



Cardiorespiratory Anatomy

Dr Majid Homiedan



What determines BLACK □ GREY □ WHITE?

Atomic # n and path length

Lead Metals Bone Muscle Blood Liver Fat Air



WHITE:
Radioopaque;
“More”
Like Meta



BLACK :
Radiolucent;
“Less”
Like Air



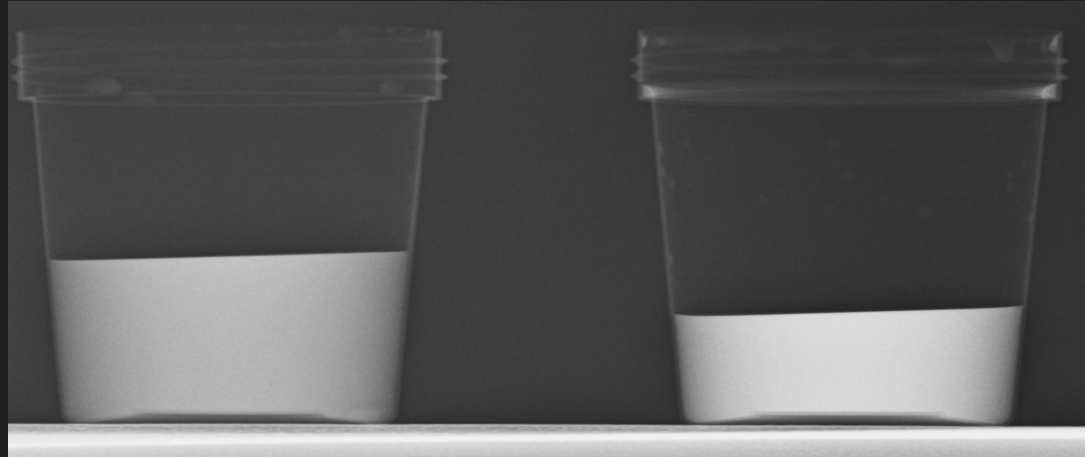
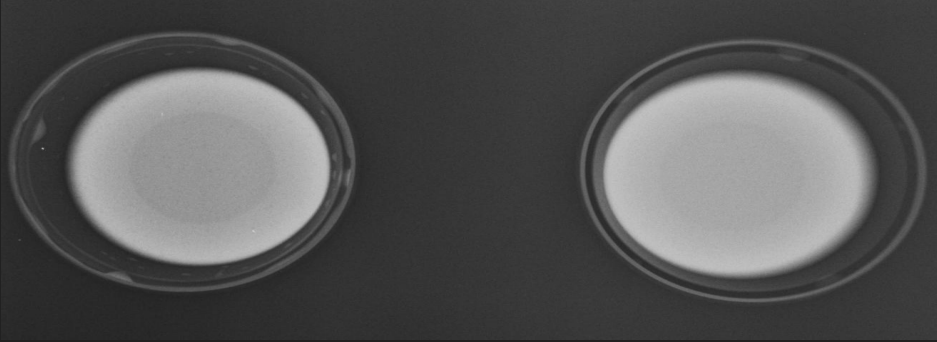
Air (VERY black)

Metal (VERY white)

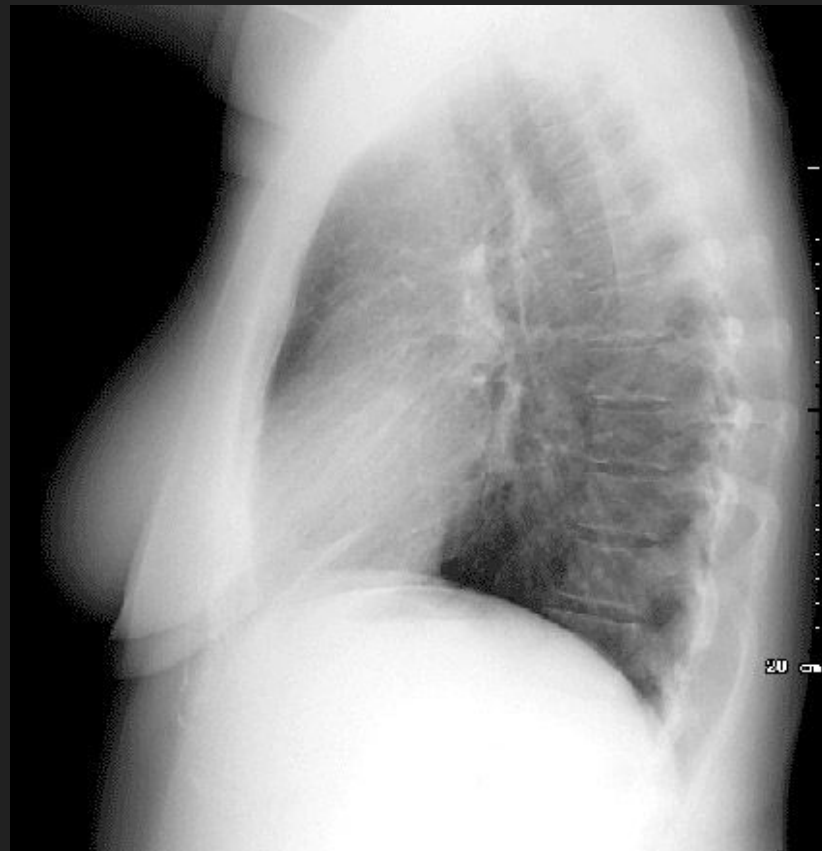
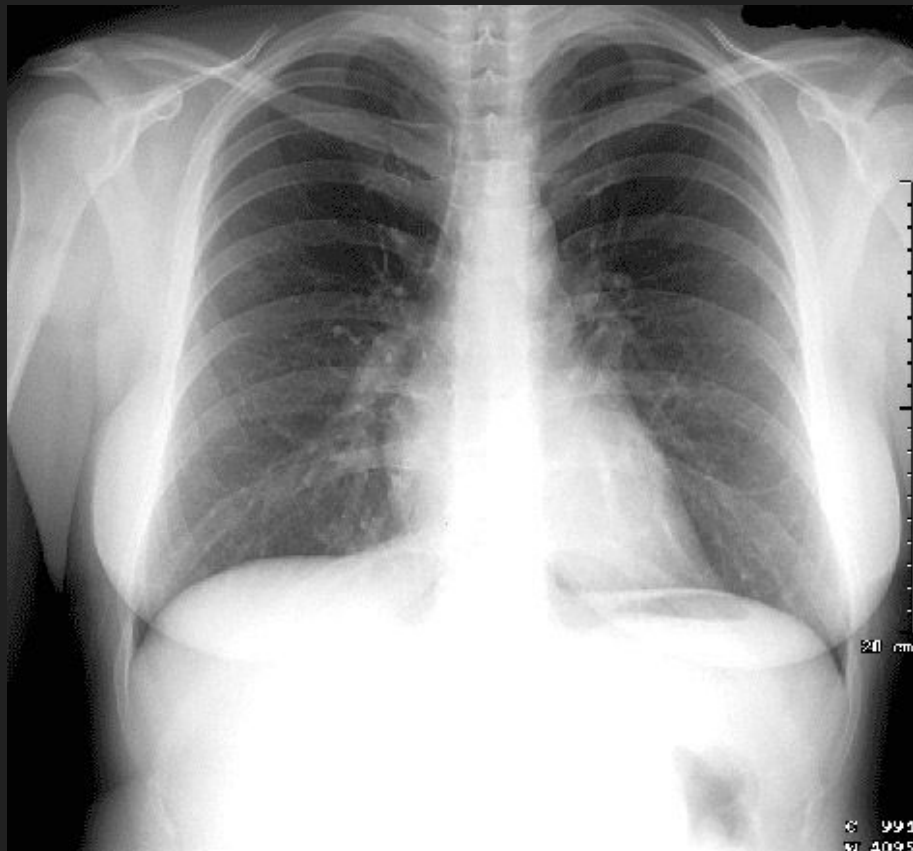
Bone (relatively white)

Soft tissue (relatively gray)

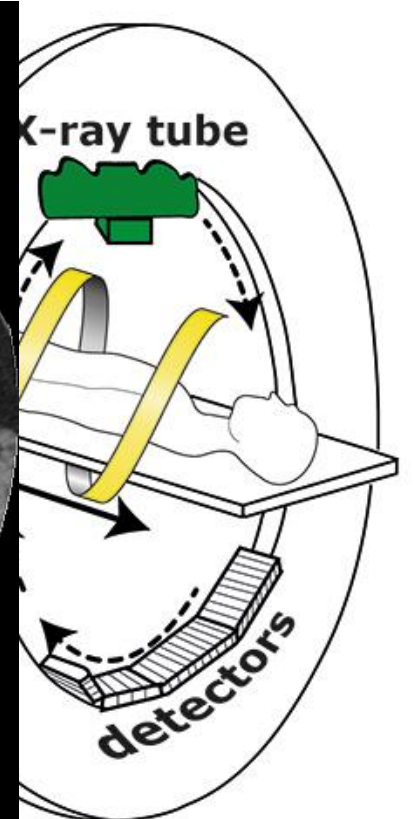
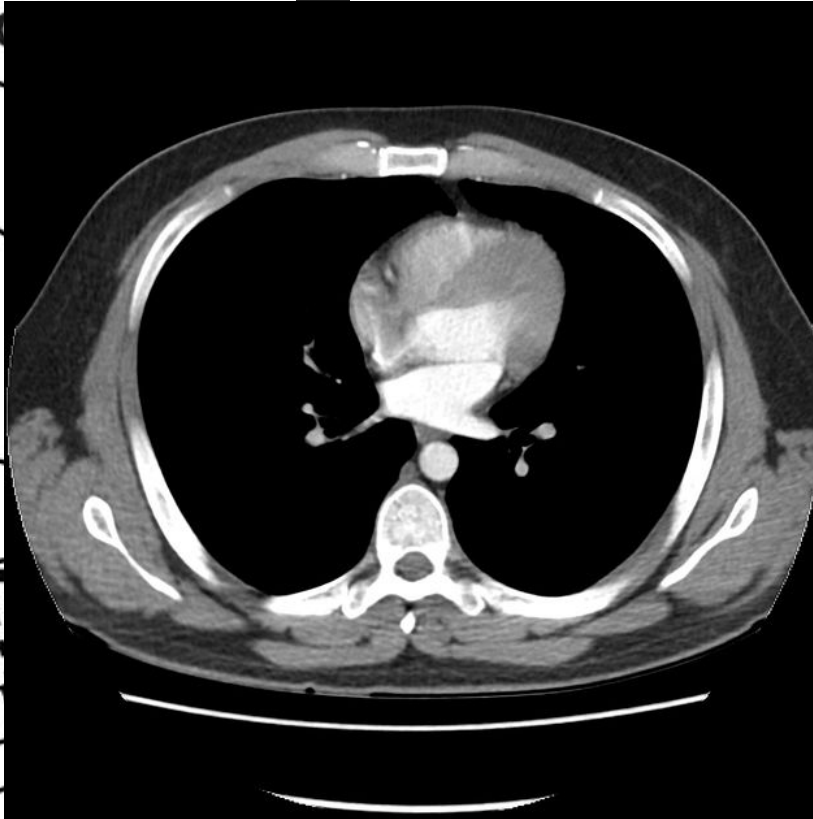
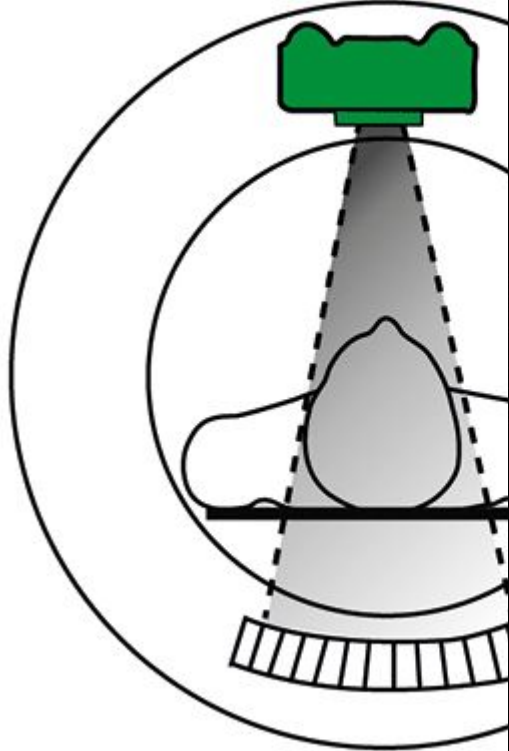
“ONE View is NO View”



