

# Liver, spleen, pancreas and biliary system.

Practical Session (3)  
Radiology

A decorative graphic consisting of a thick teal horizontal bar at the top, followed by a white bar, and then several thin, parallel horizontal lines in teal and white extending from the right side of the white bar.

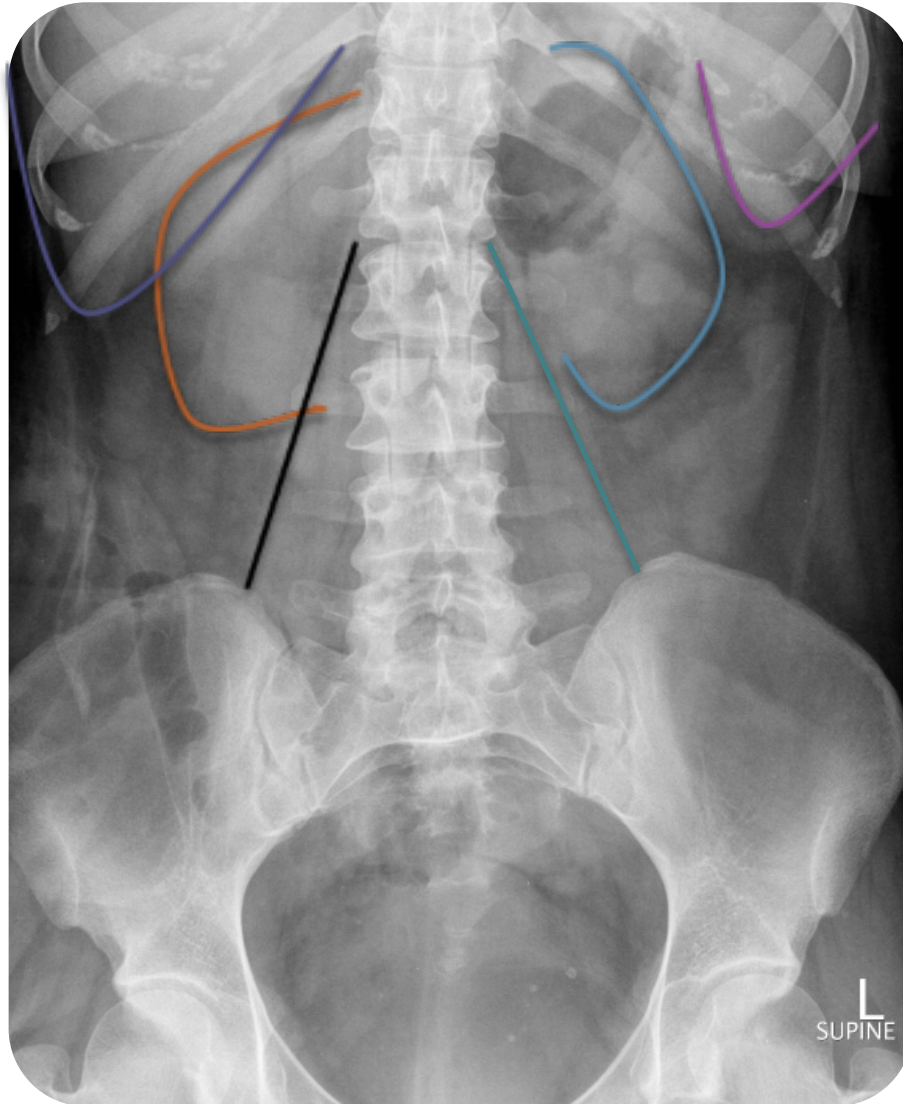
# Introduction

- What are the radiology modalities that can be used to study solid abdominal organs?
- X-ray.
- US.
- CT.
- MRI.
- Nuclear Medicine.

