Liver, spleen, pancreas and biliary system

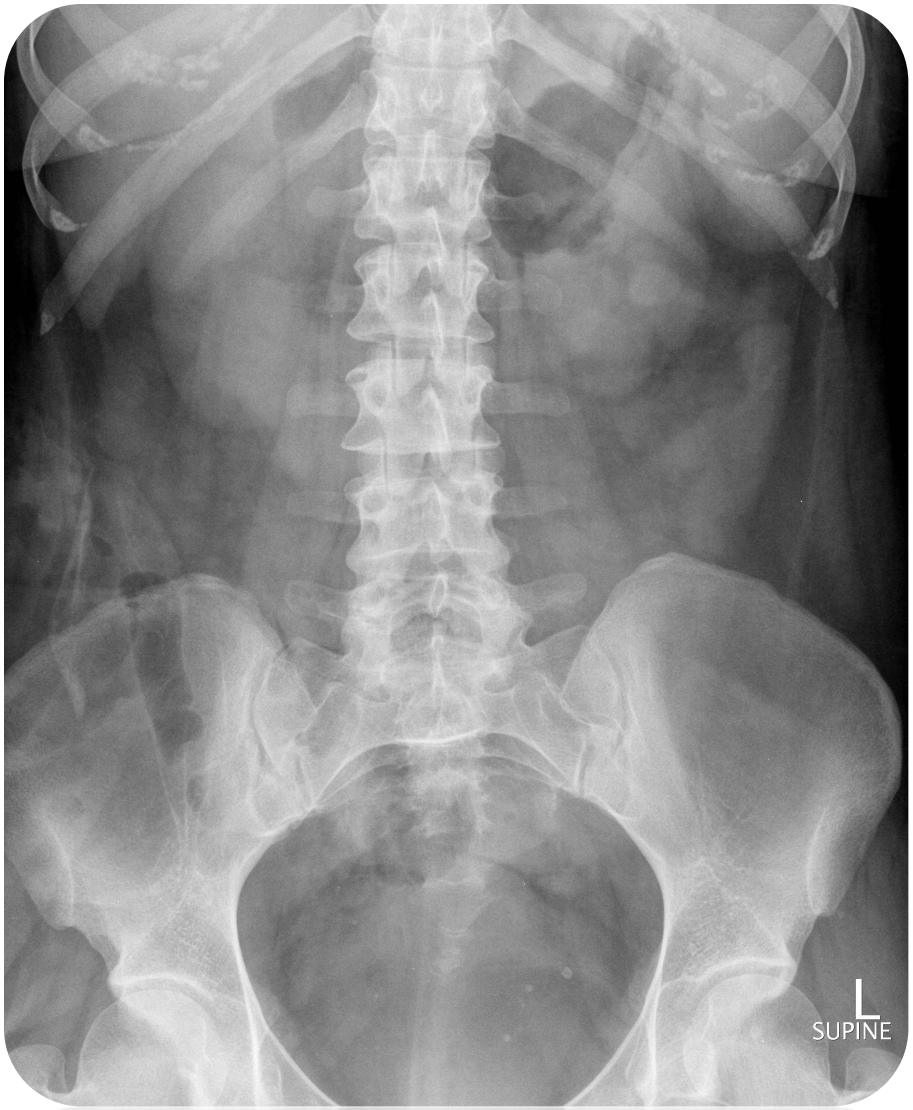
Practical Session (3)
Radiology

Introduction

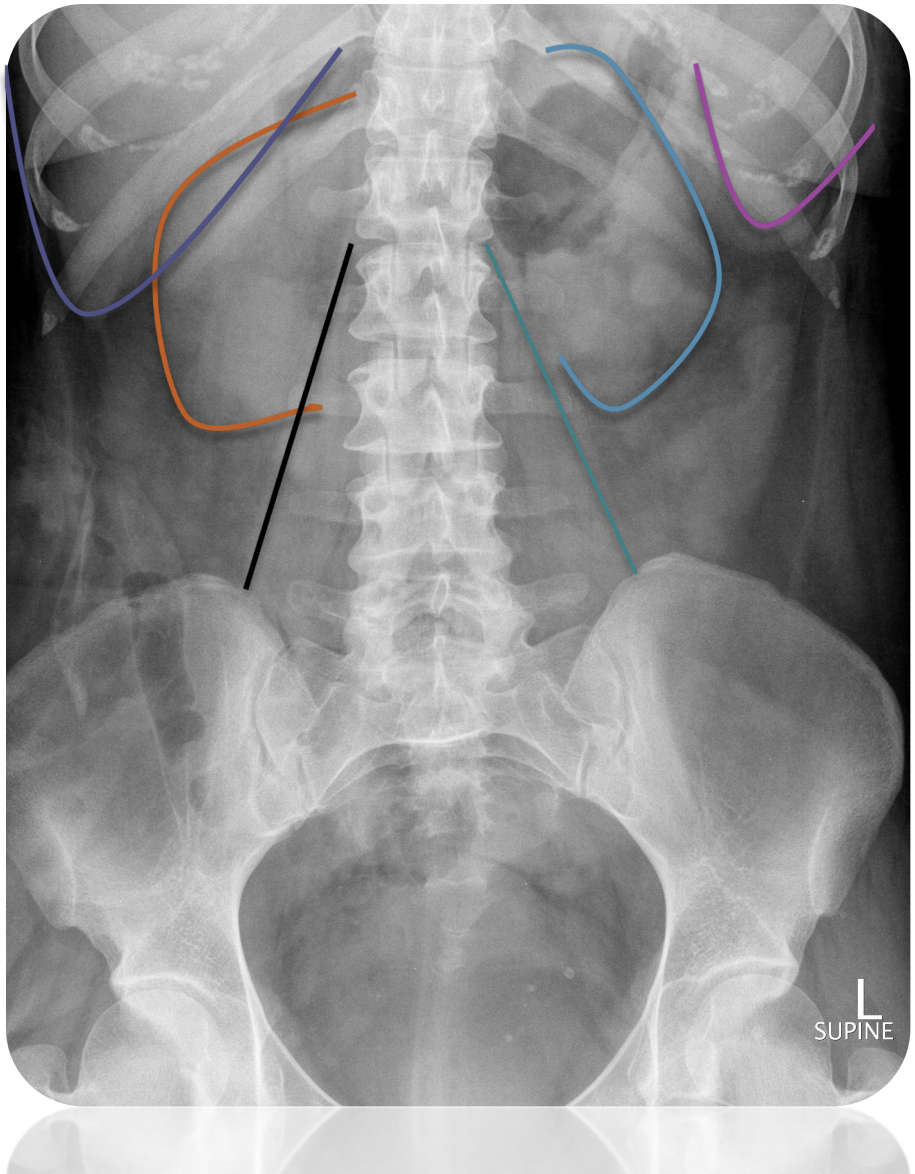
What are the radiology modalities that can be used to study solid abdominal organs?