Always read together

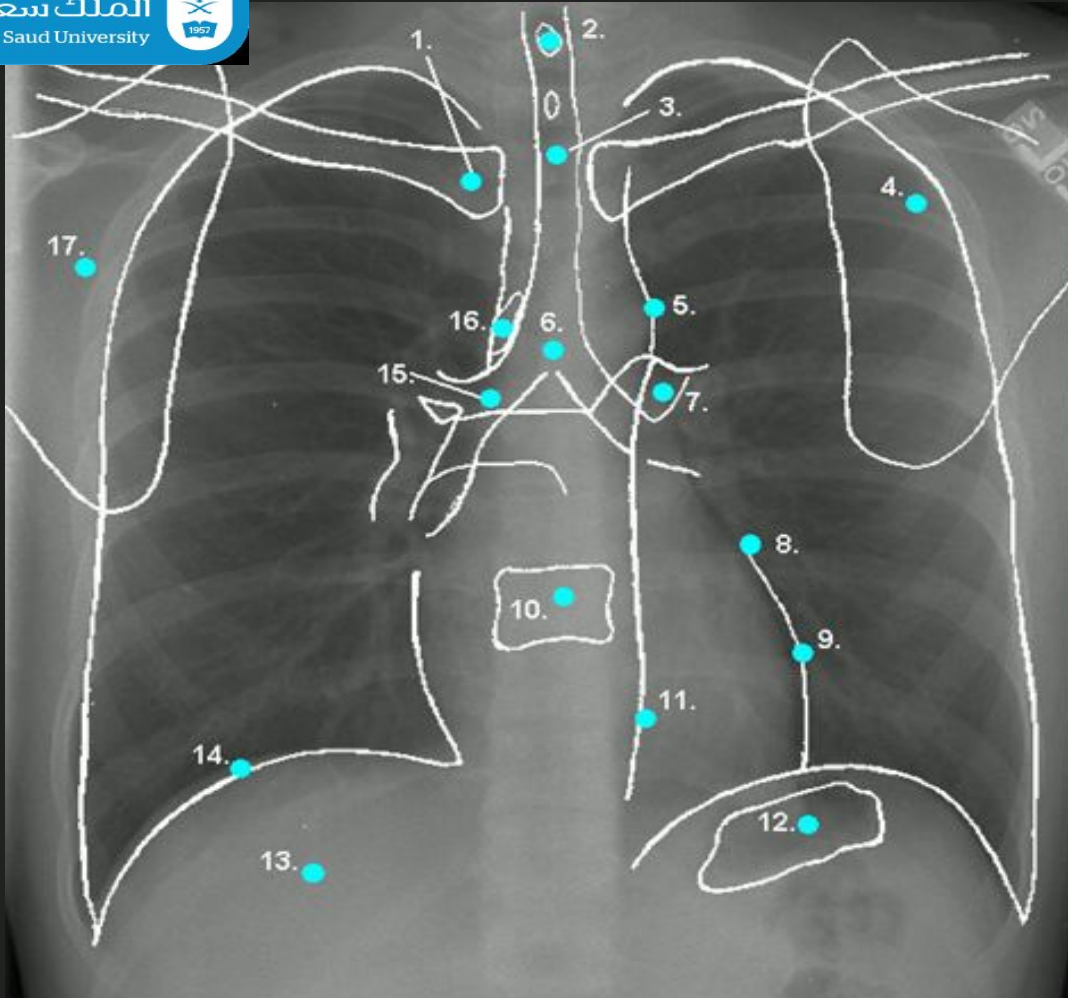


third generation

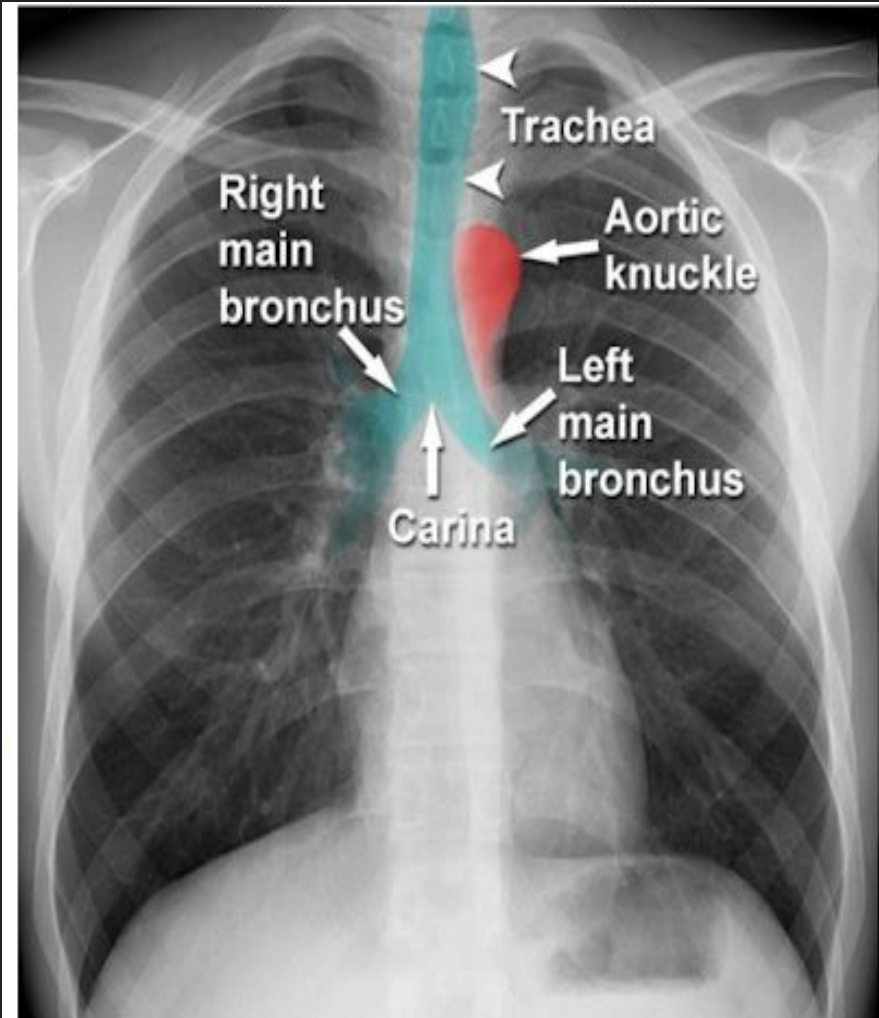
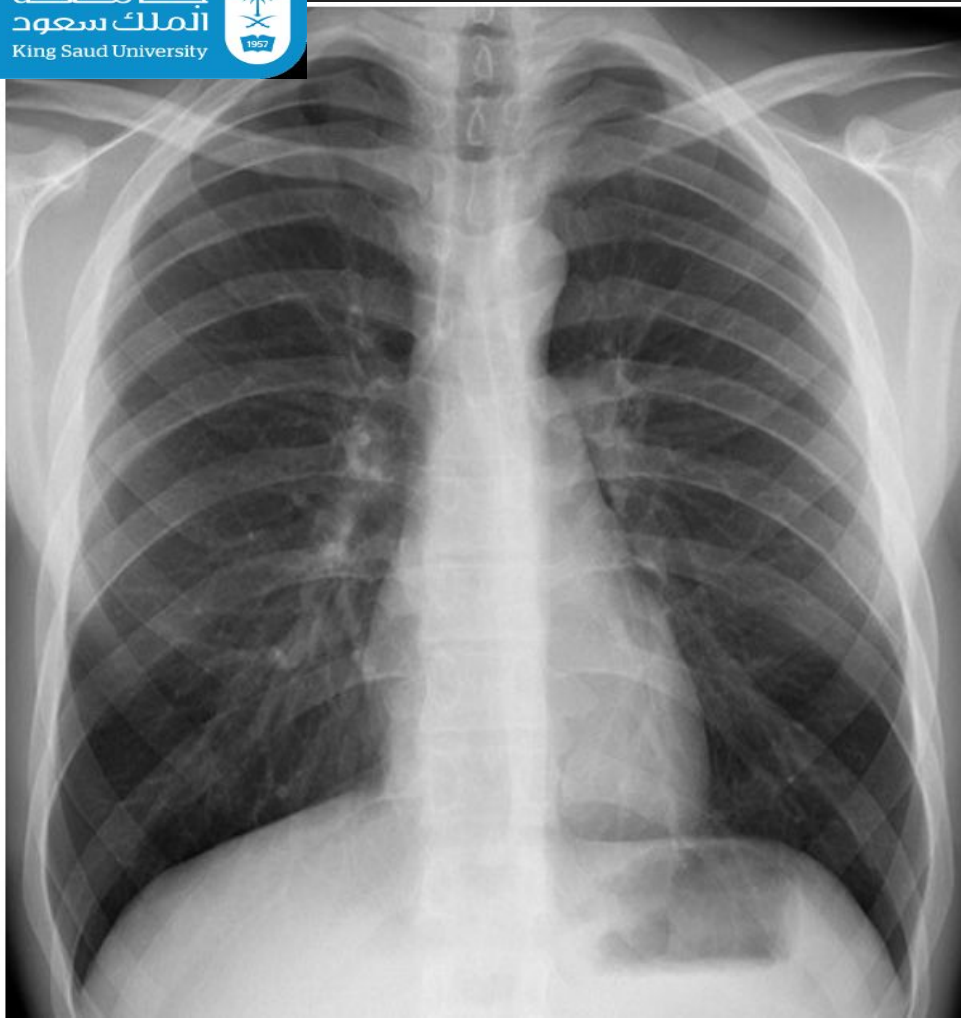