# X-ray

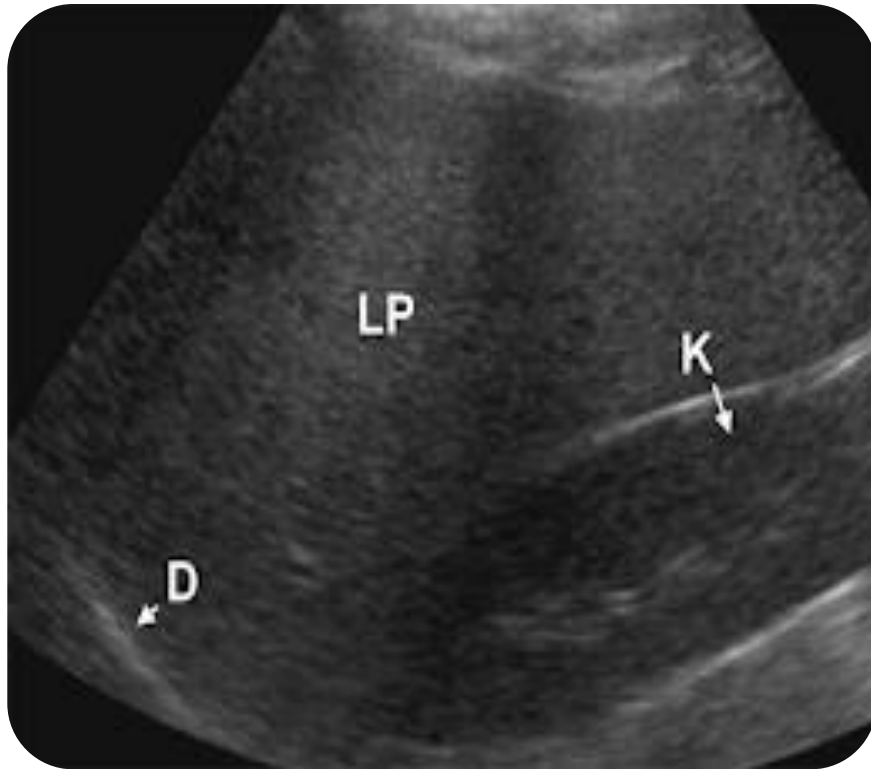


# X-ray



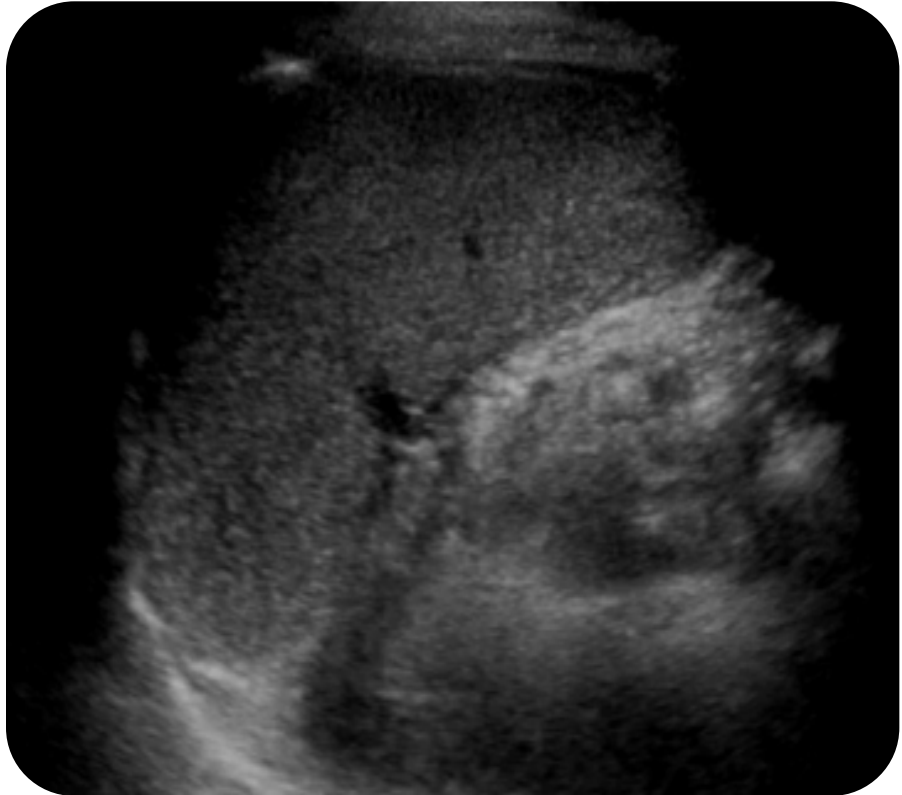