- X-ray
- US
- CT
- MRI
- Nuclear Medicine

X-ray

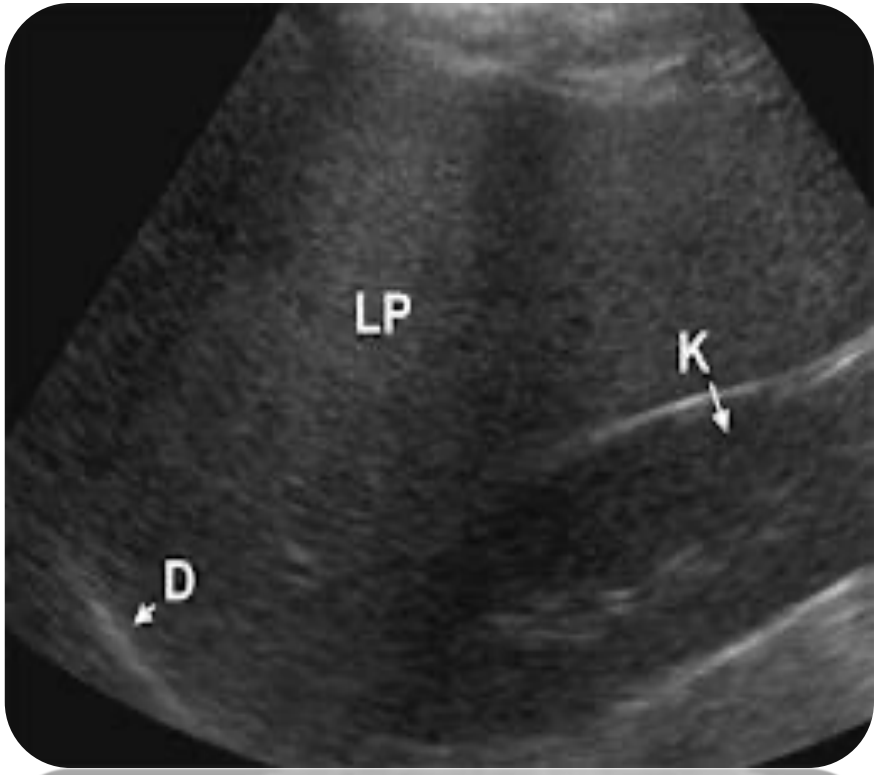


X-ray



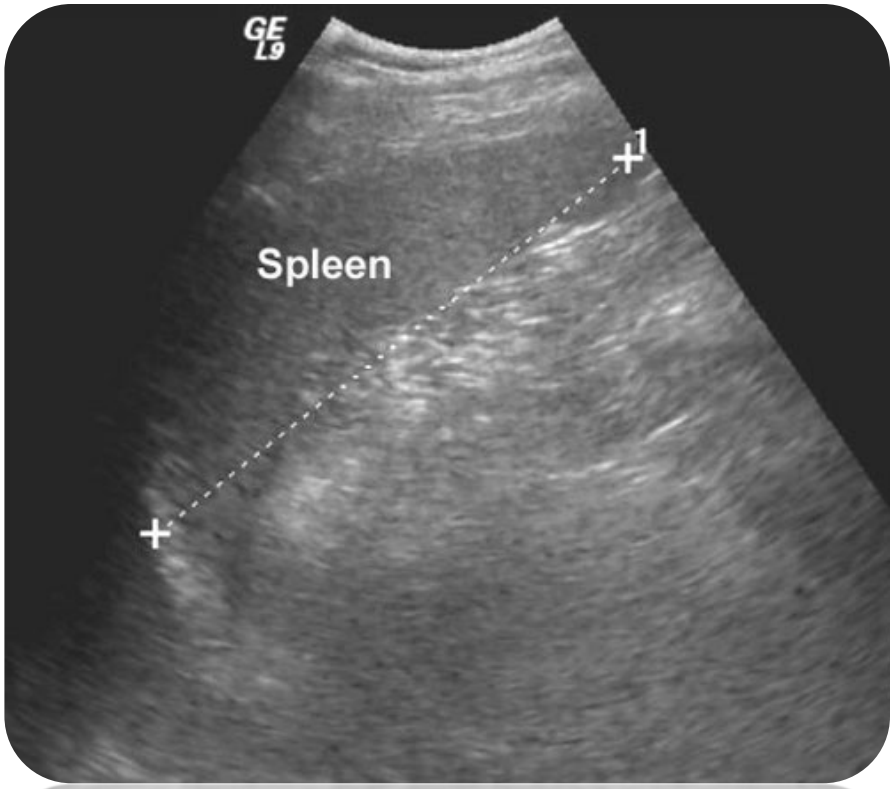
- liver
- spleen.
- Right kidney.
- Left kidney.
- Right psoas muscle.
- Left psoas muscle.