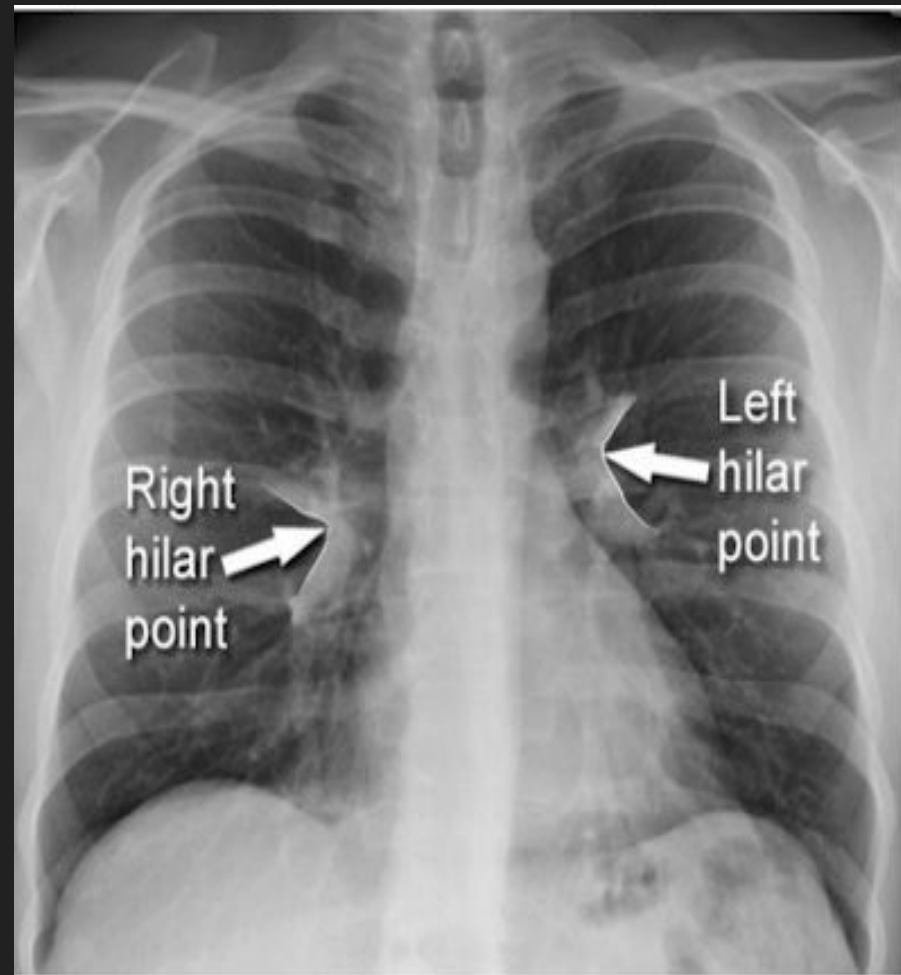


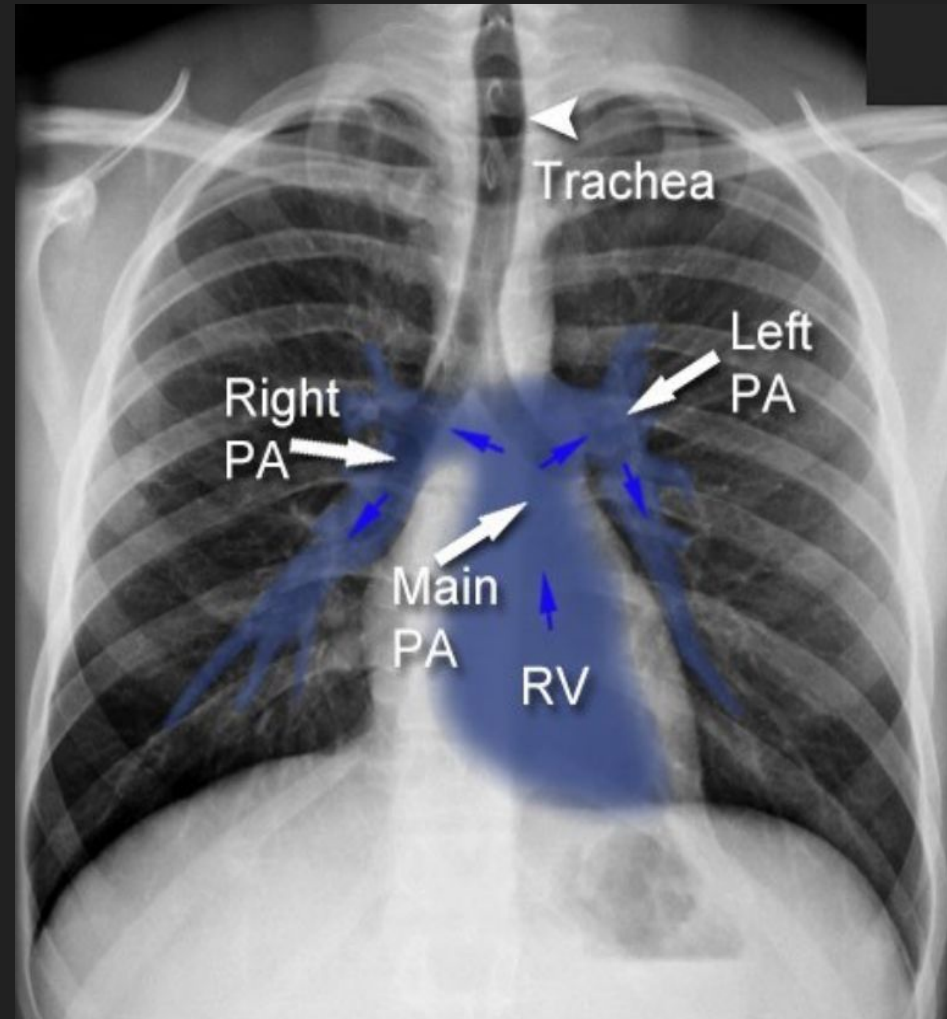
CT Chest anatomy

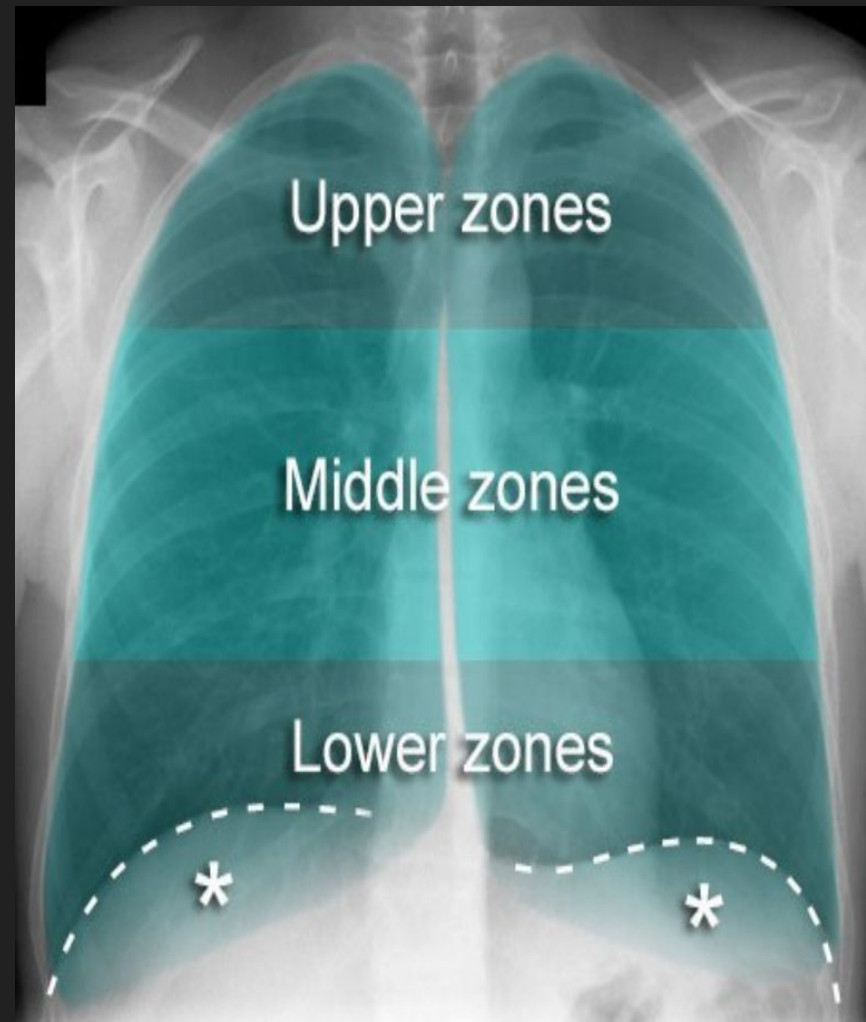


- 1- Clavicle
- 2- Spinous process
- 3- Trachea
- 4- Scapula
- 5- Aortic arch
- 6- Carina (bifurcation)
- 7- Pulmonary trunk
- 8- Lt. cardiac border (atria)
- 9- Lt. cardiac border (ventricle)
- 10- Vertebral body
- 11- Descending Aorta
- 12- Gastric fundus
- 13- Liver
- 14- Rt. Hemi-diaphragm
- 15- Rt. Main bronchus
- 16- Azygos vein
- 17- Scapula