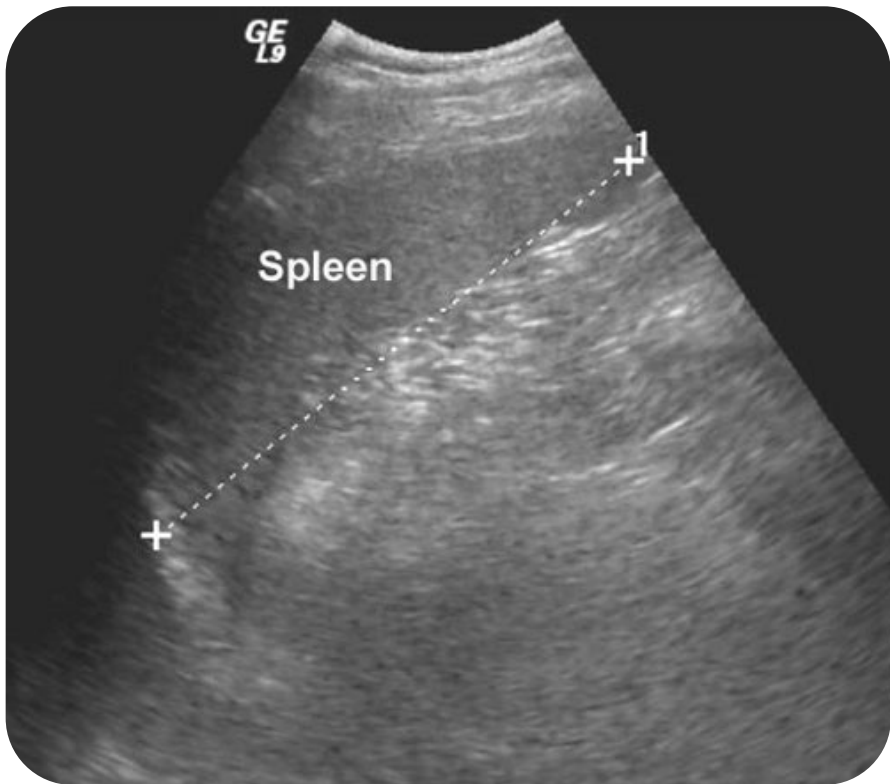
- liver
- spleen.
- Right kidney.
- Left kidney.
- Right psoas muscle.
- Left psoas muscle.

