusilor maxilare prin diferite metode

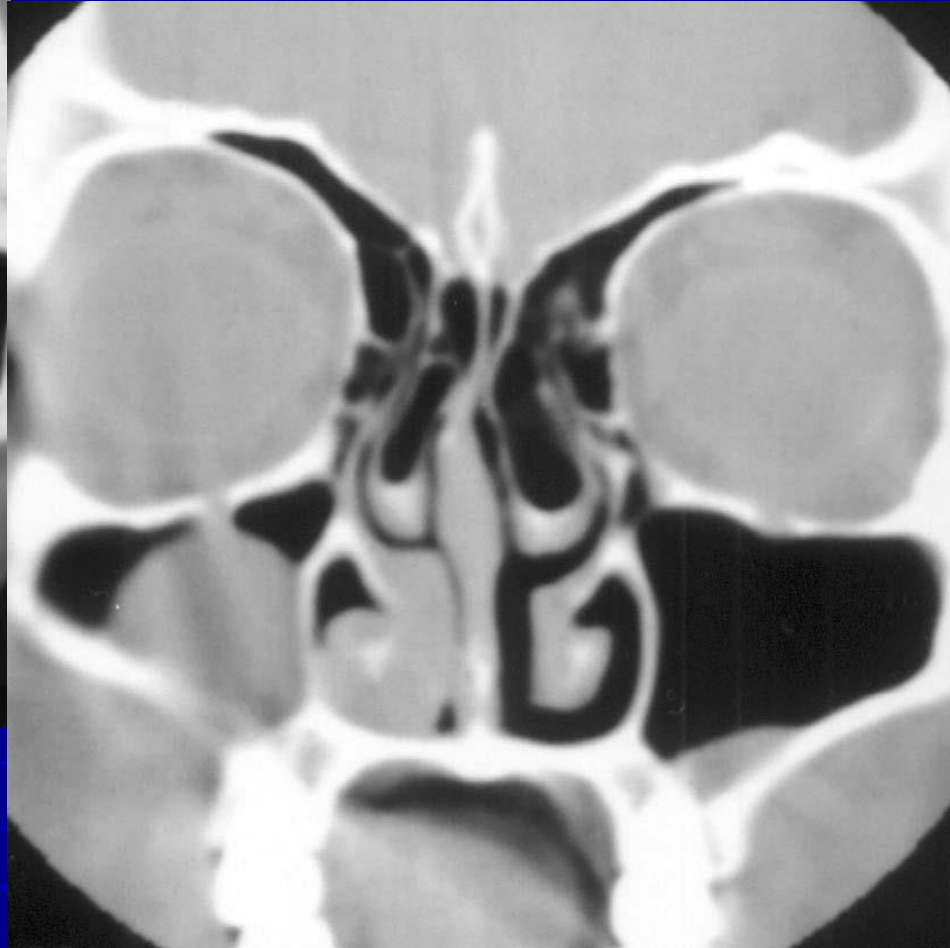


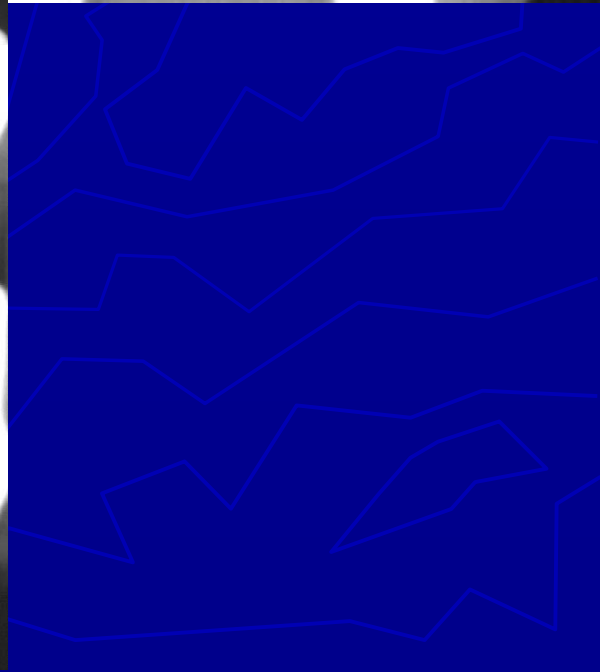
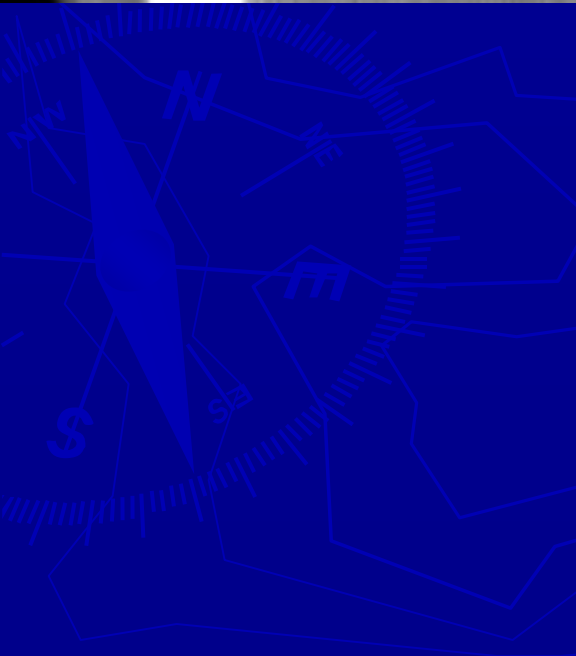
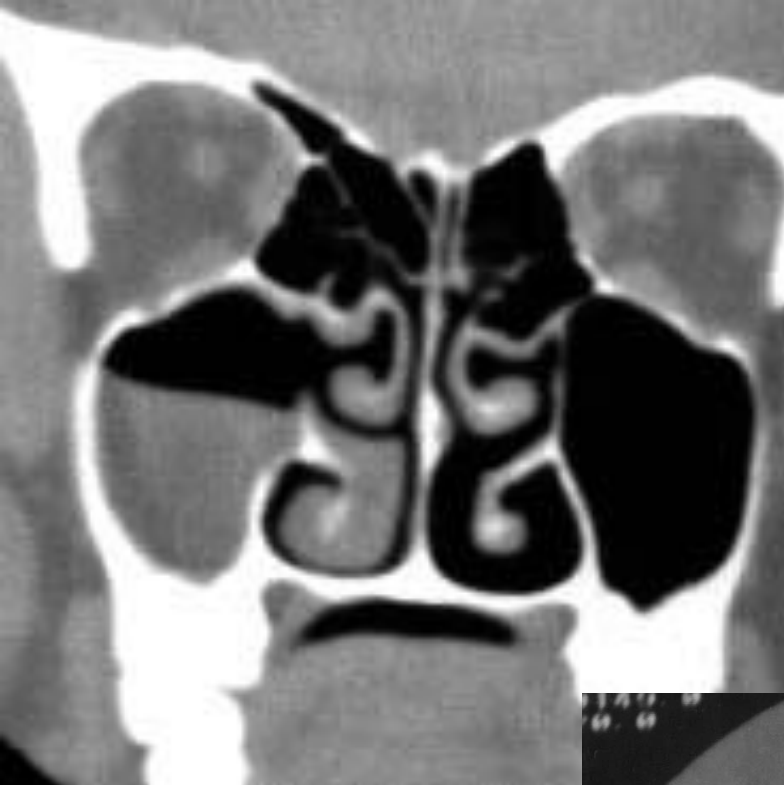
CT, secțiunea transversală la nivelul sinusului maxilar