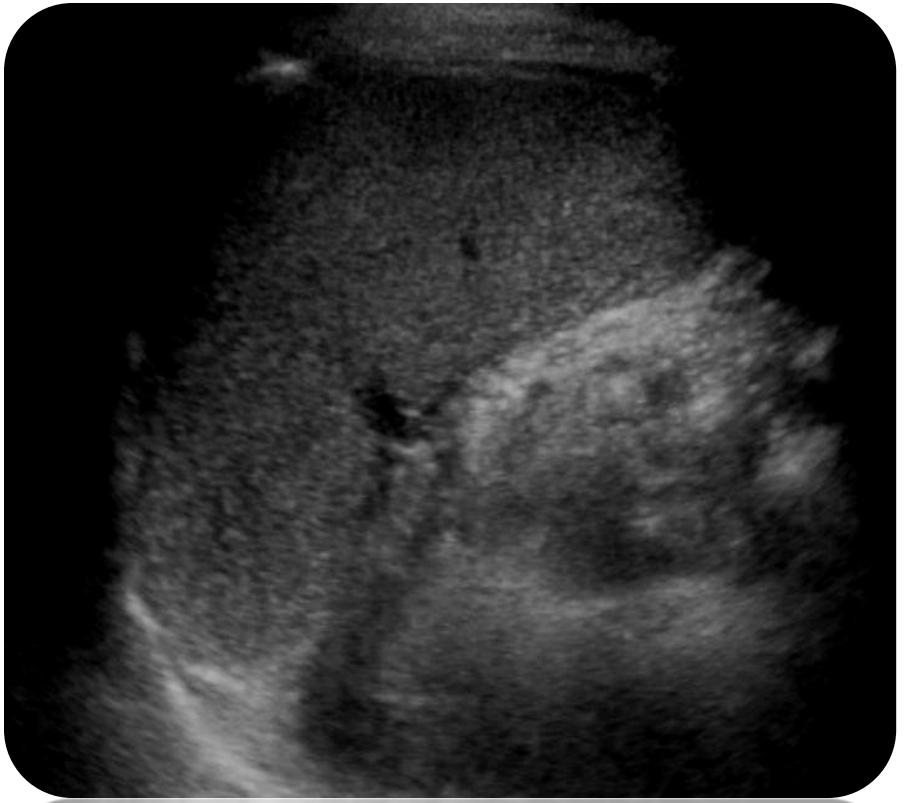
US Liver



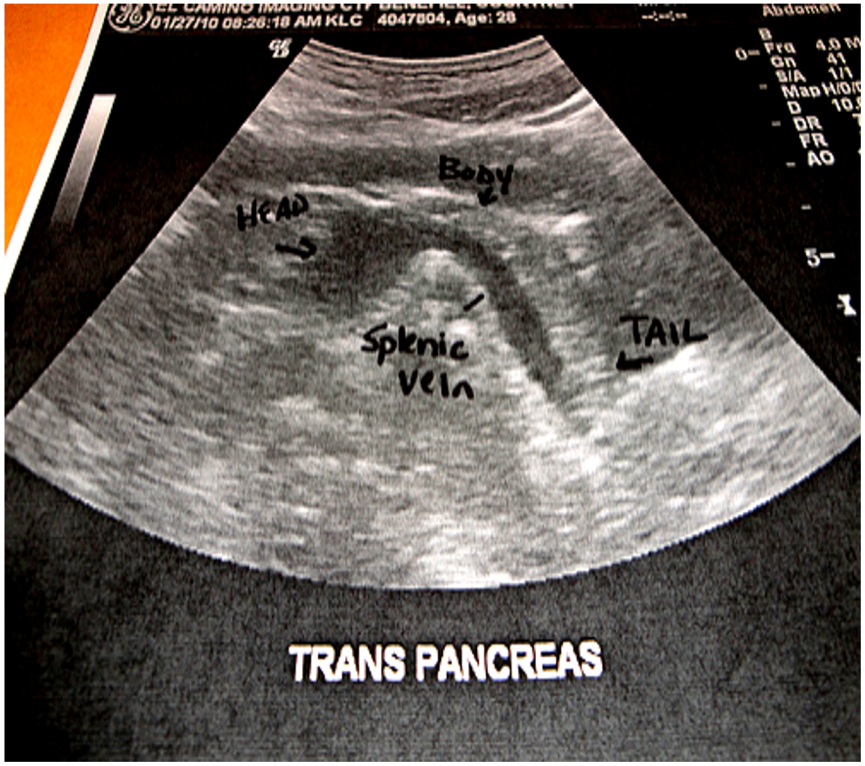
LP-liver parenchyma D-diaphragm K-right kidney