# US liver



LP-liver parenchyma D-diaphragm K-right kidney

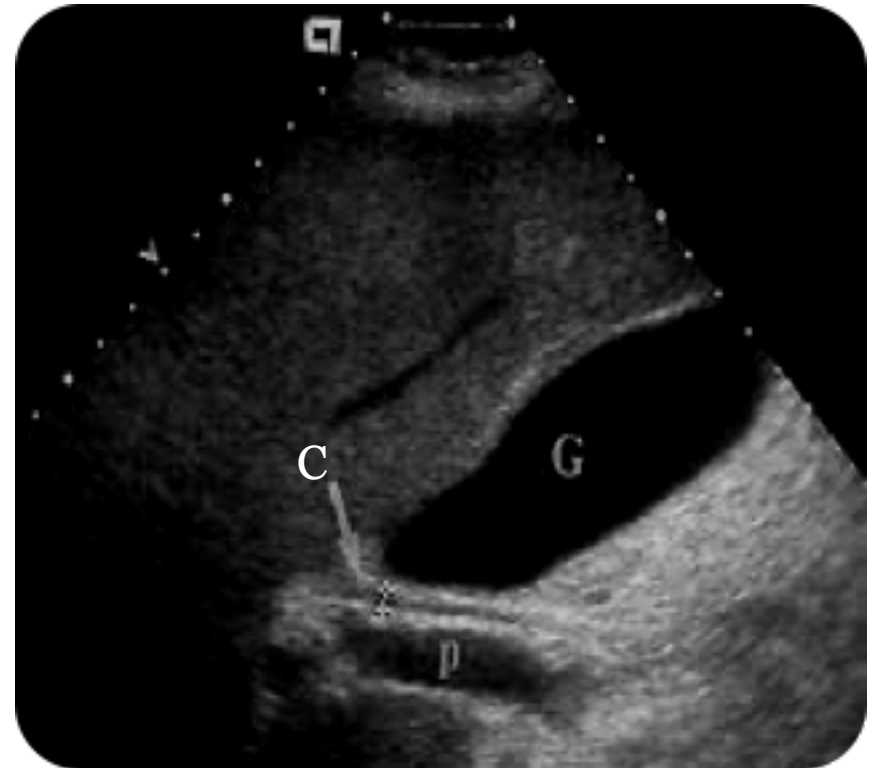
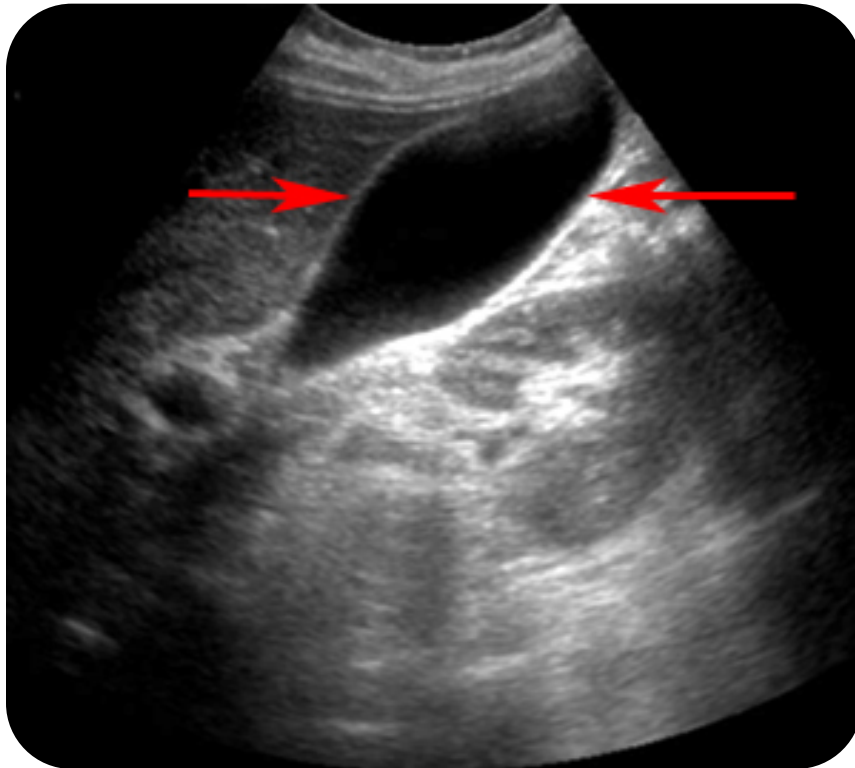
# US spleen