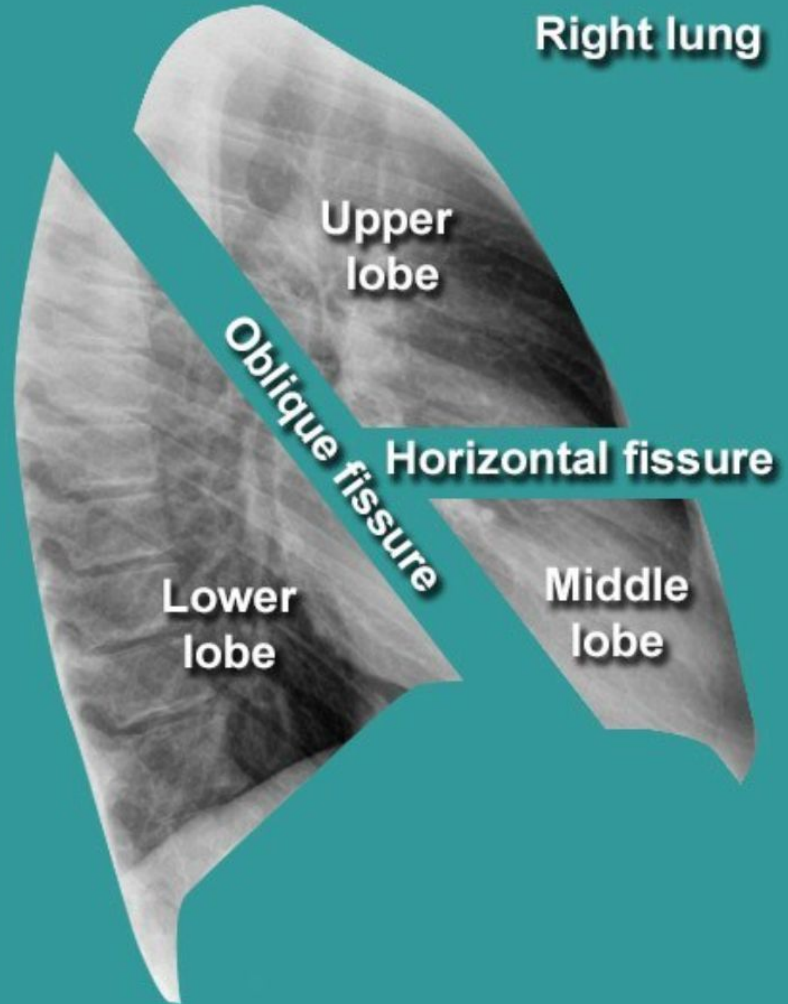




Right lung



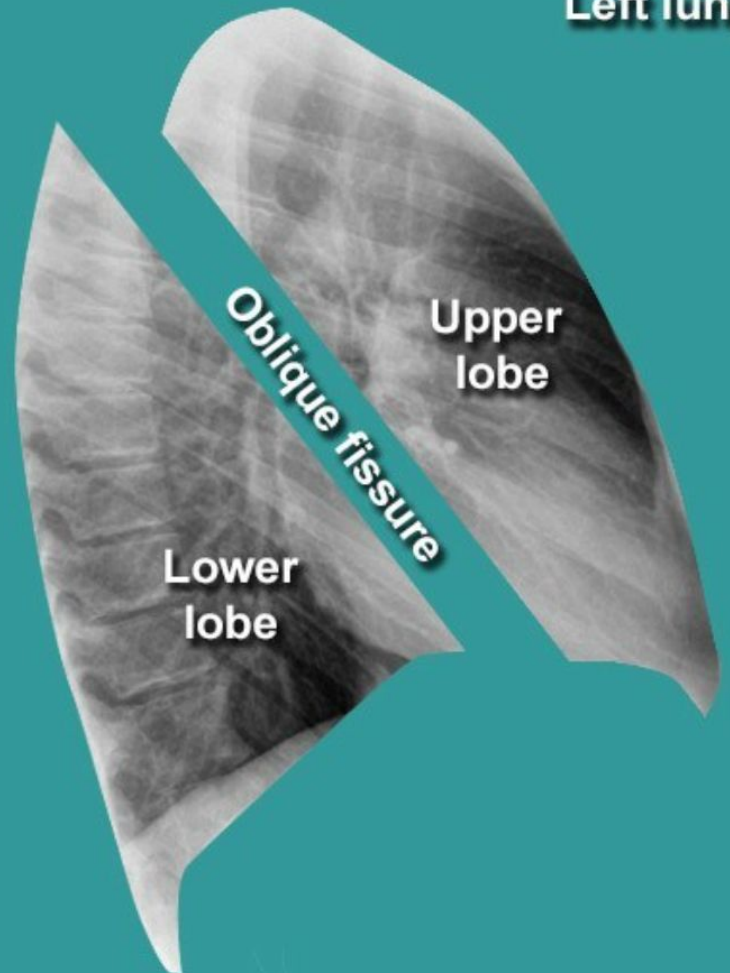
Right lung

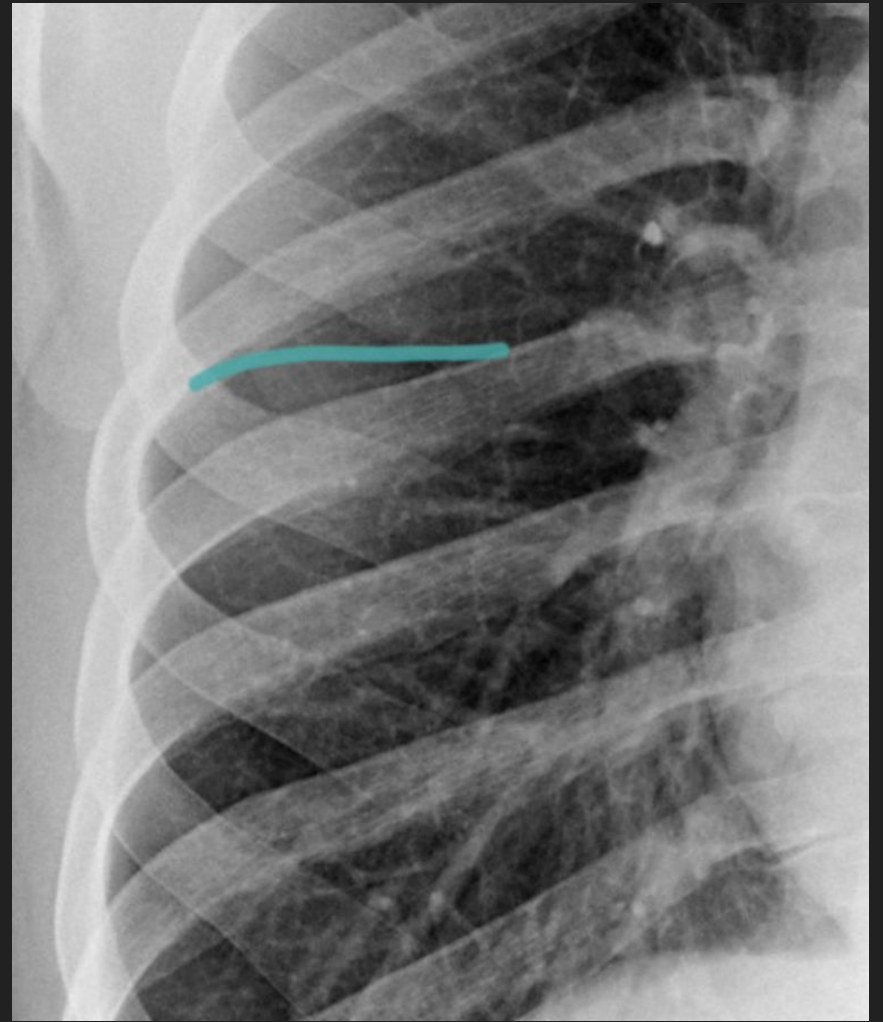


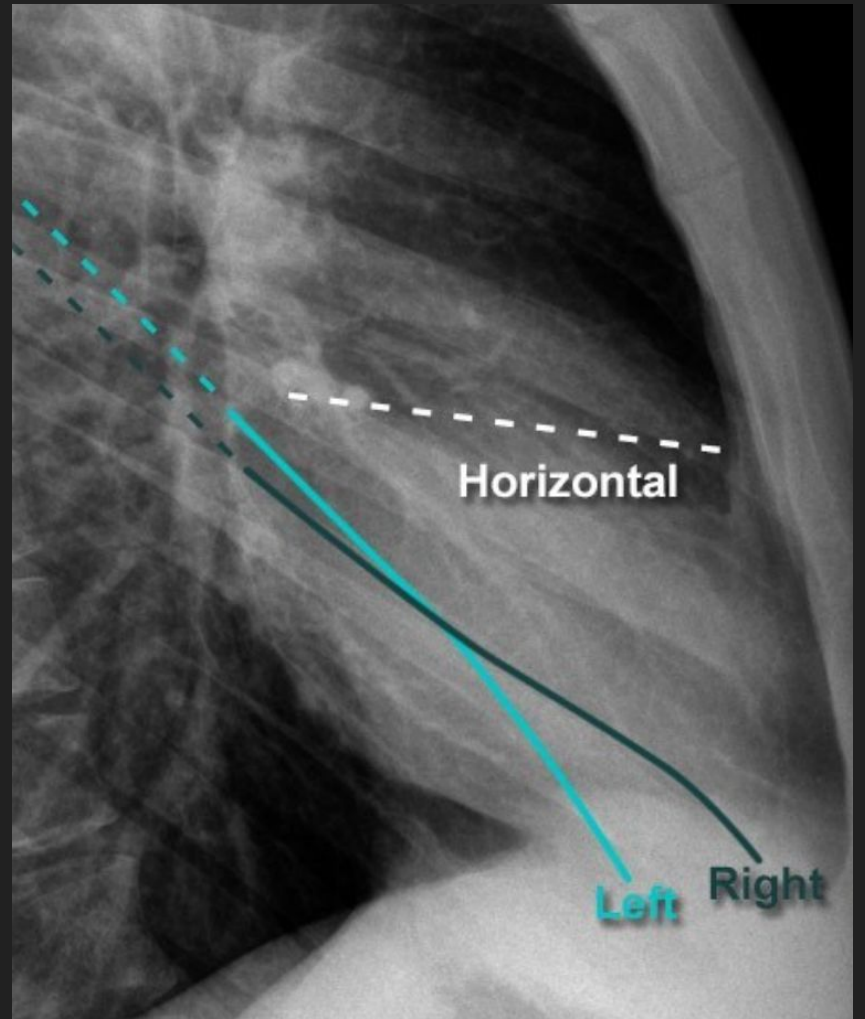
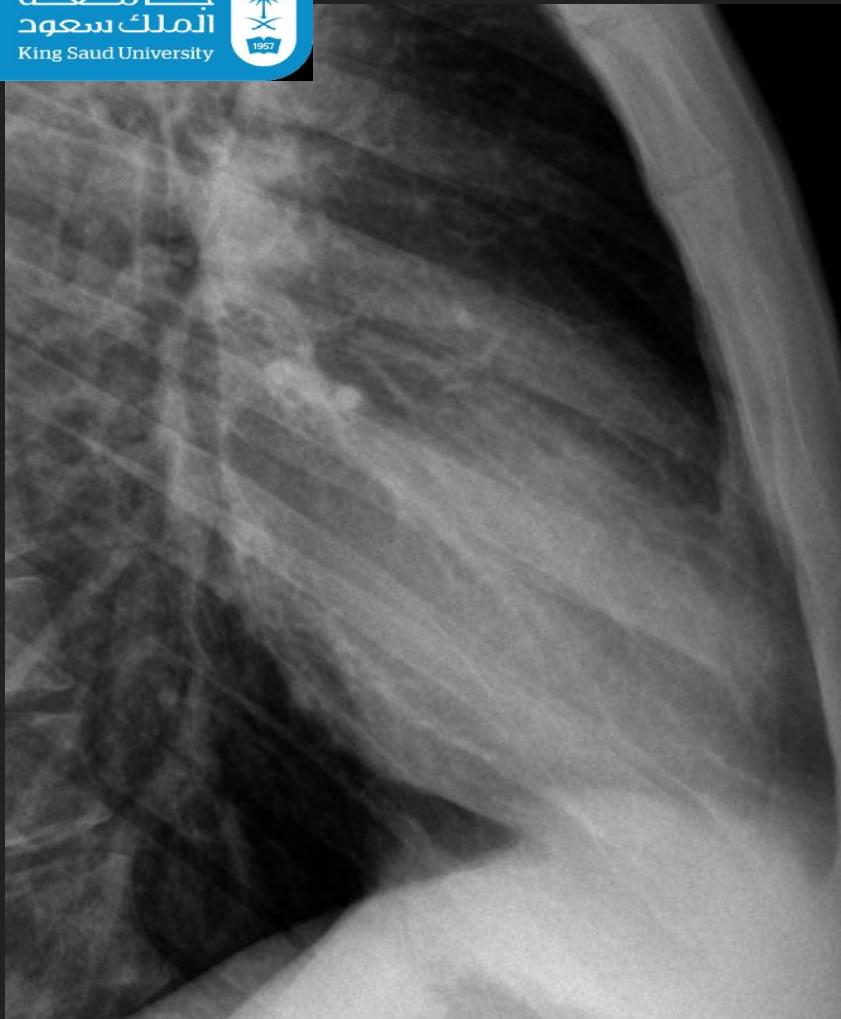
Left lung

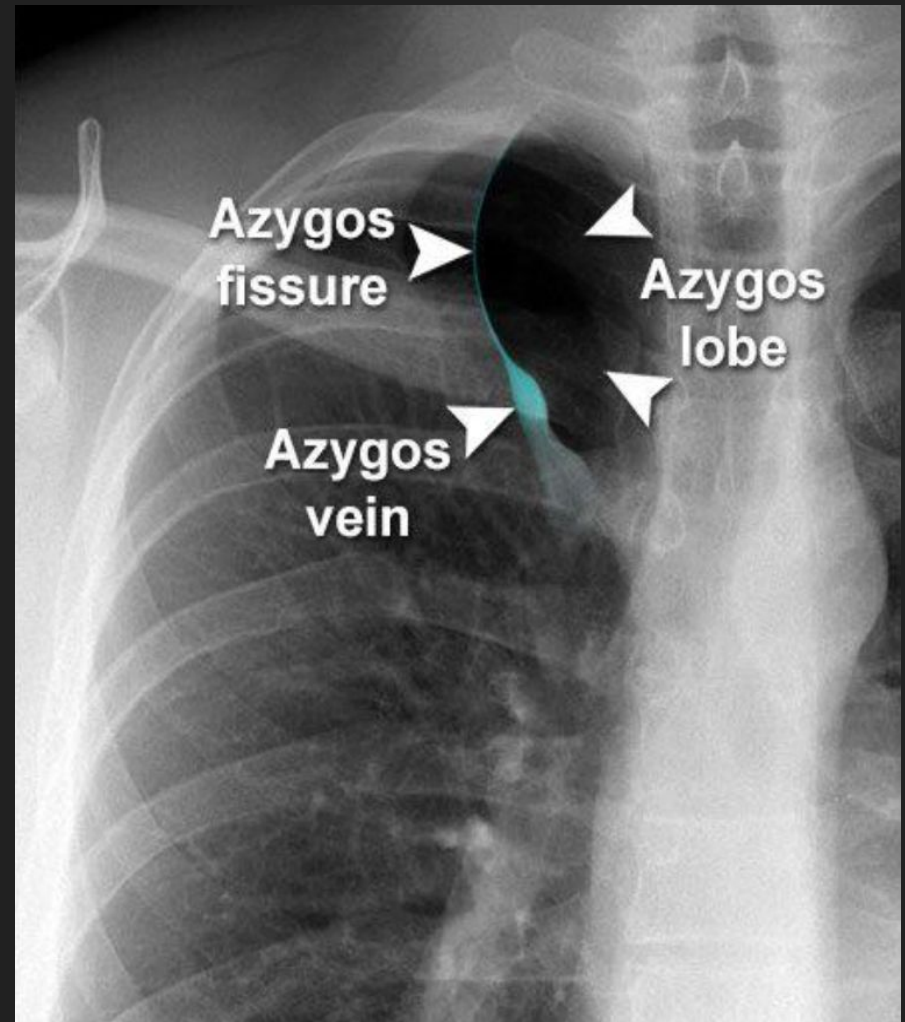
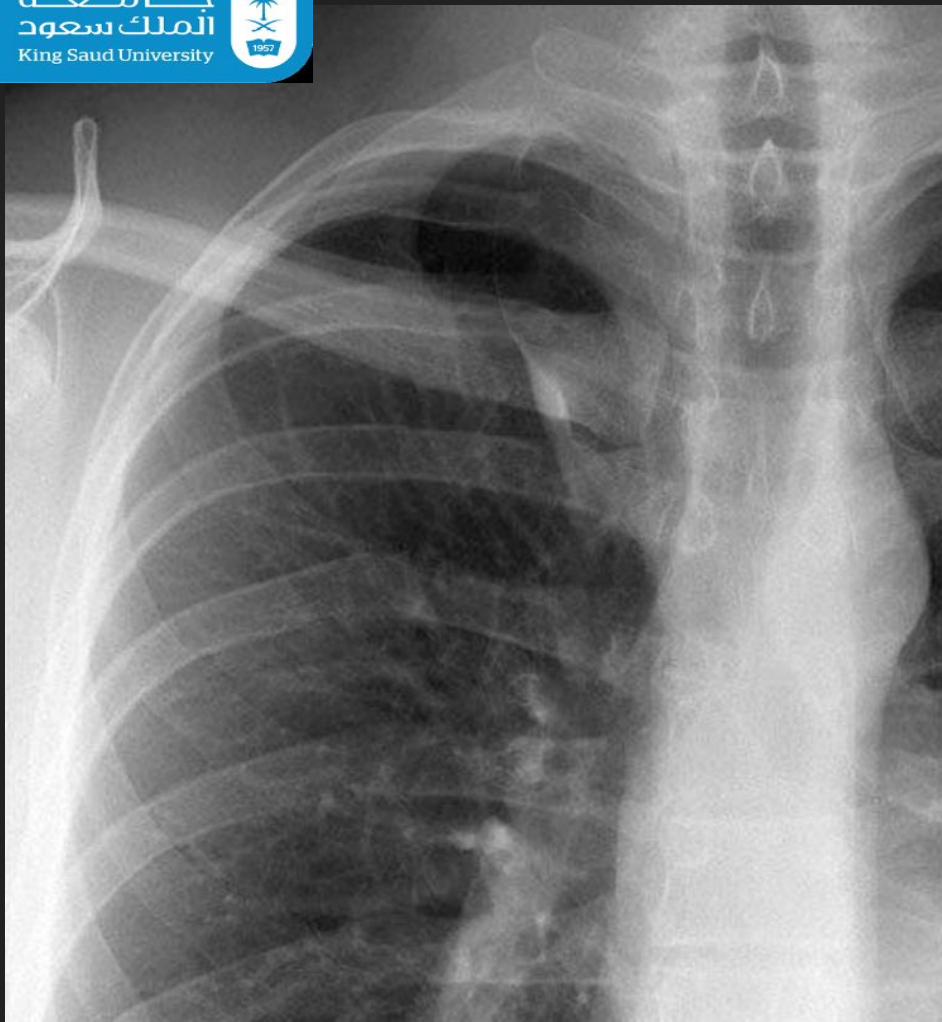