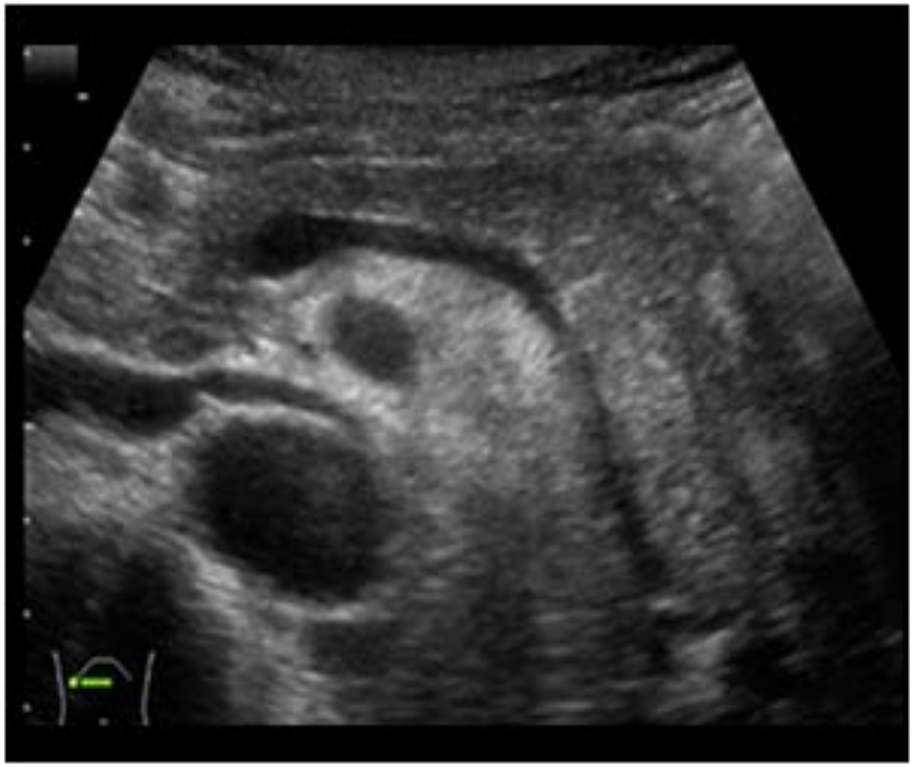
US Spleen



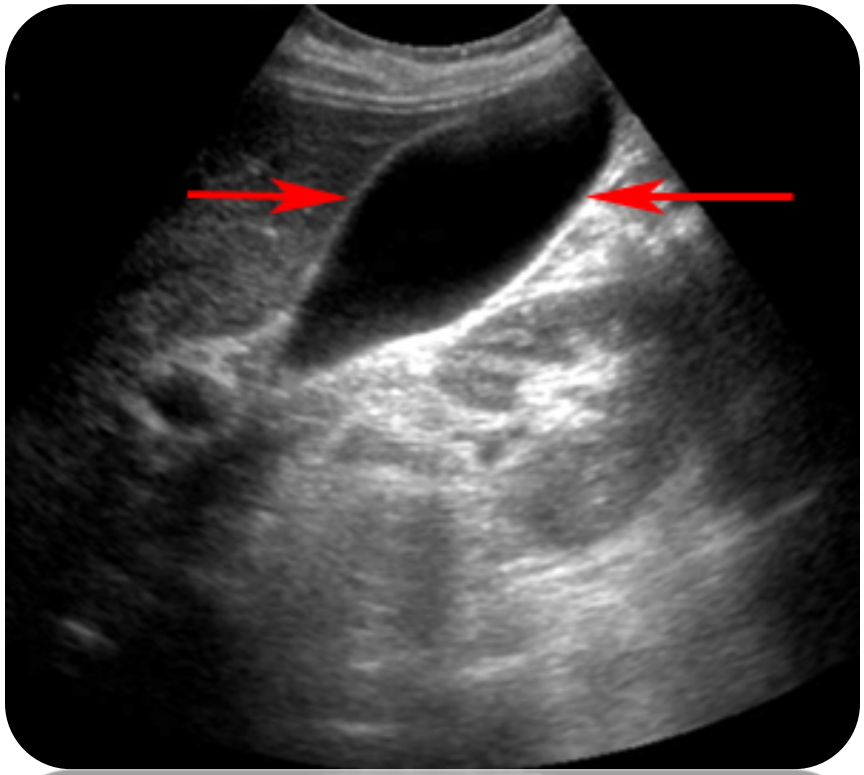


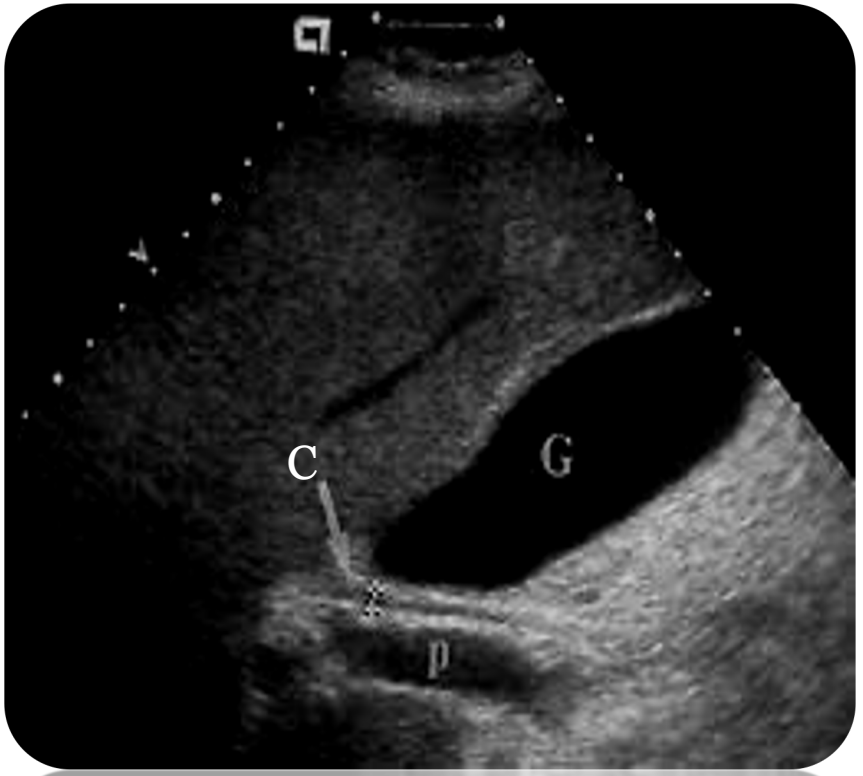
US Pancreas