# US pancreas



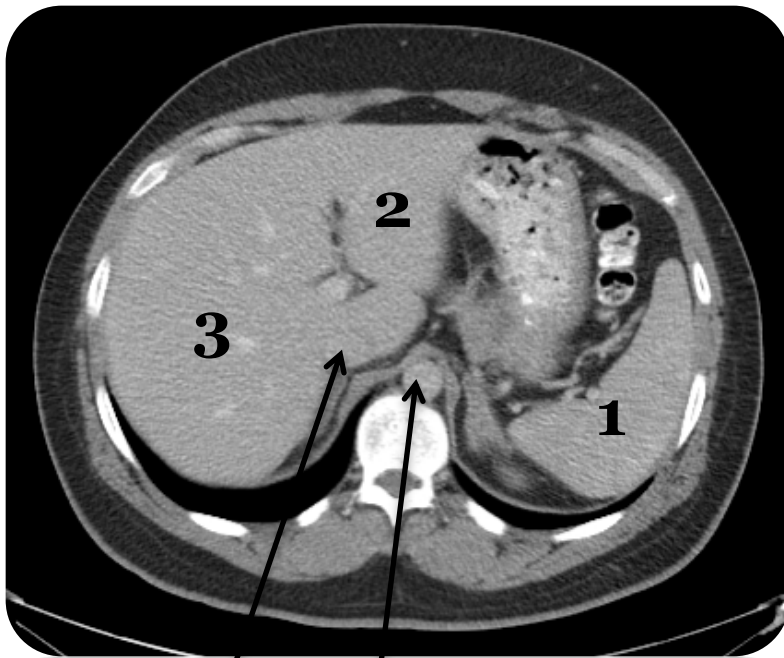
# US biliary



G- gall bladder P- portal vein C-common bile duct

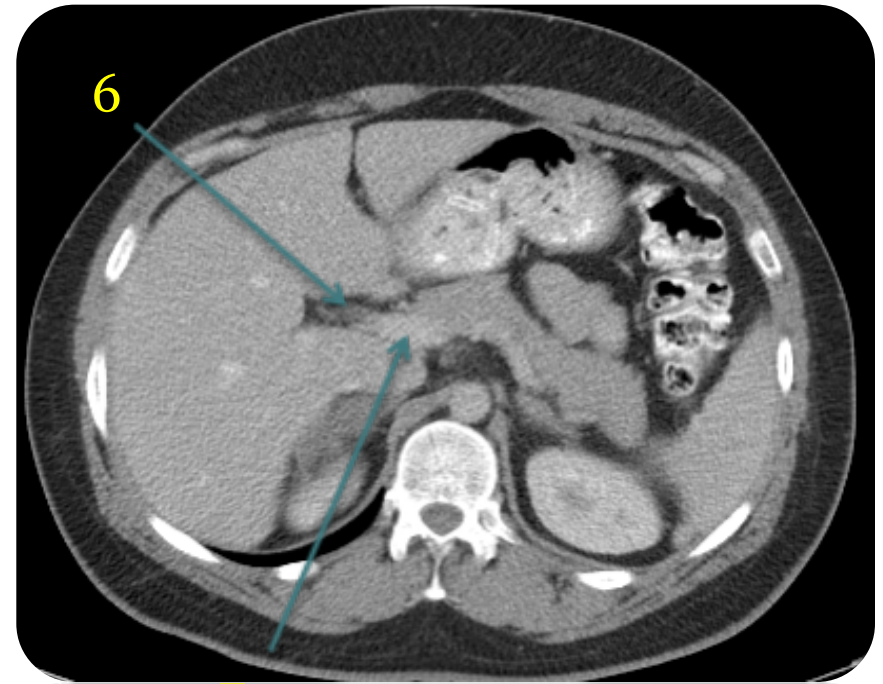
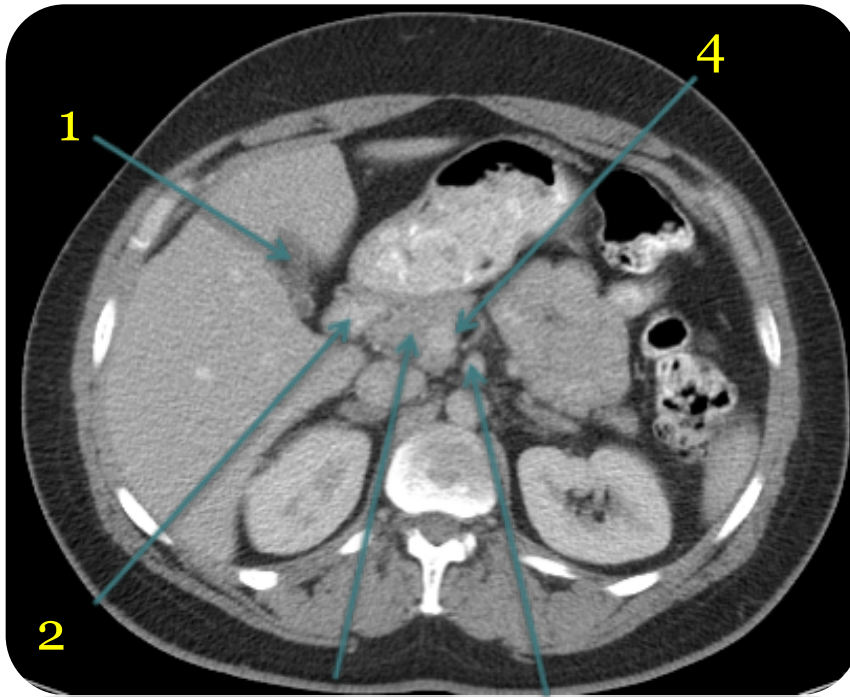