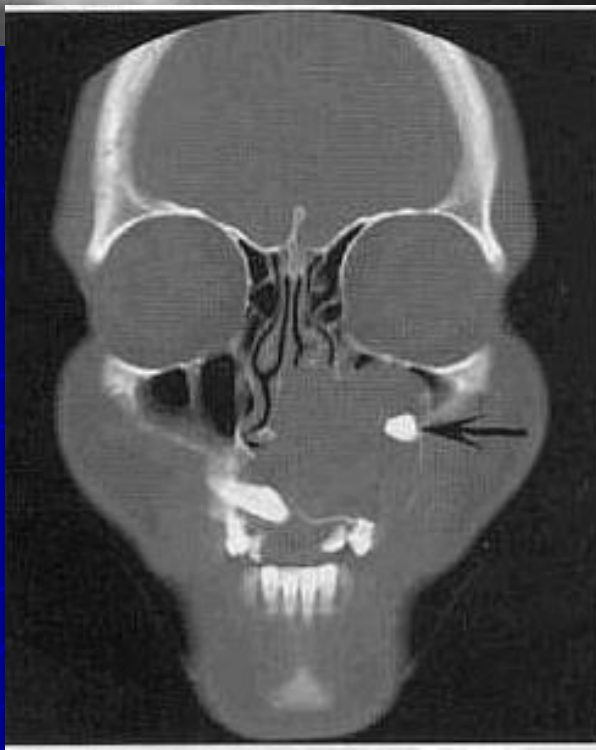
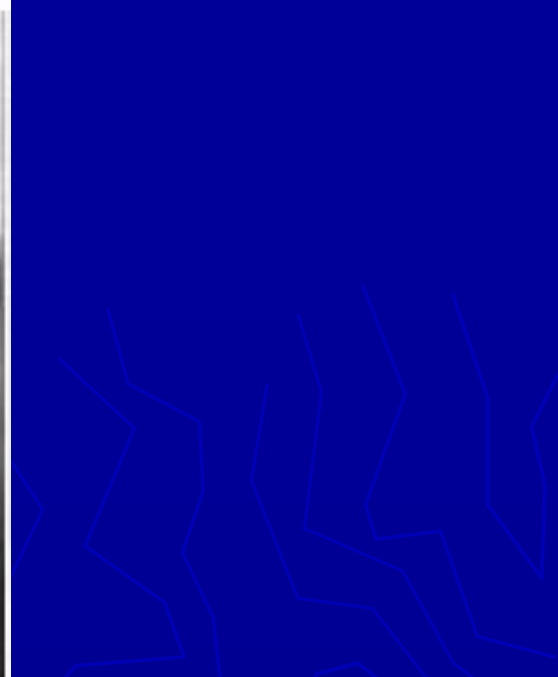