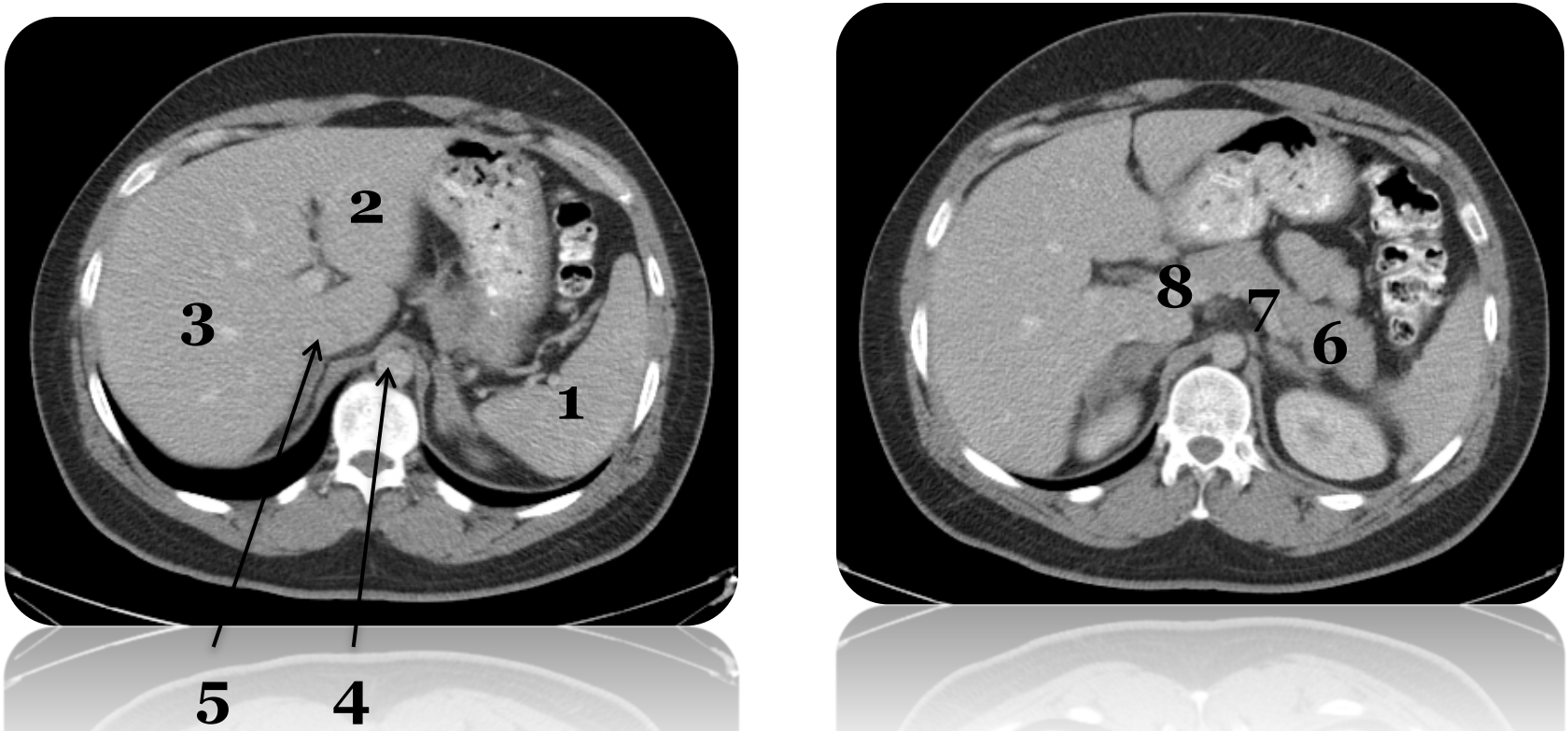
US Biliary System





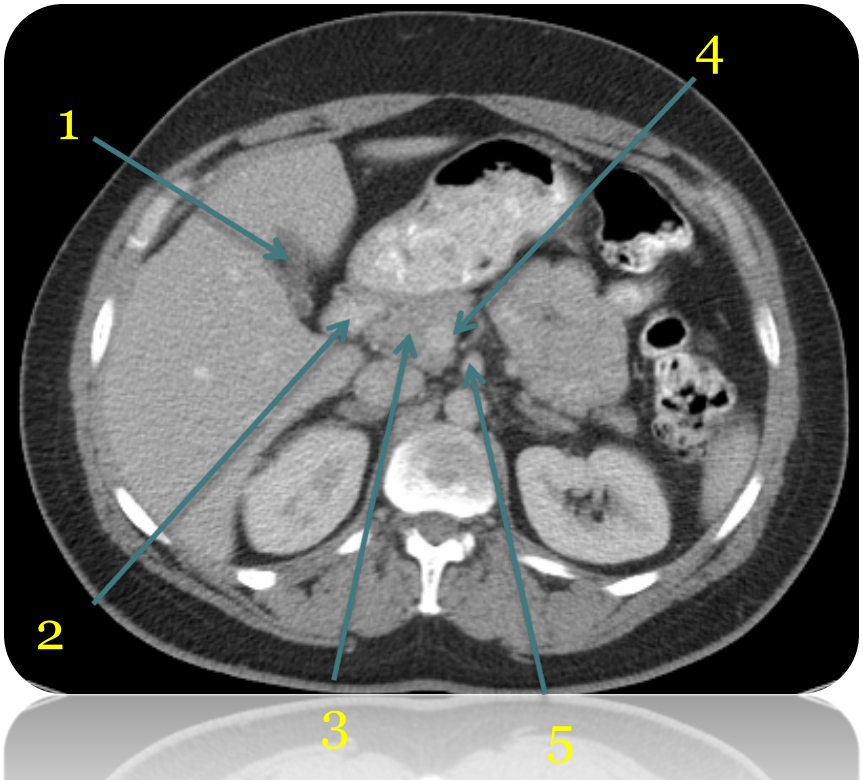
G- gall bladder P- portal vein C-common bile duct