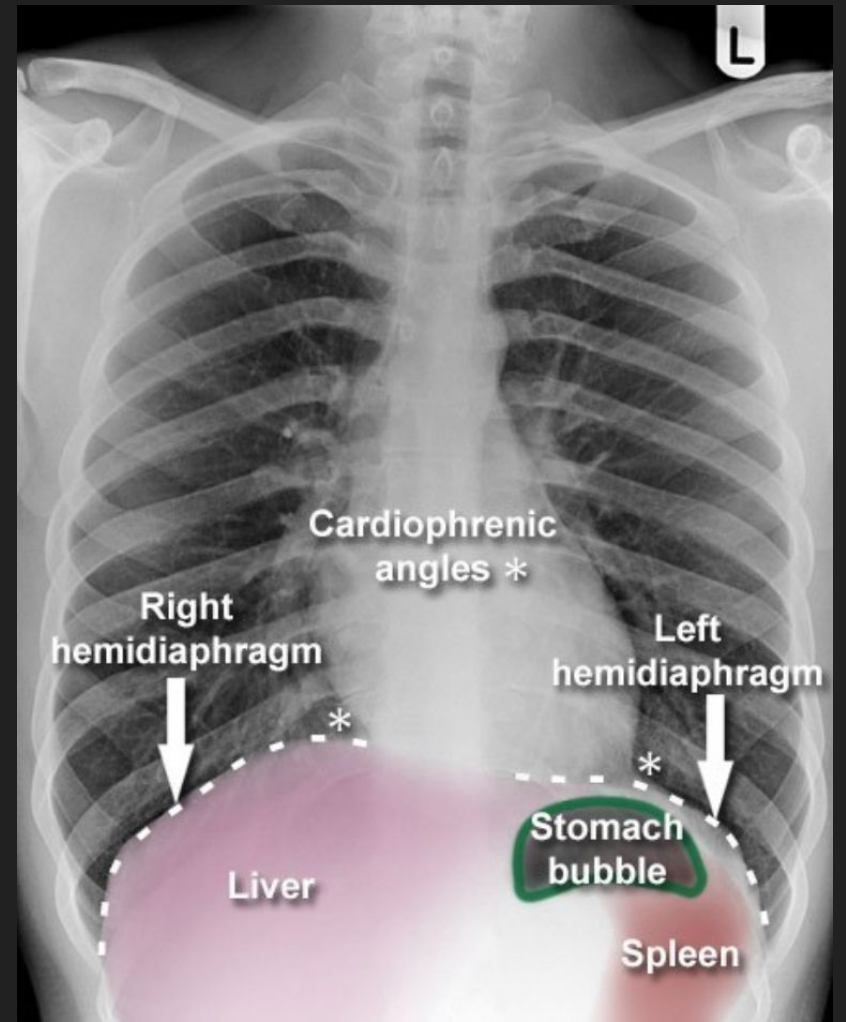
Left lung



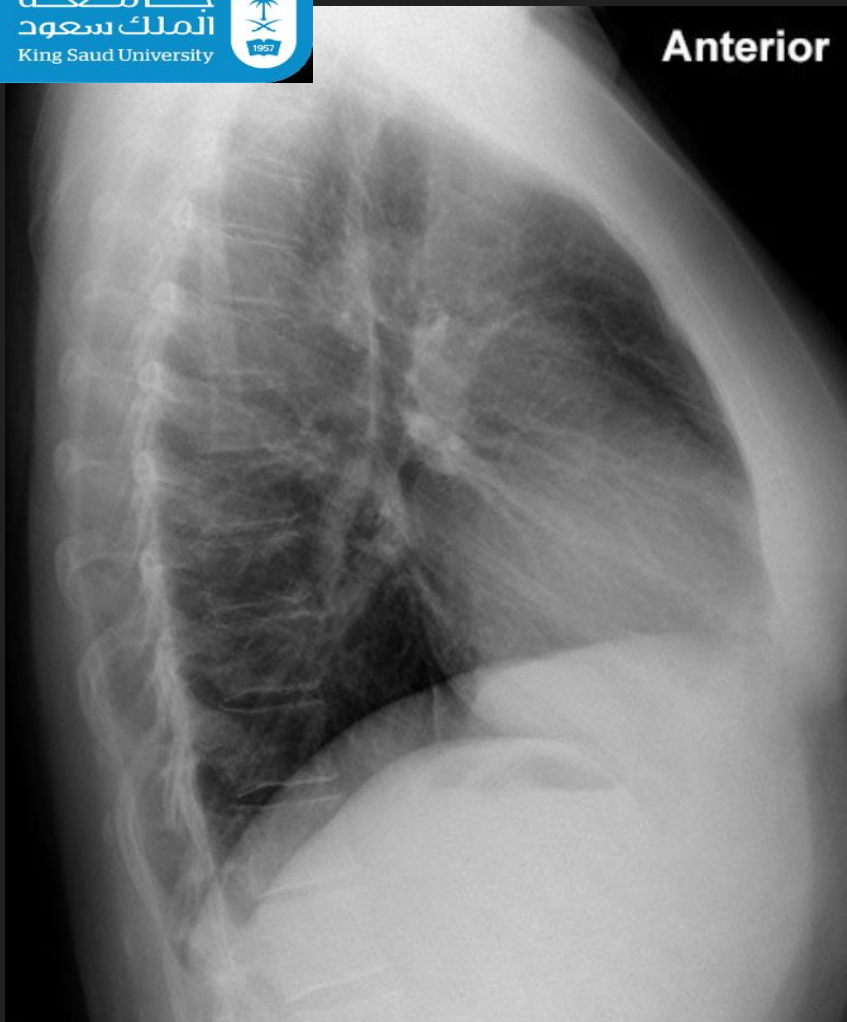




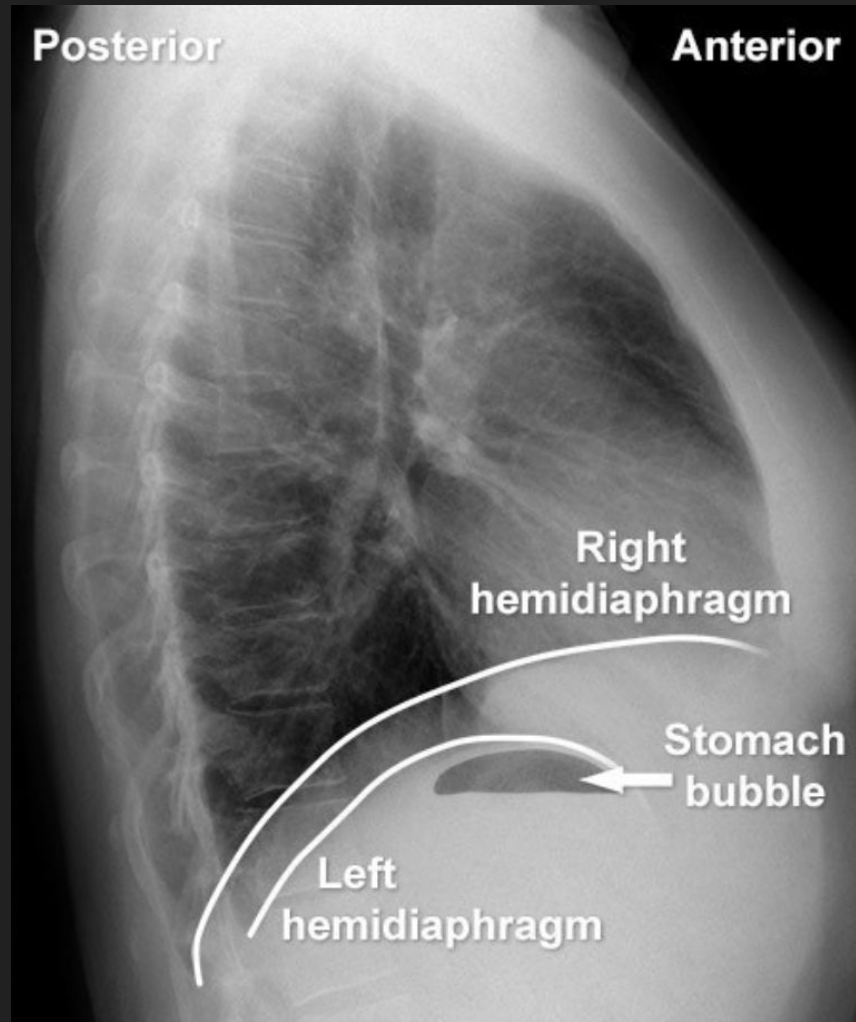




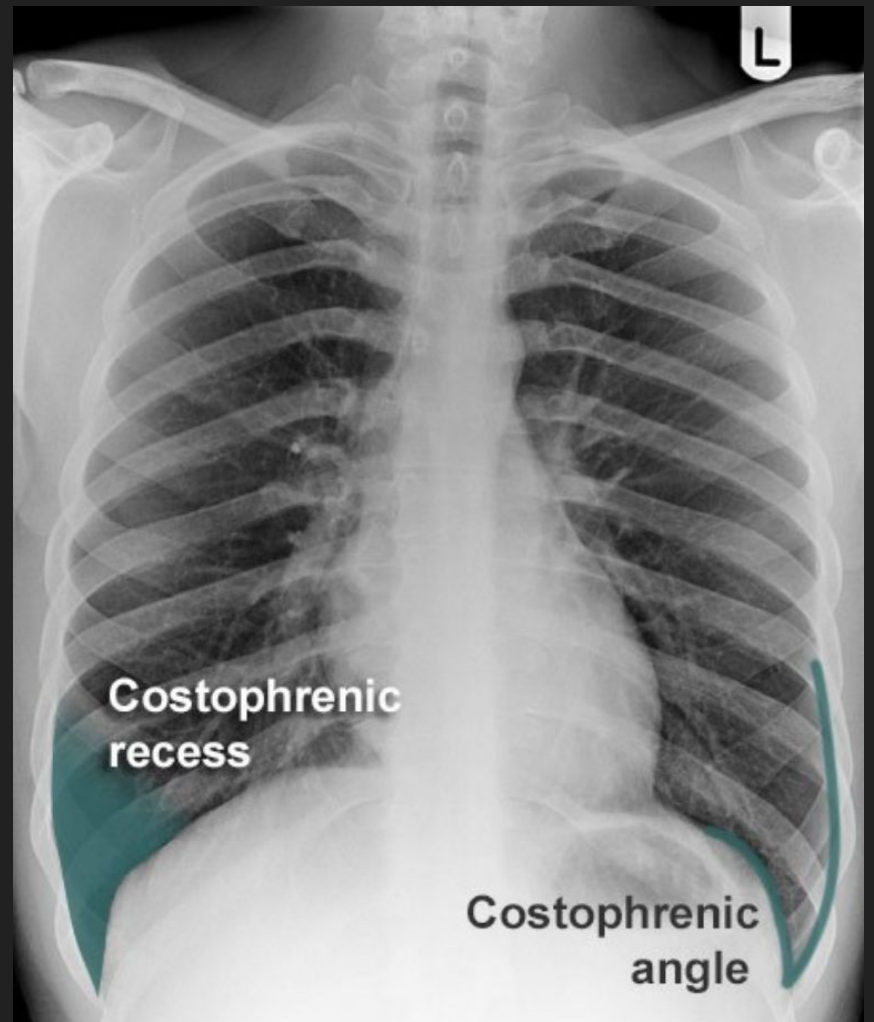