Polip benign

Masa omogenă, bine delimitată



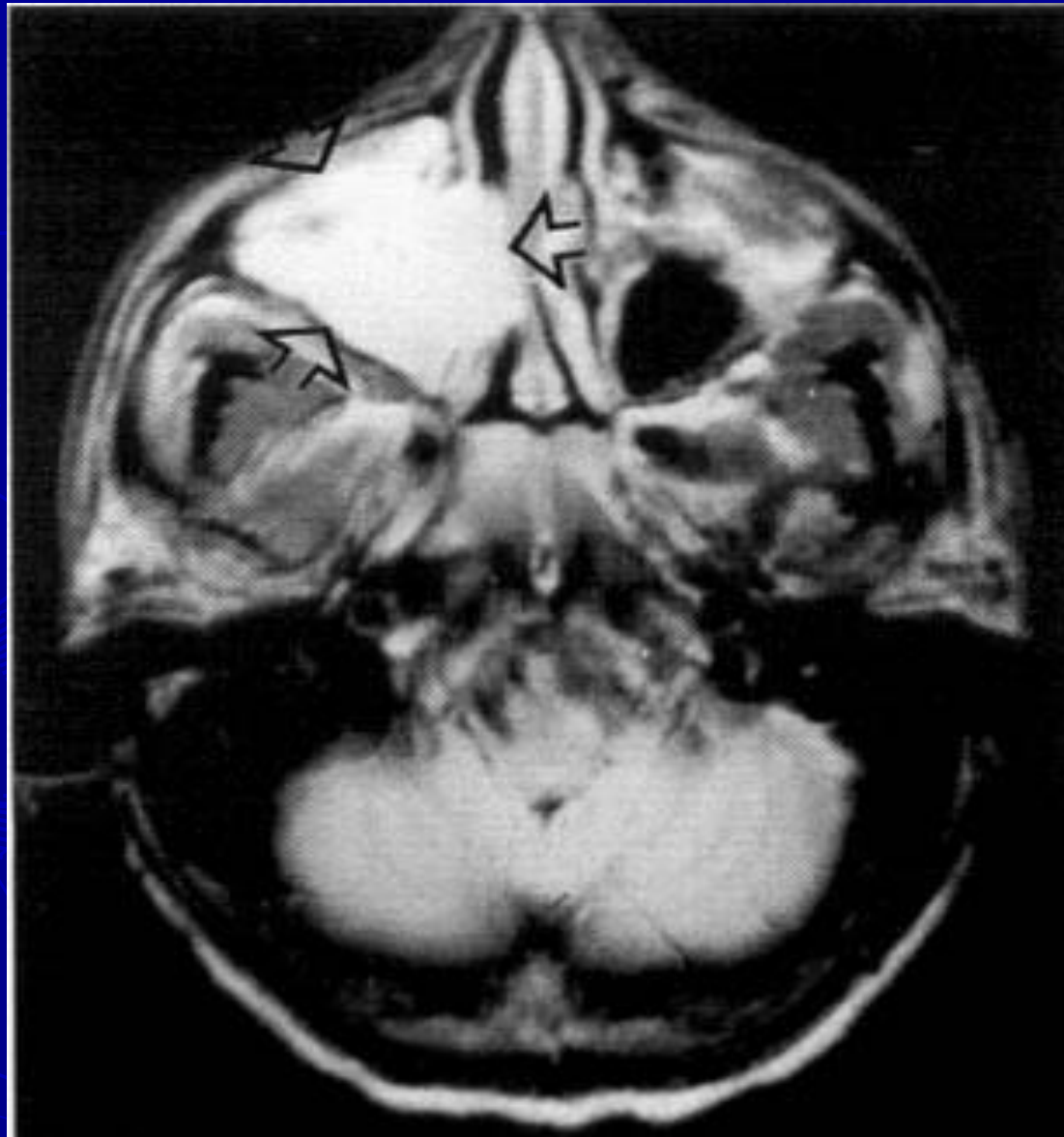


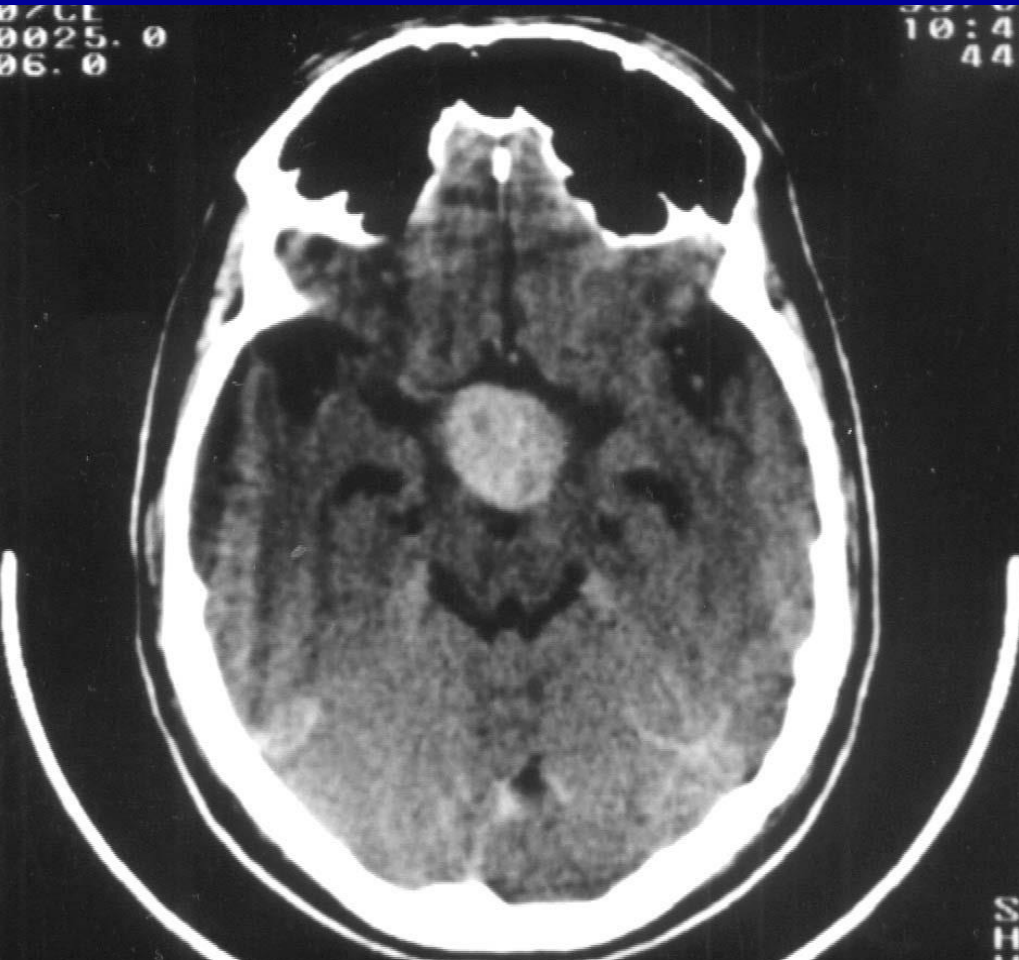




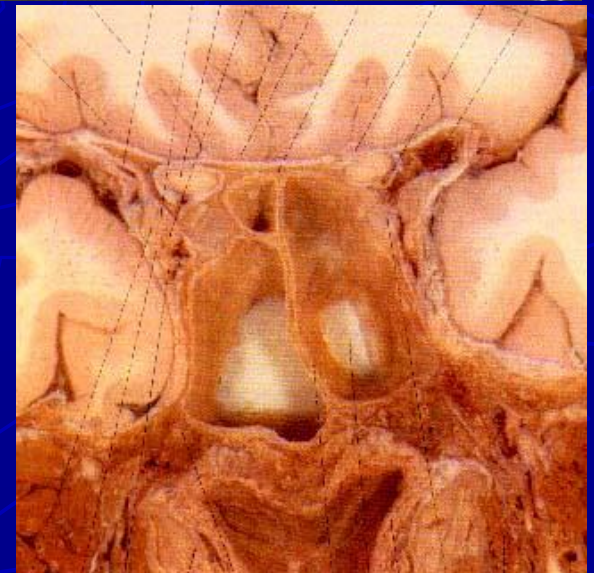
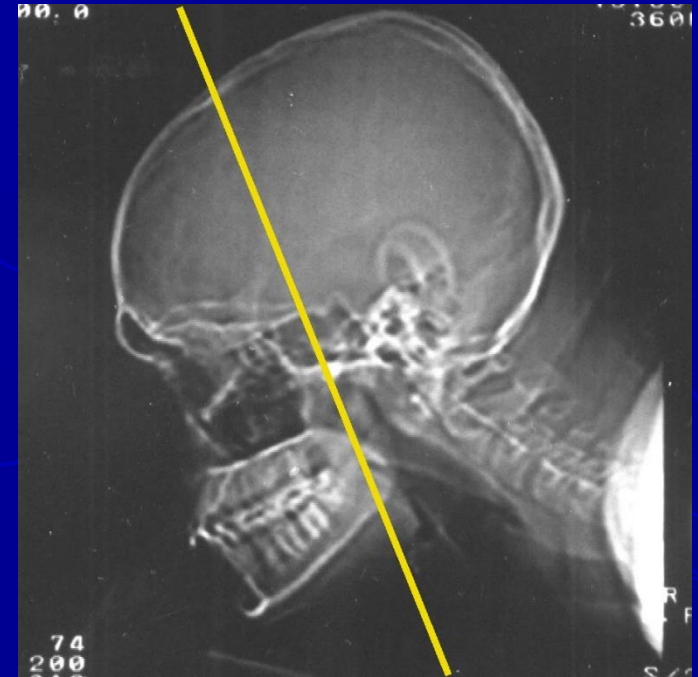
Sinusita
acută
invazivă de
etiologie
fungică

IRM, secțiune axială. Hemoragie în sinusul maxilar drept (posttraumatică)