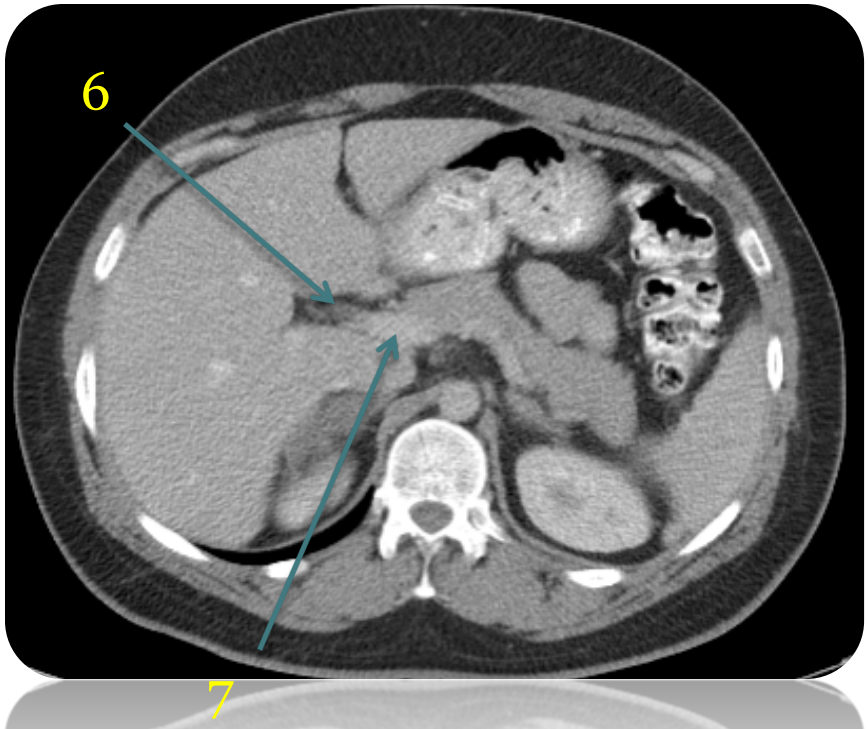
CT Abdomen



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

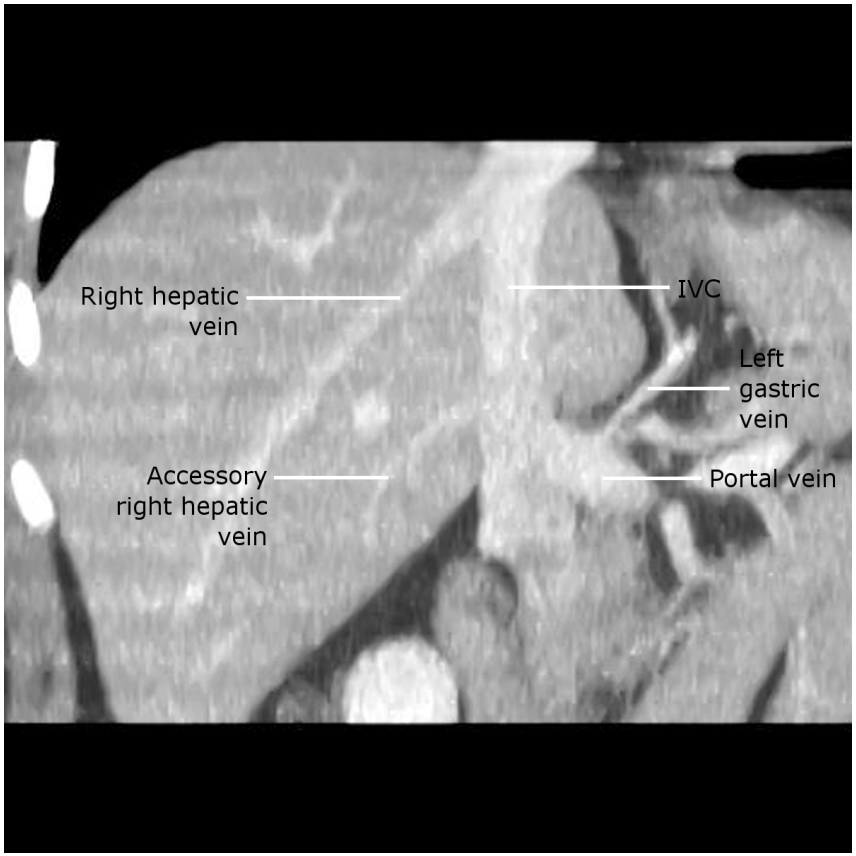
CT Abdomen

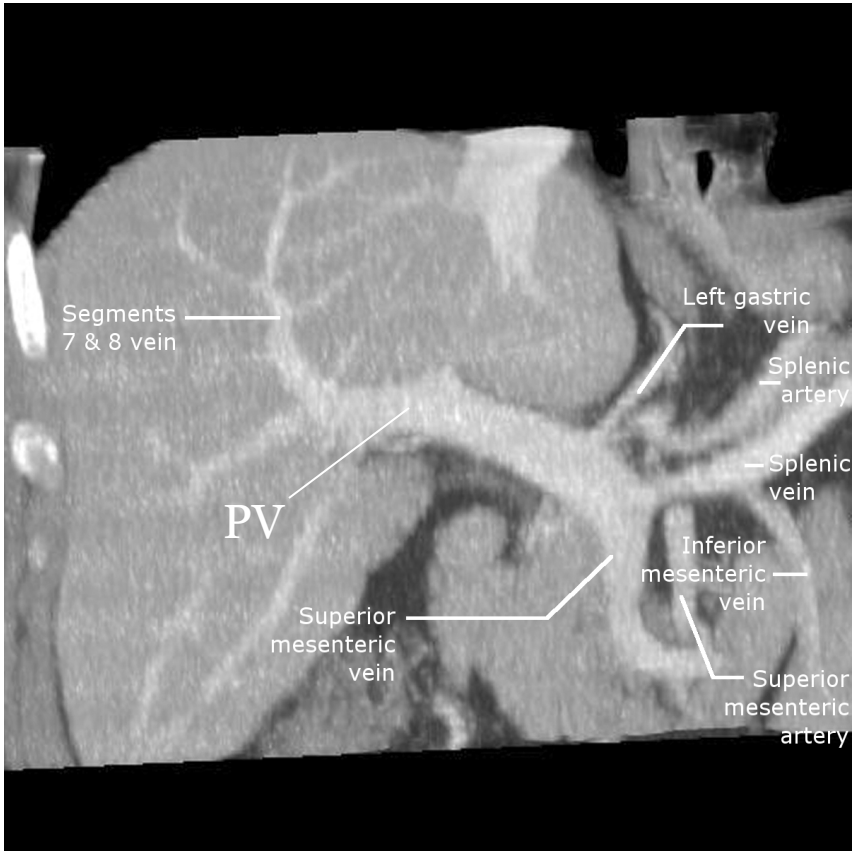




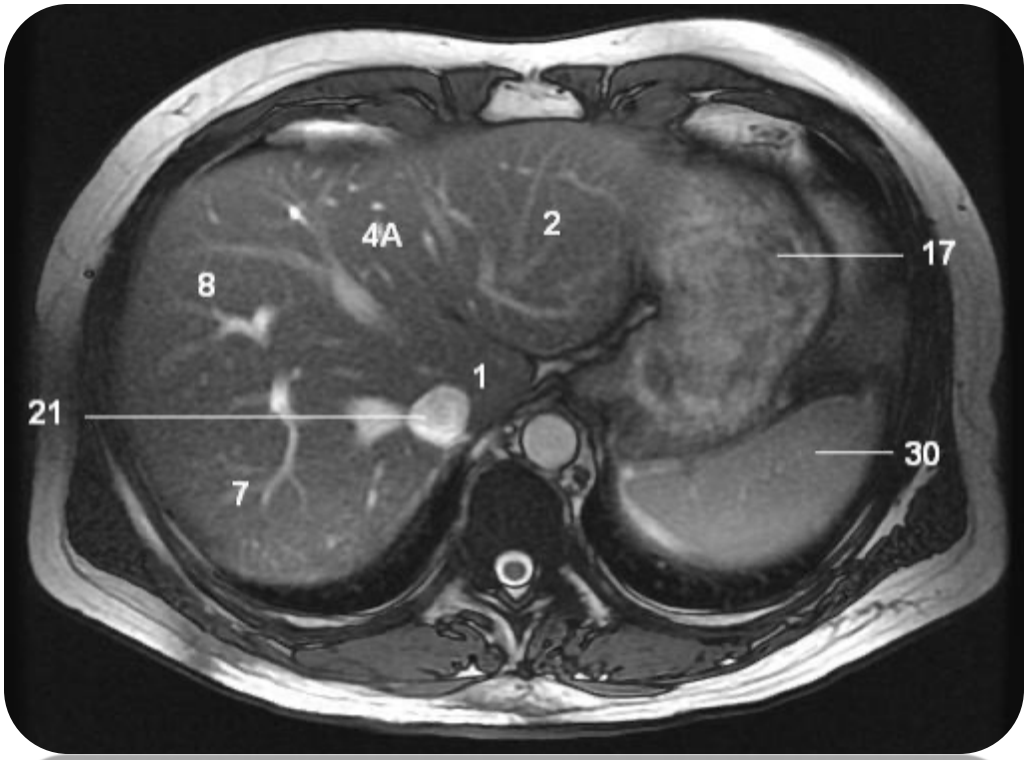