Anterior

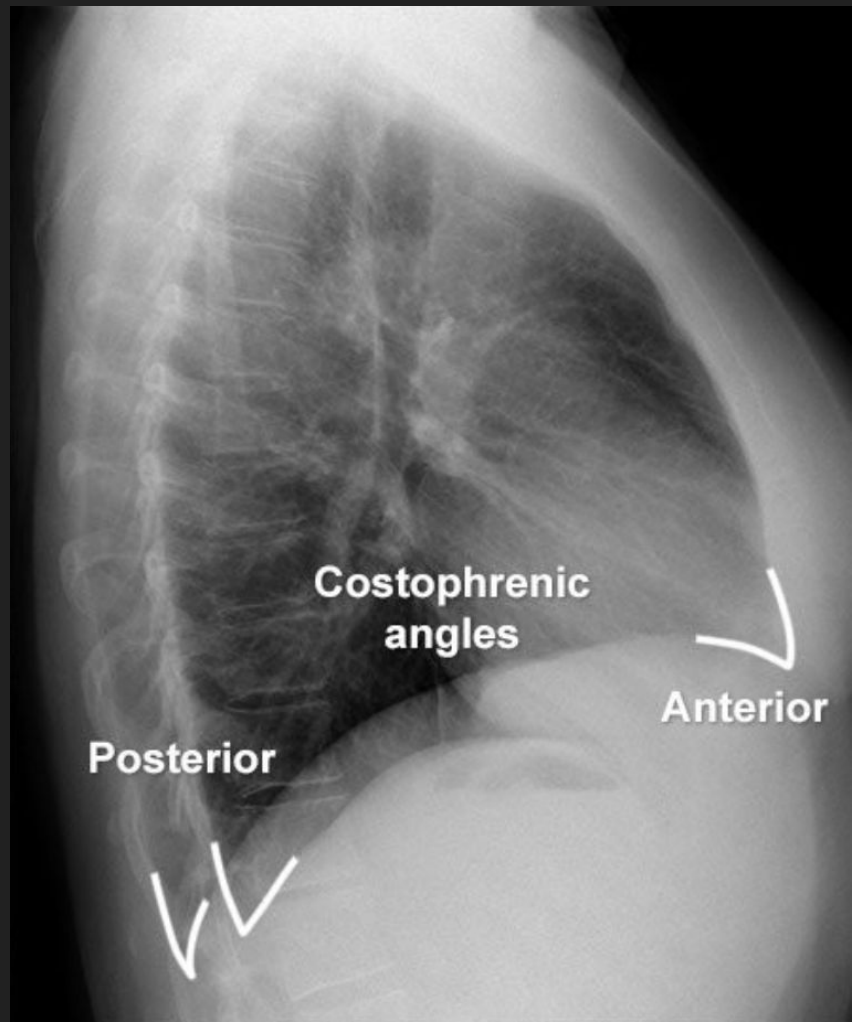
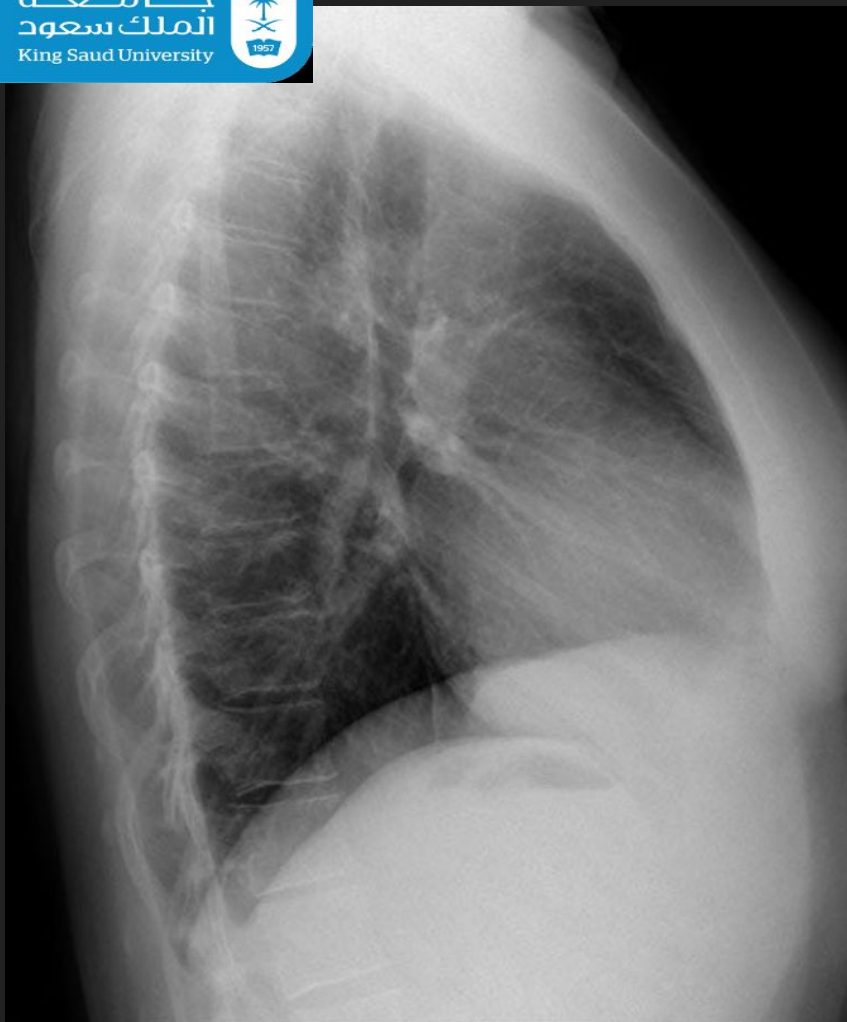


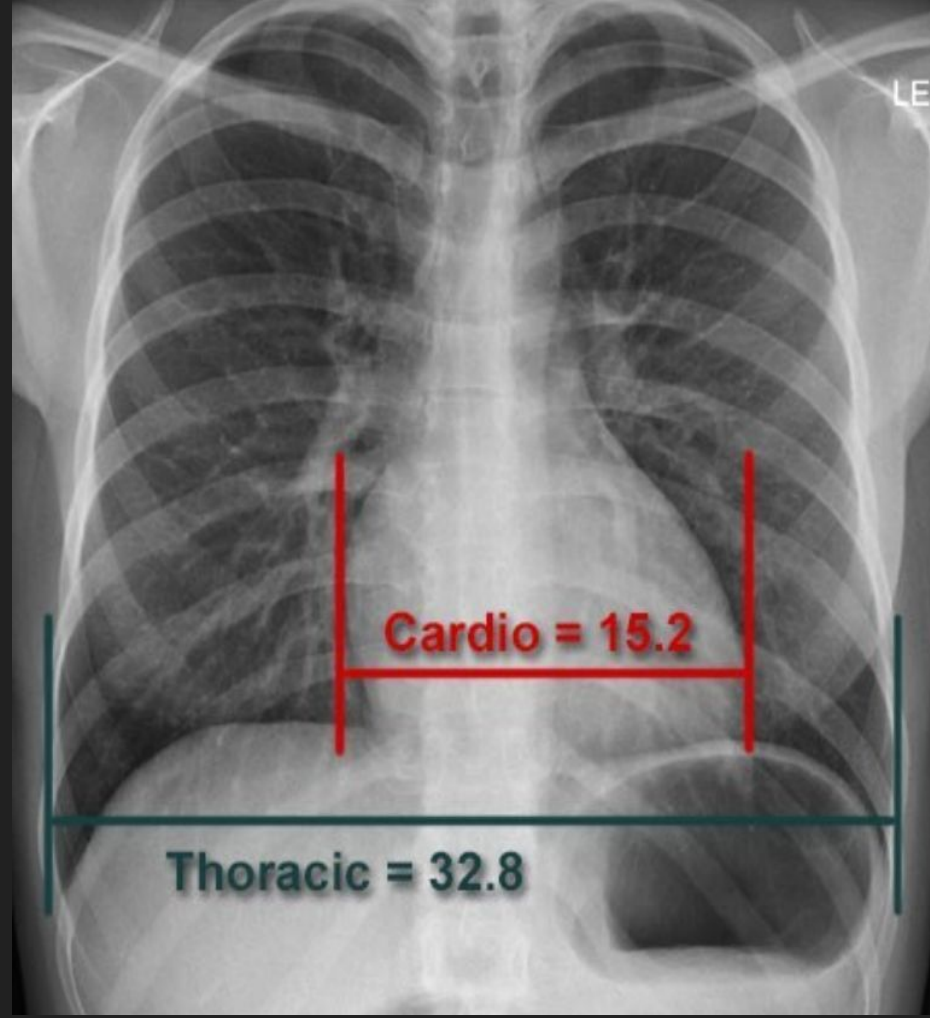
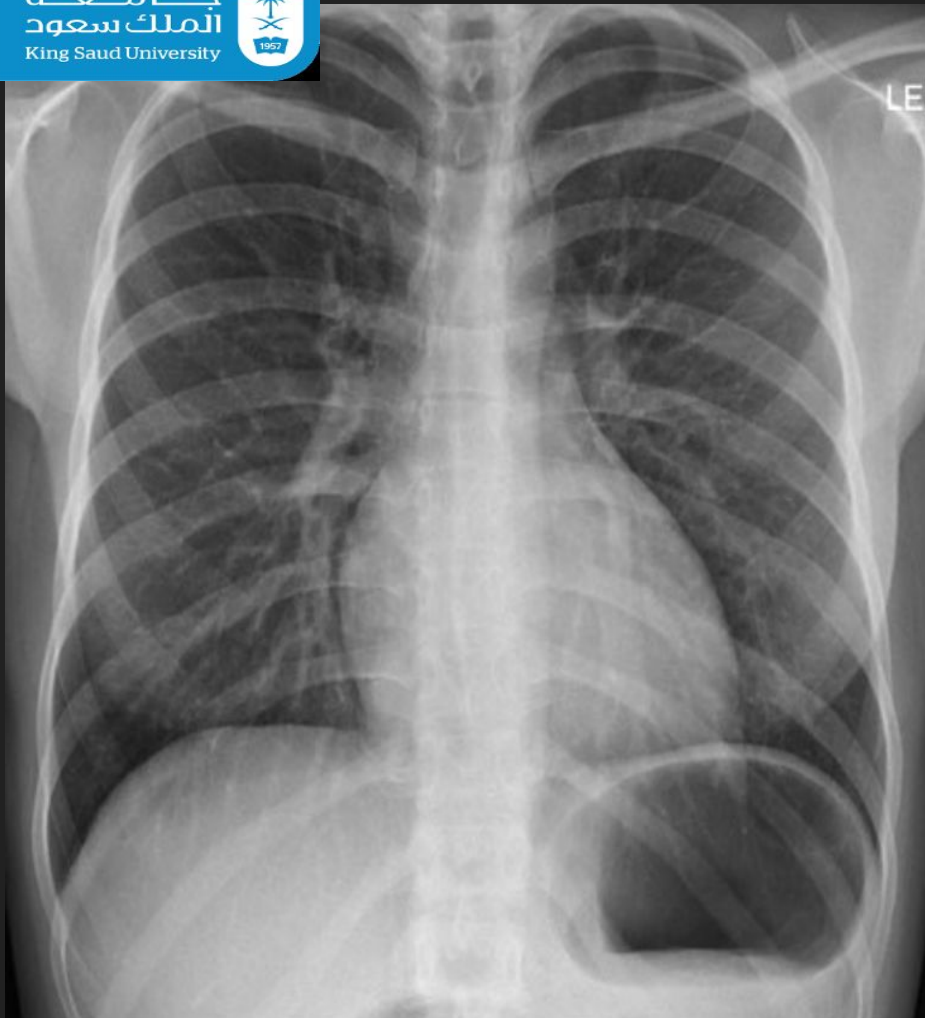
Posterior