CT, secțiunea frontală la nivelul sinusului sfenoidal



Mucocele

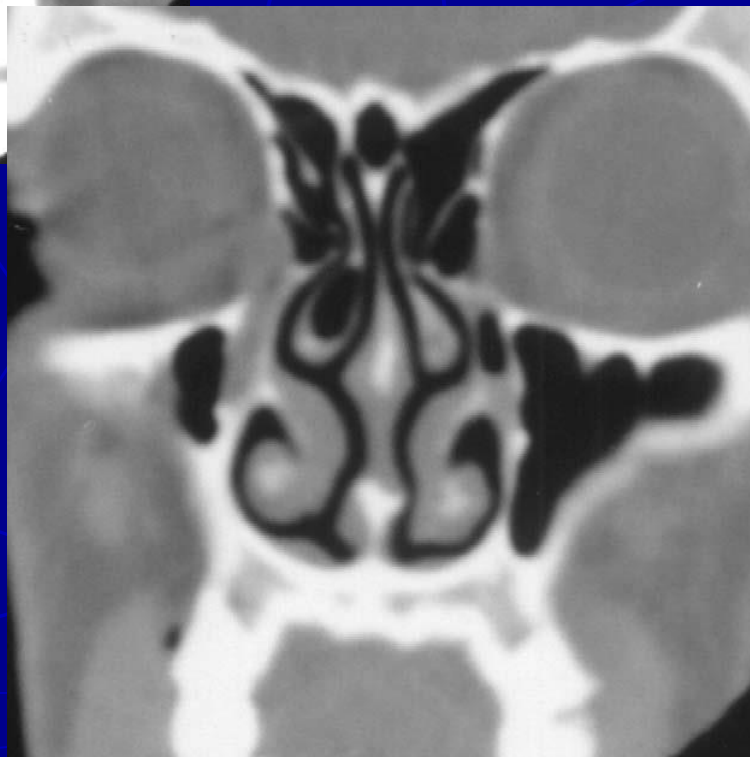
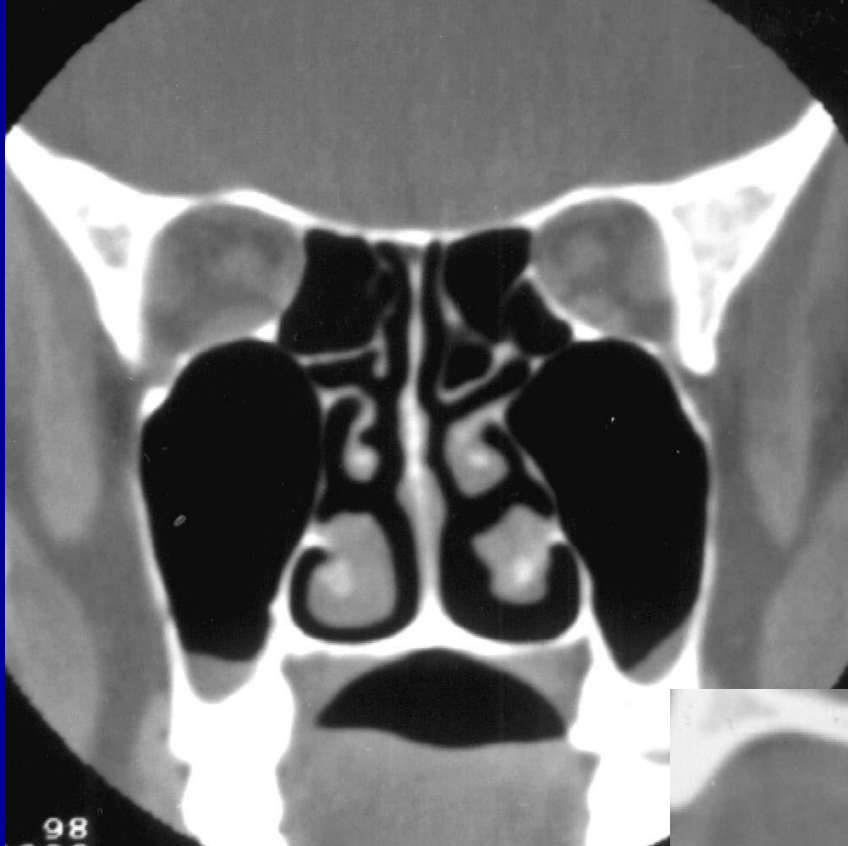