1-gall bladder 2-duodanum 3-pancreatic head 4-SMV 5-SMA
6-CBD 7-PV.

CT Liver


Right hepatic vein
IVC
Left gastric vein
Accessory right hepatic vein
Portal vein

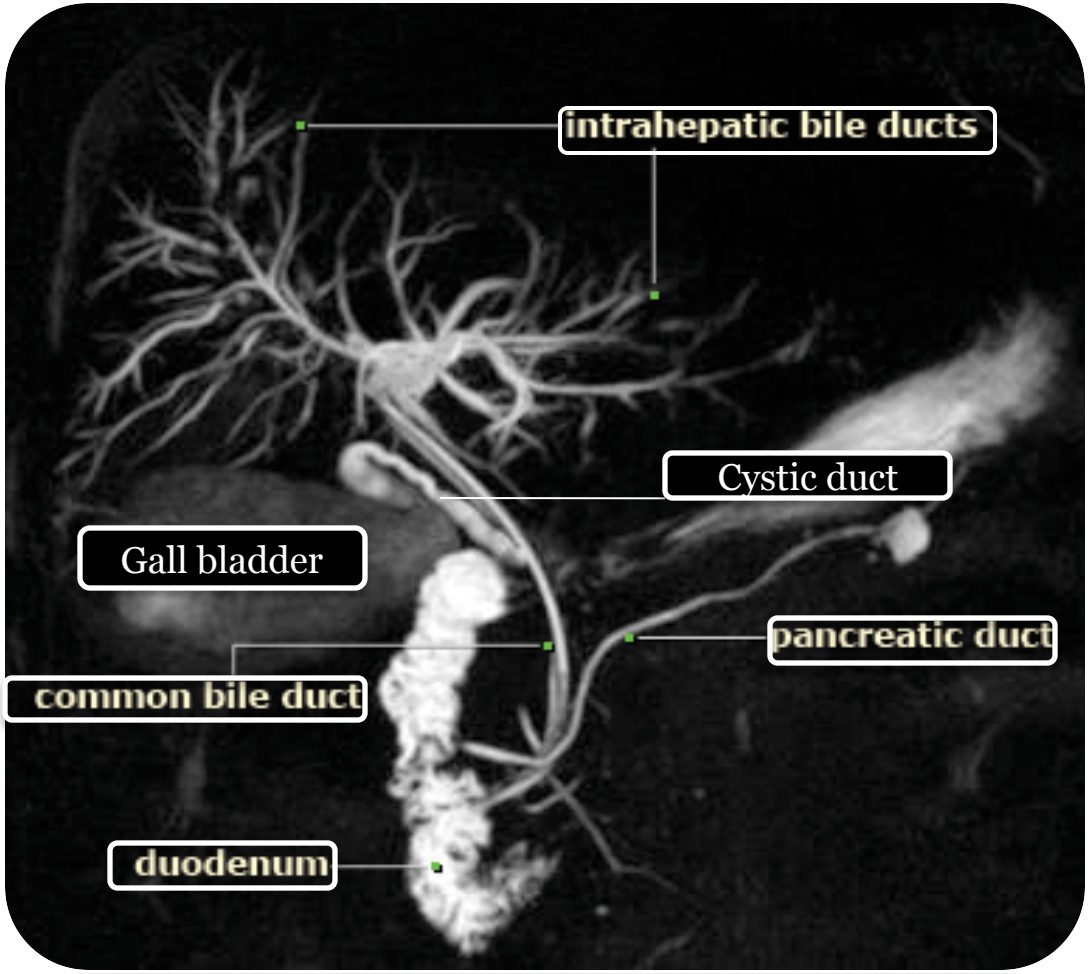

Segments 7 & 8 vein
Left gastric vein
Splenic artery
Splenic vein
PV
Inferior mesenteric vein
Superior mesenteric vein
Superior mesenteric artery

MRI Abdomen



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

MRCP


intrahepatic bile ducts
Cystic duct
Gall bladder
pancreatic duct
common bile duct
duodenum

Thank you