# CT Abdomen



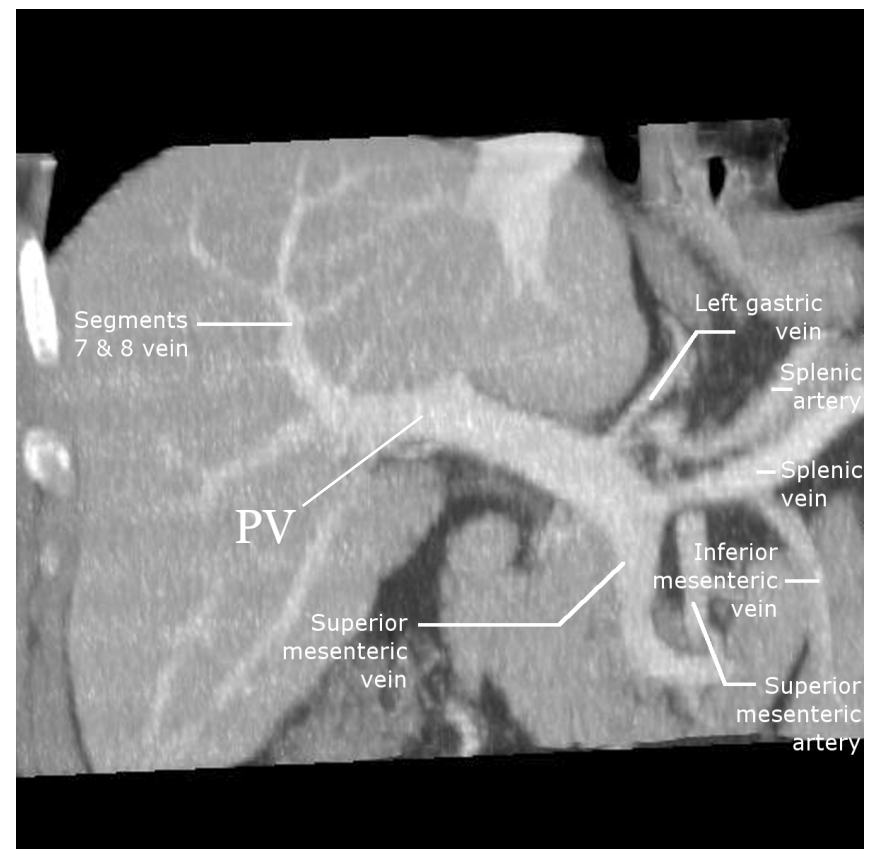
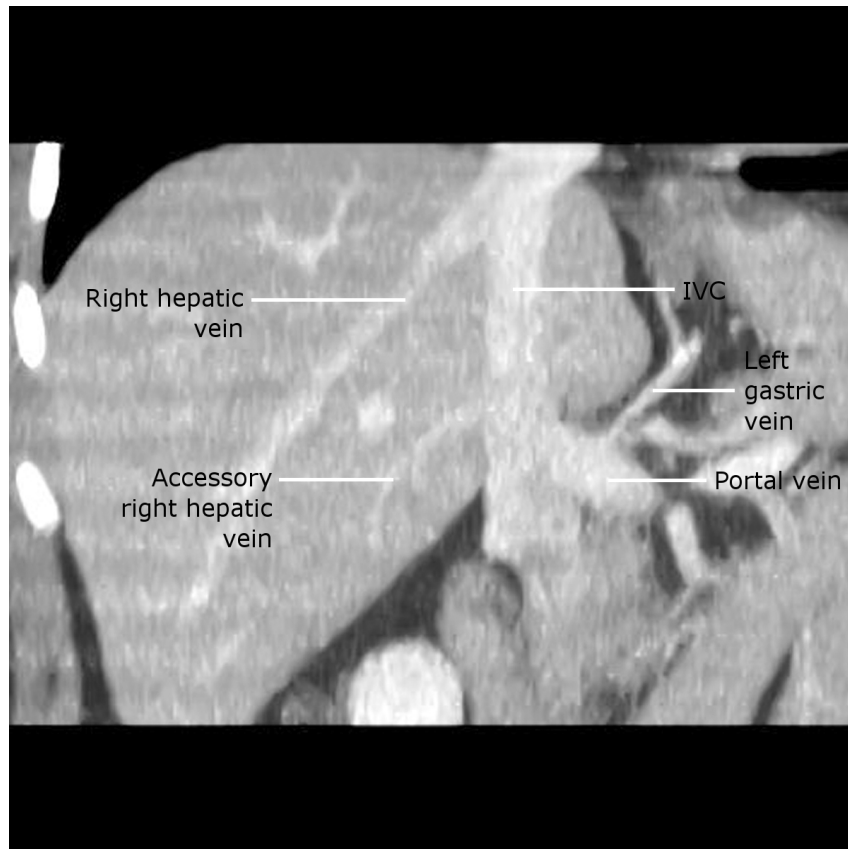
1-spleen 2-left liver lobe 3-right liver lobe 4-abdominal aorta 5-IVC.  
6-pancreatic tail 7-pancreatic body 8-pancreatic head.