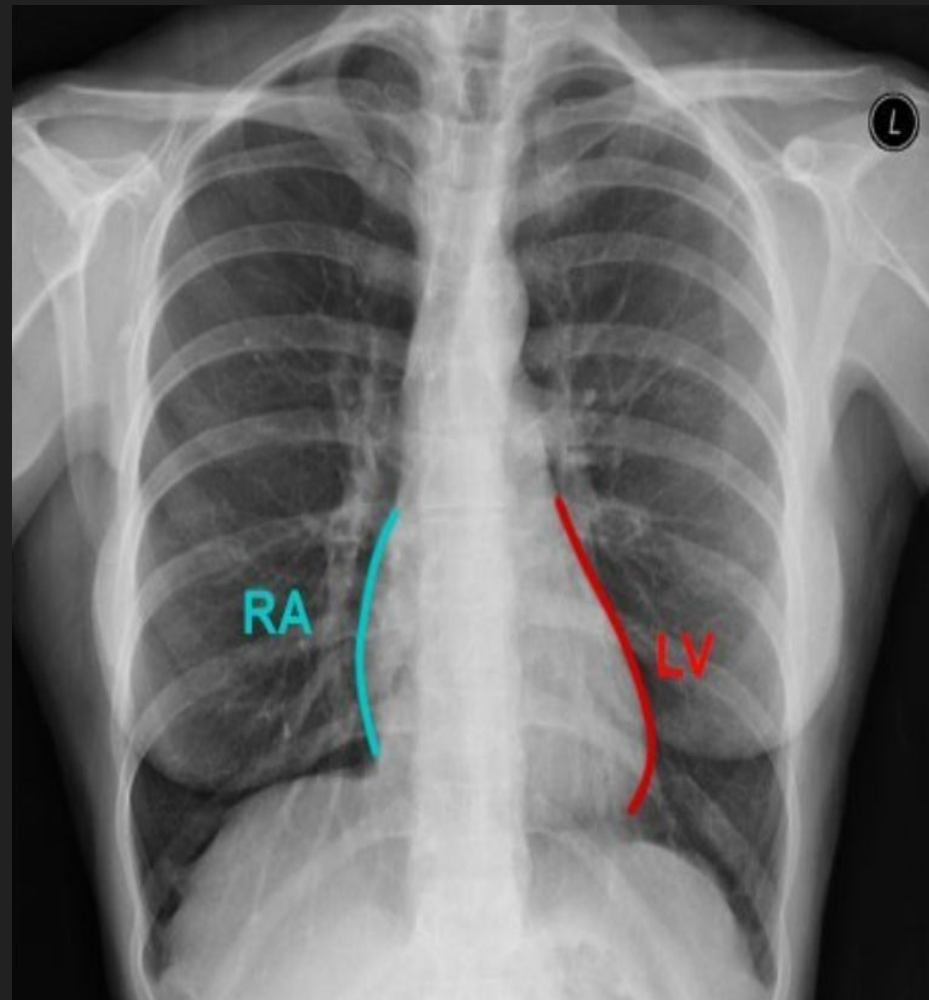
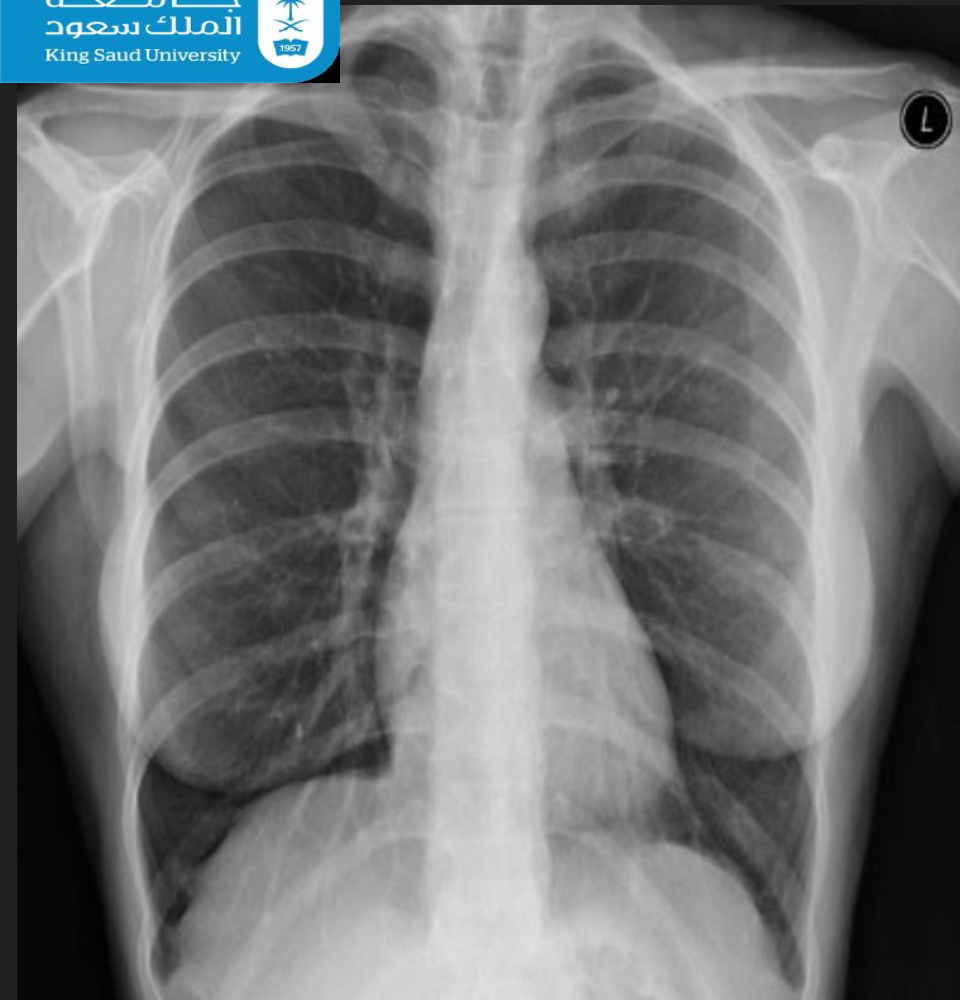


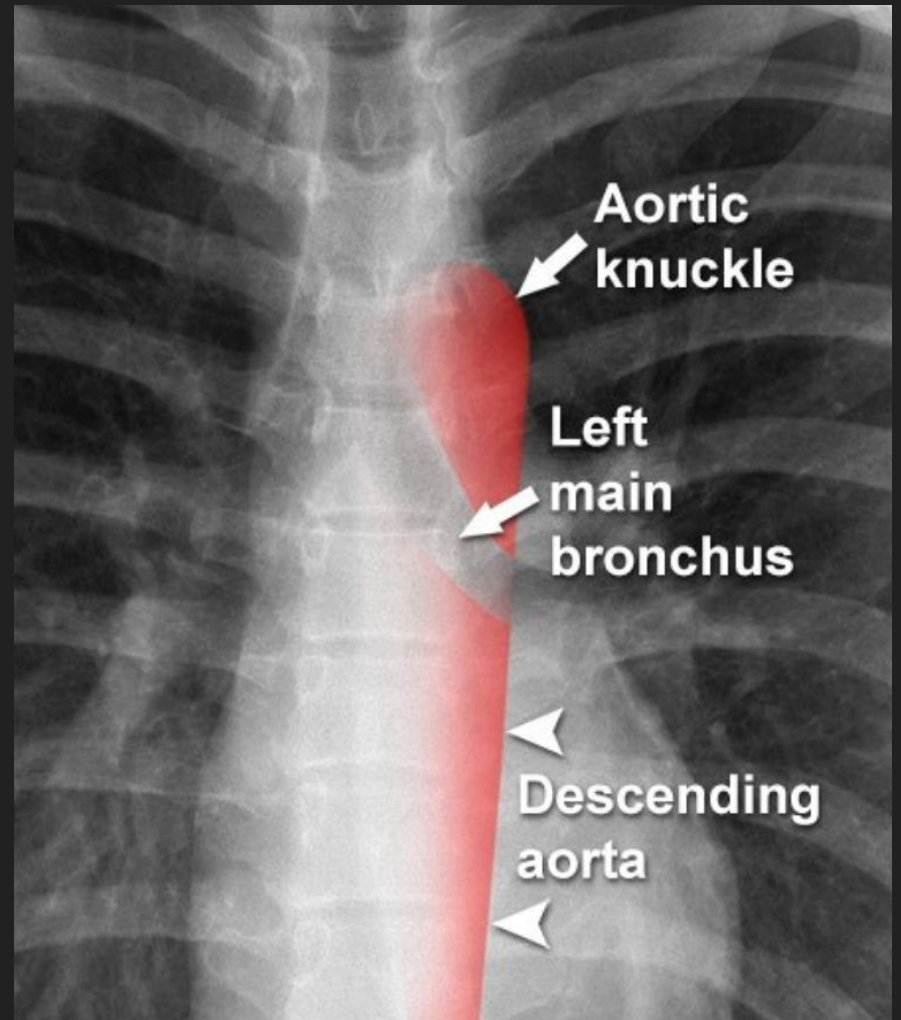
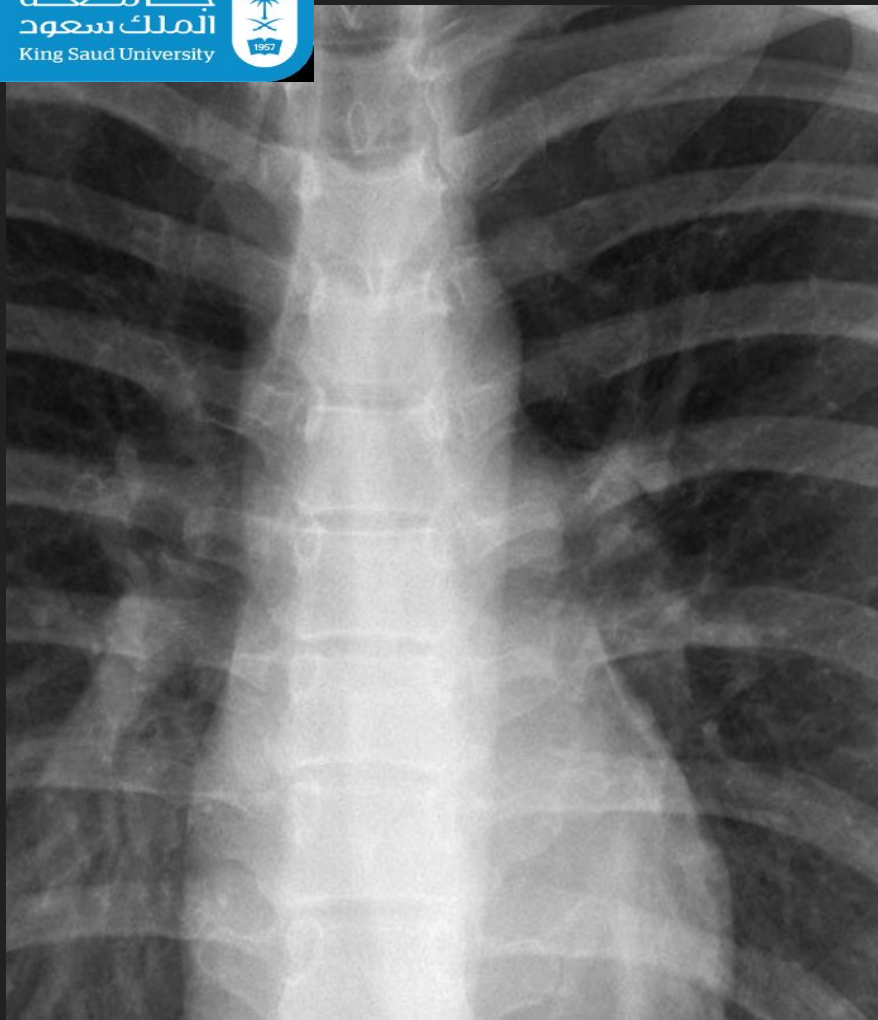
Anterior