Sinus frontal



Sinus sphenoidal

Sinusul etmoidal. Reconstrucția în secțiunea coronală



Celulele etmoidale posterioare

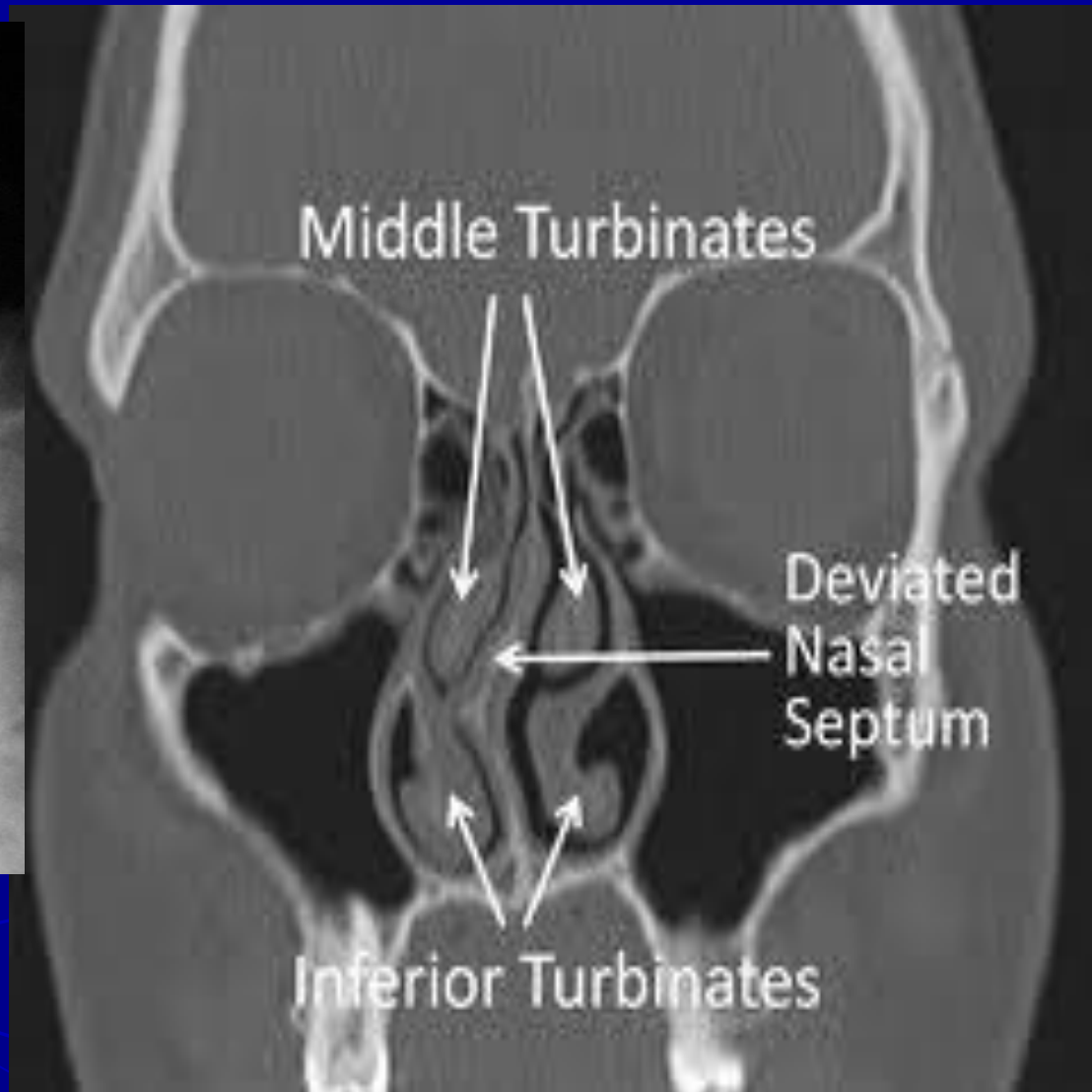


Secțiunea axială



Secțiunea coronală

Deviația septului nazal. CT.