# CT Abdomen

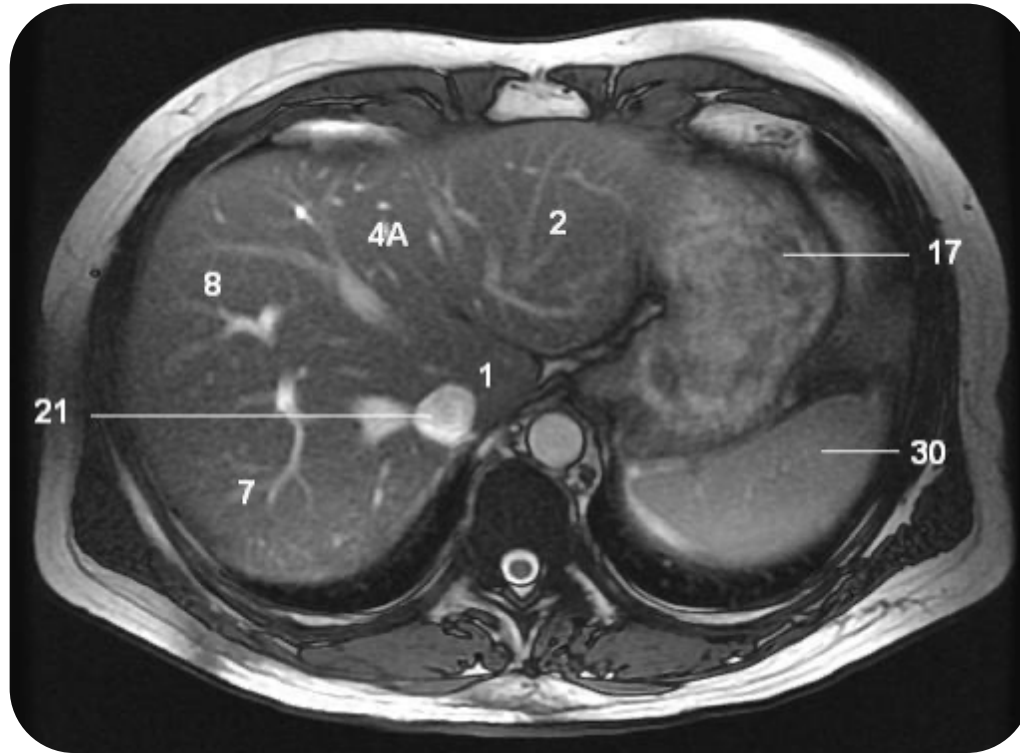


1-gall bladder 2-duodanum 3-pancreatic head 4-SMV 5-SMA  
6-CBD 7-PV.

# CT Liver

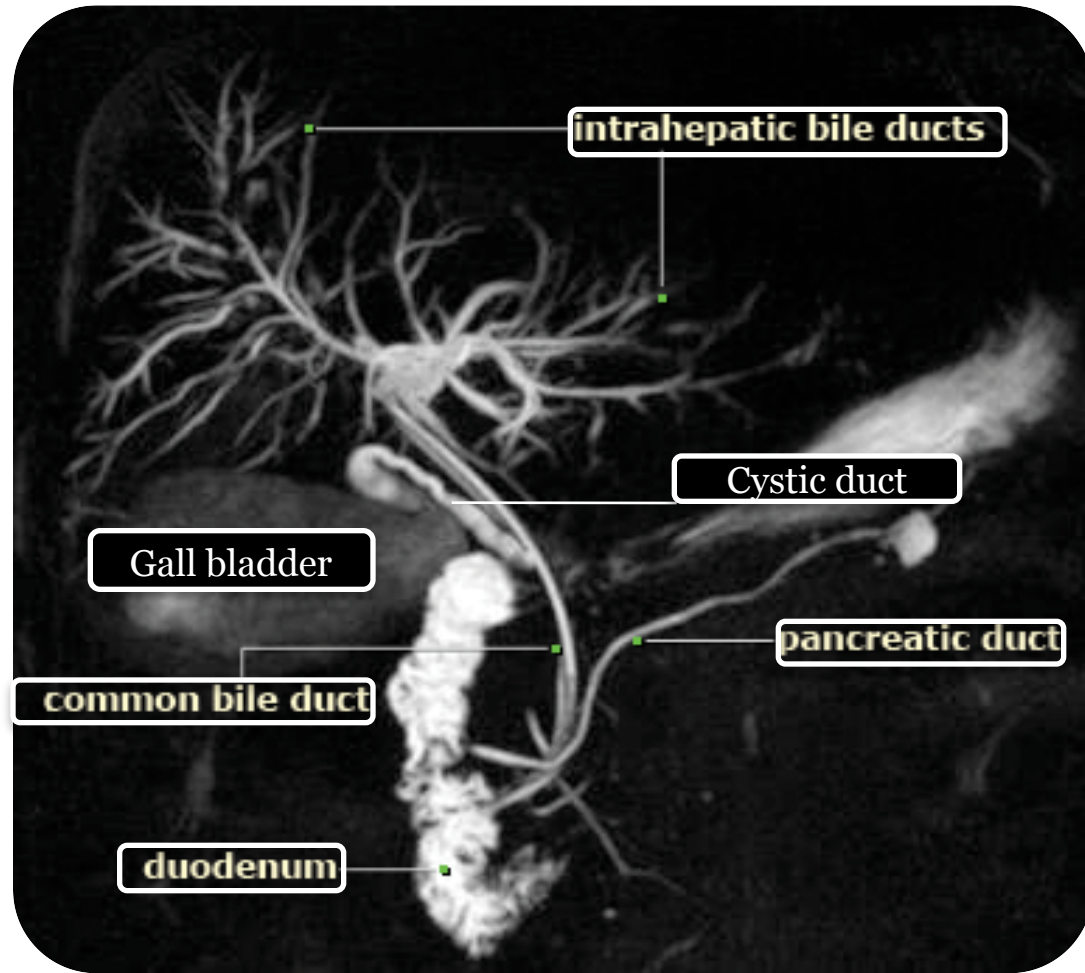


# MRI Abdomen



17-stomach 21-IVC 30-spleen 1,2,4A, 7,8 liver segments

# MRCP



Thank you