Fractura osului nazal

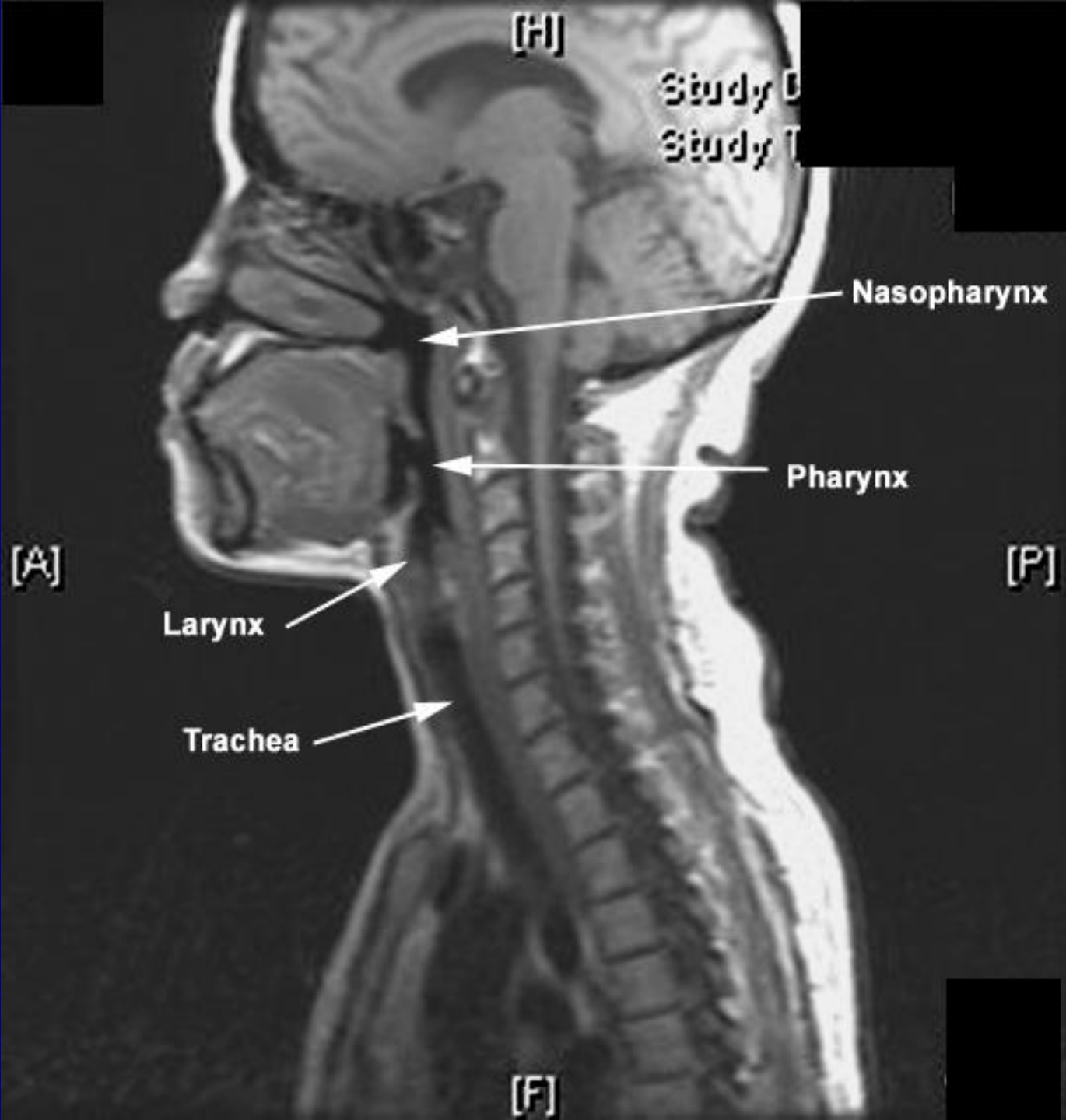


Patologia gâtului

- Vegetații adenoide
- Faringita
- Laringotraheita acută

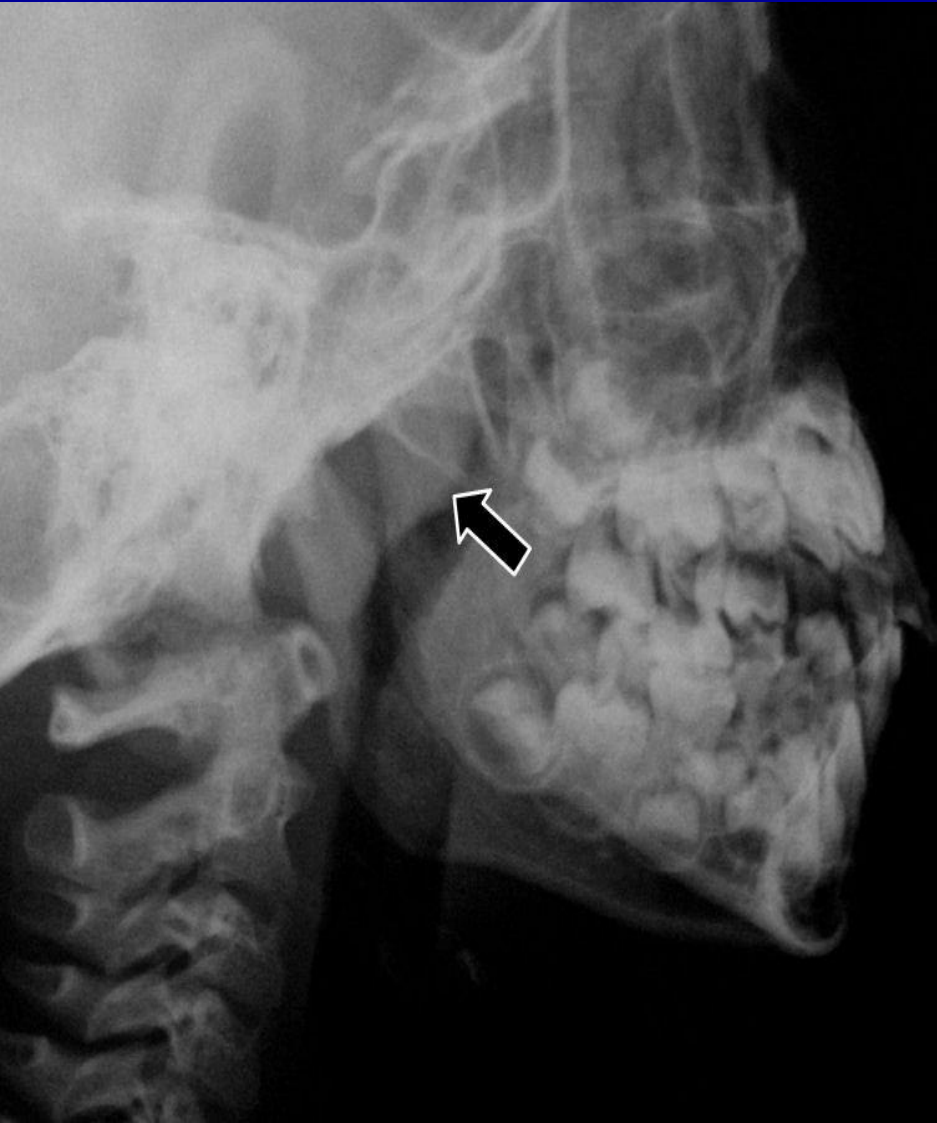


- Nasofaringe
- Orofaringe
- Faringe
- Laringe

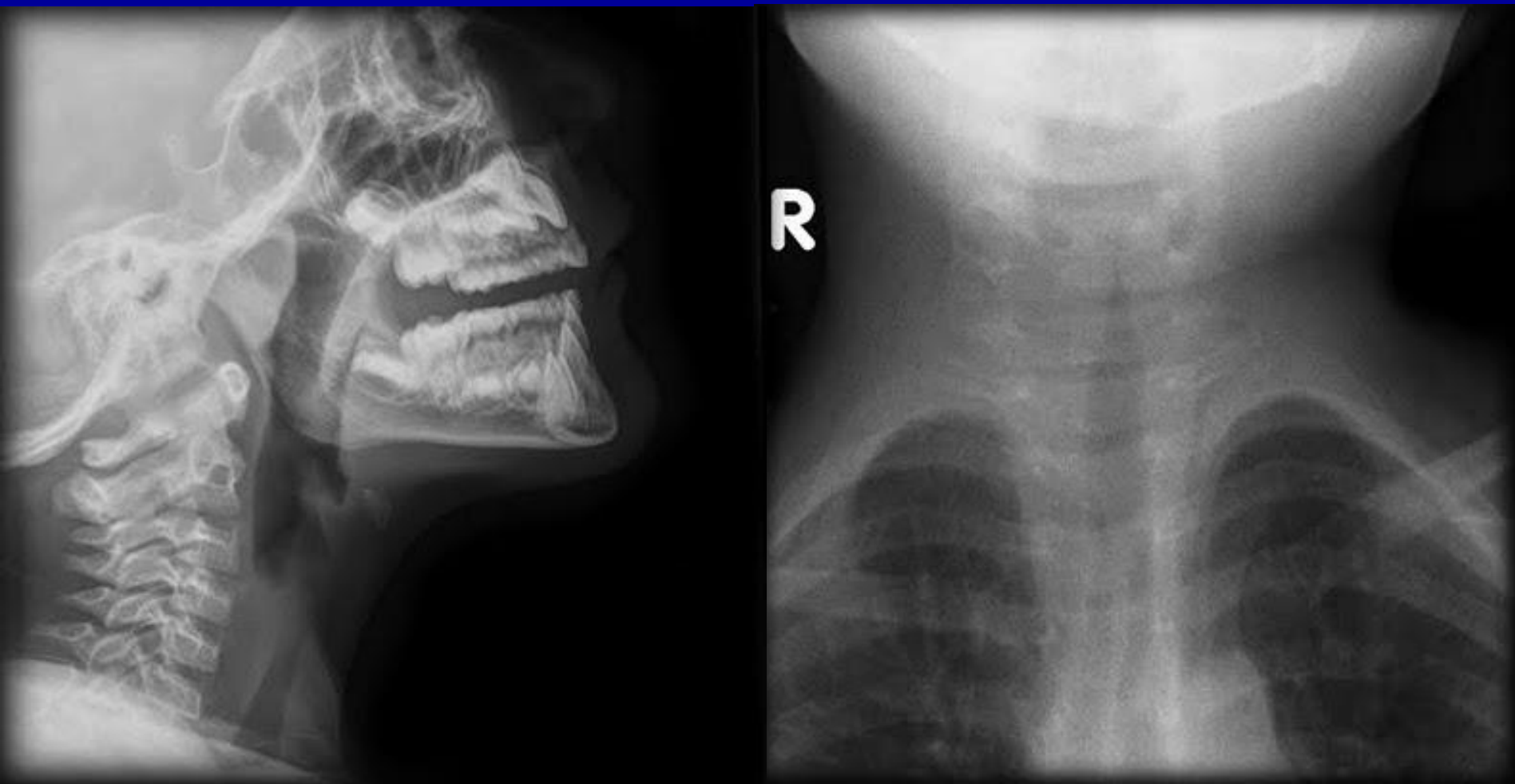




Vegetații adenoide



Laringotraheita acută



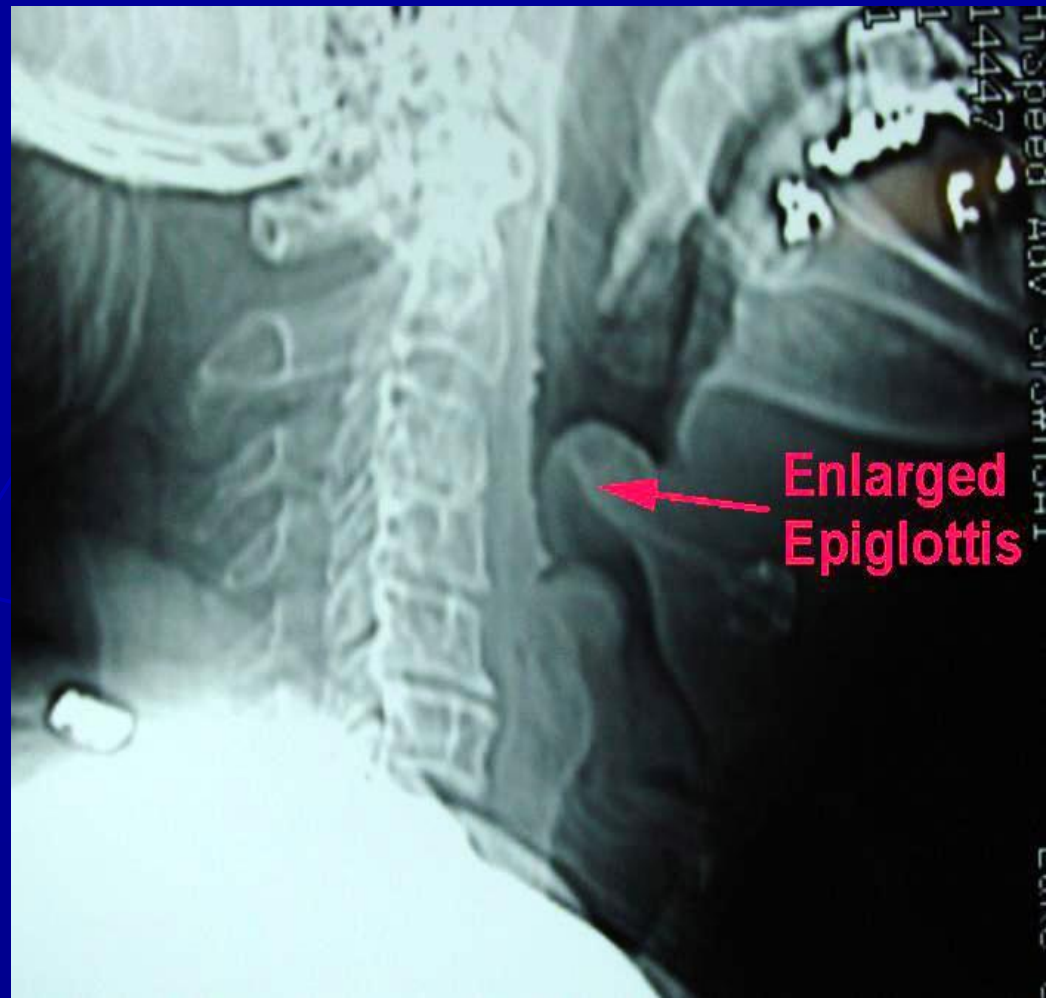
Semnul clopotniței

Semnul clopotniței

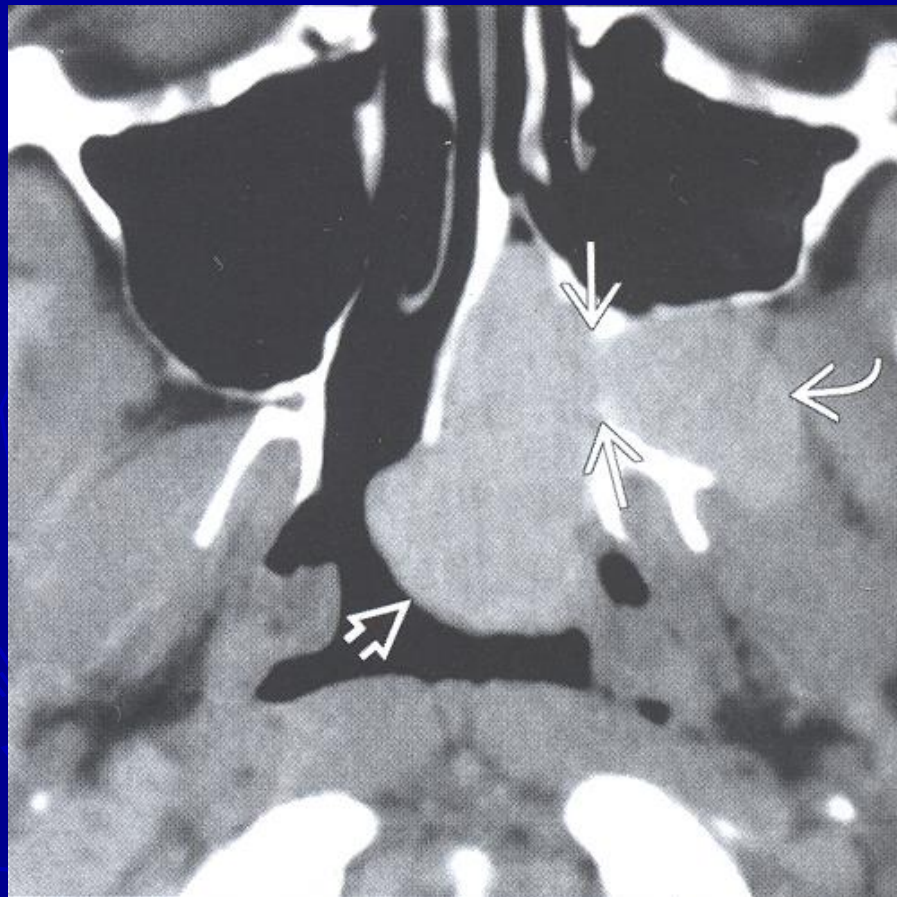


Epiglotita

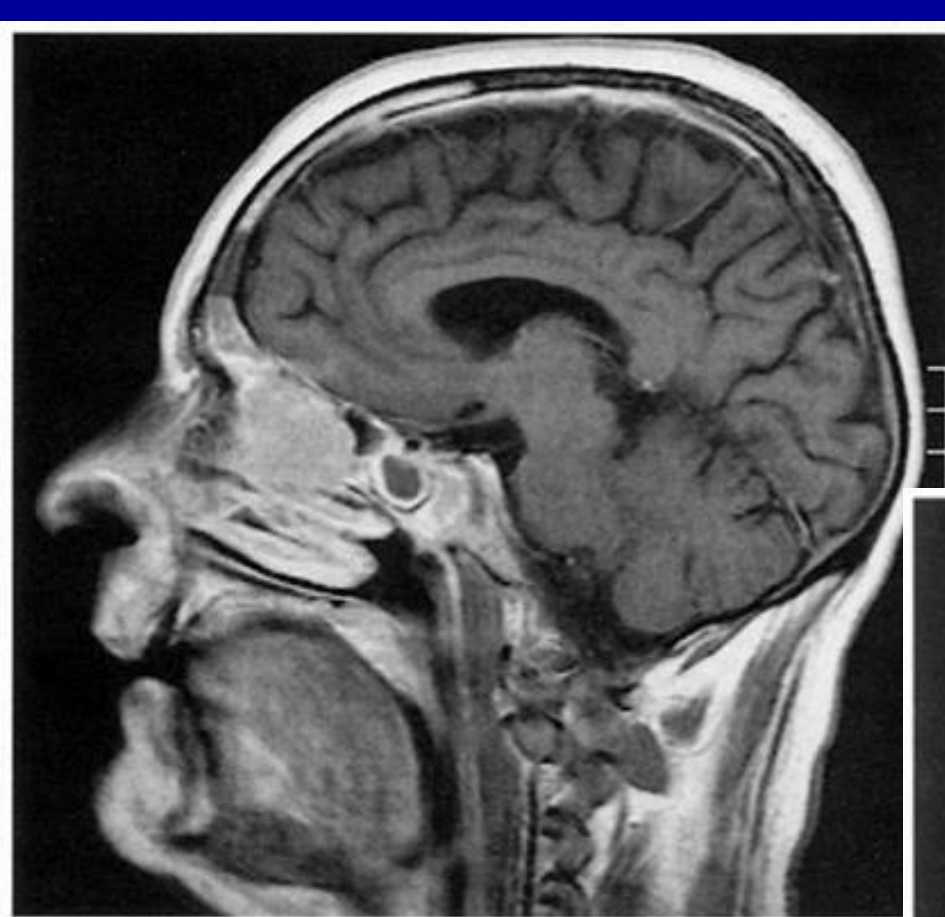
Radiografia laterală a
gâtului. Semnul
degetului mare



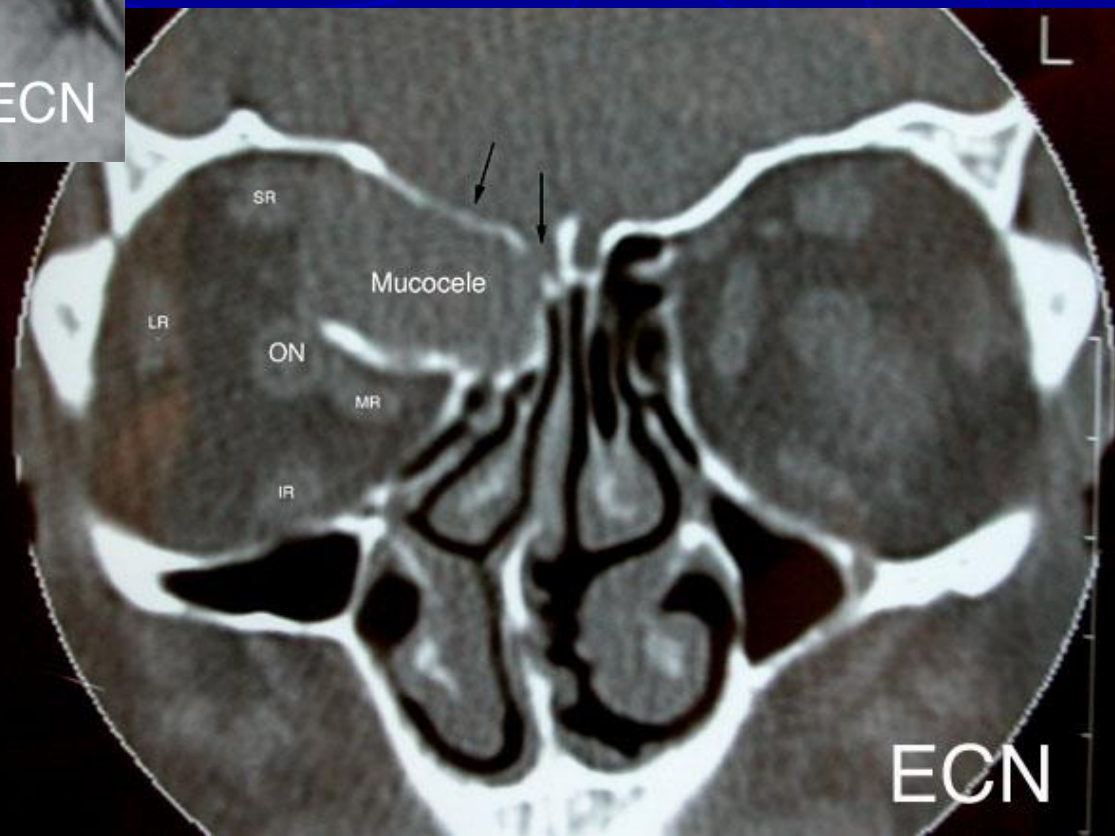
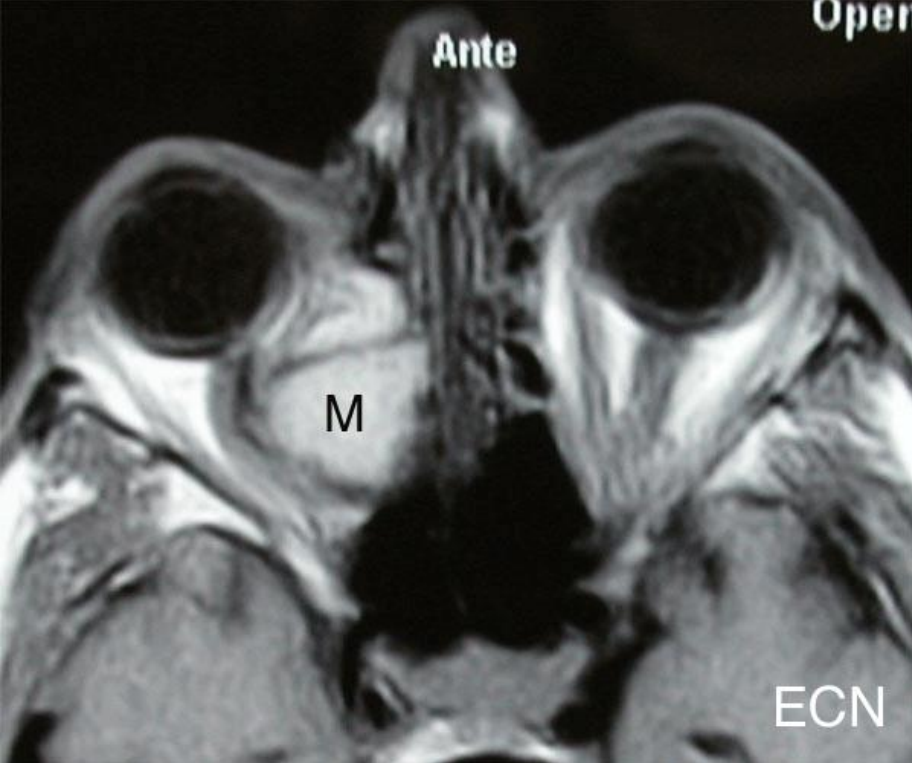
Angiofibrom nazofaringeal juvenil



Adenocarcinom etmoid



Mucocele : IRM și CT



Urgențele ORL cele mai frecvente

- Corpi străini
- Traumatism
- Complicațiile infecțiilor organelor ORL



Corpi străini