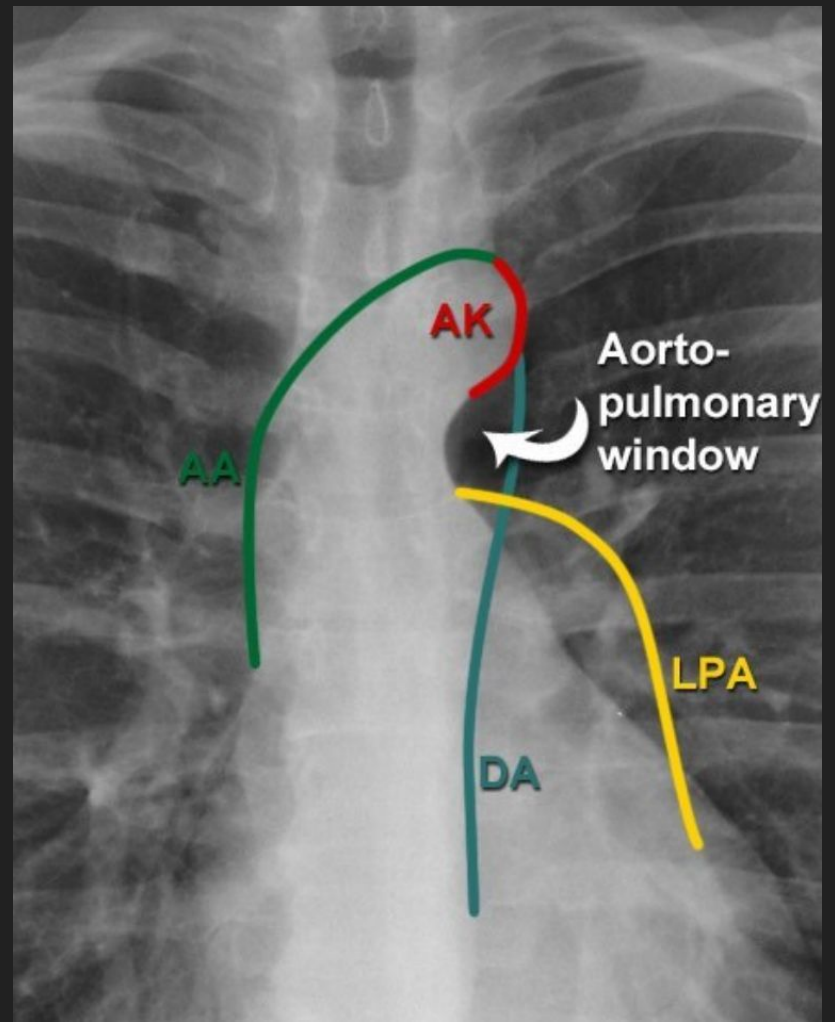


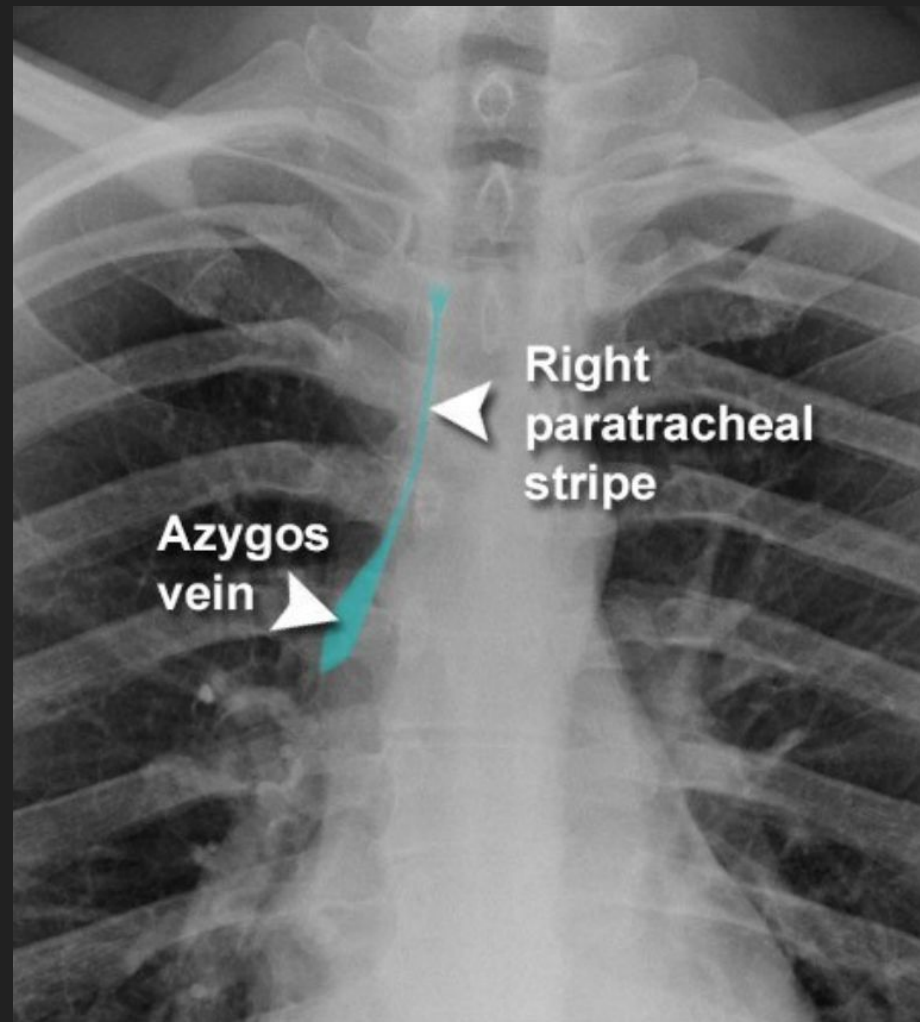


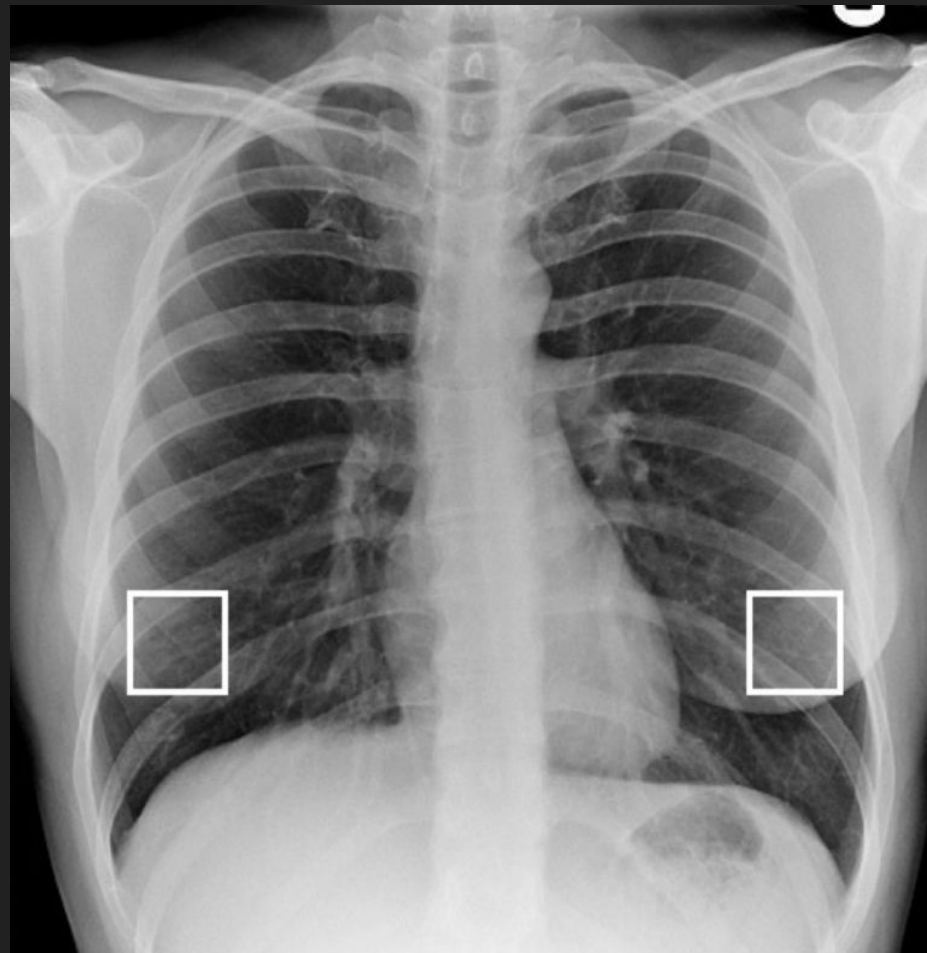
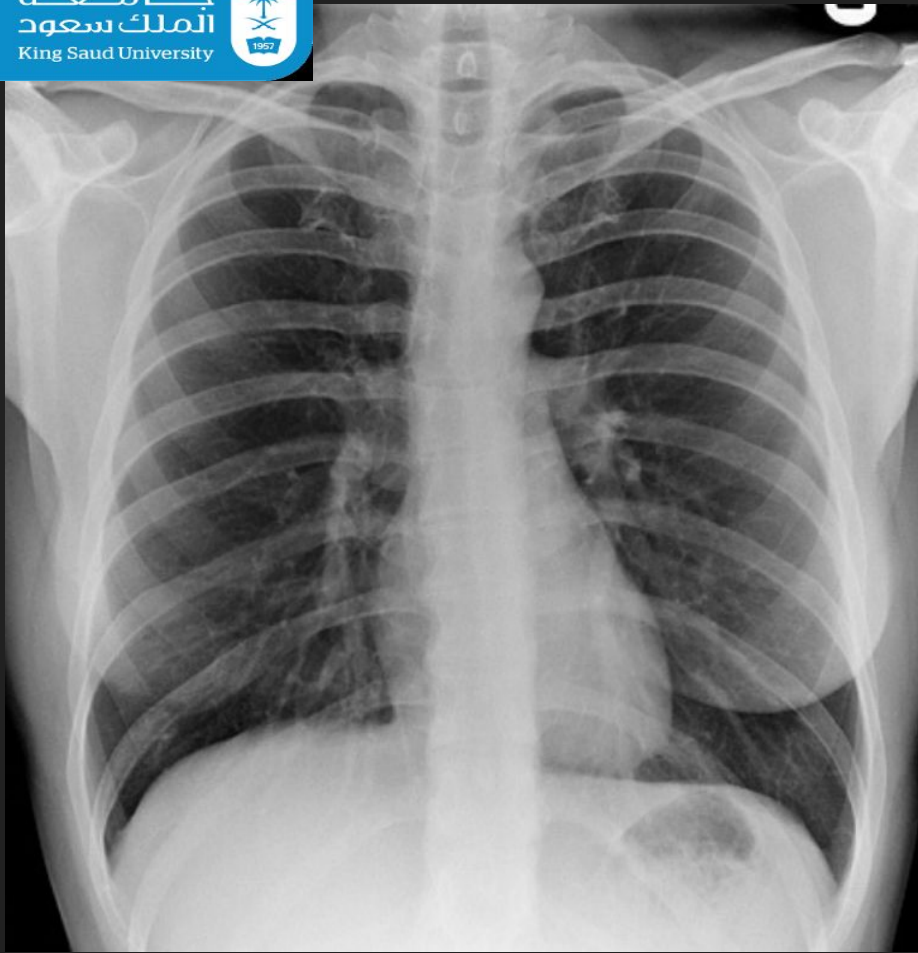


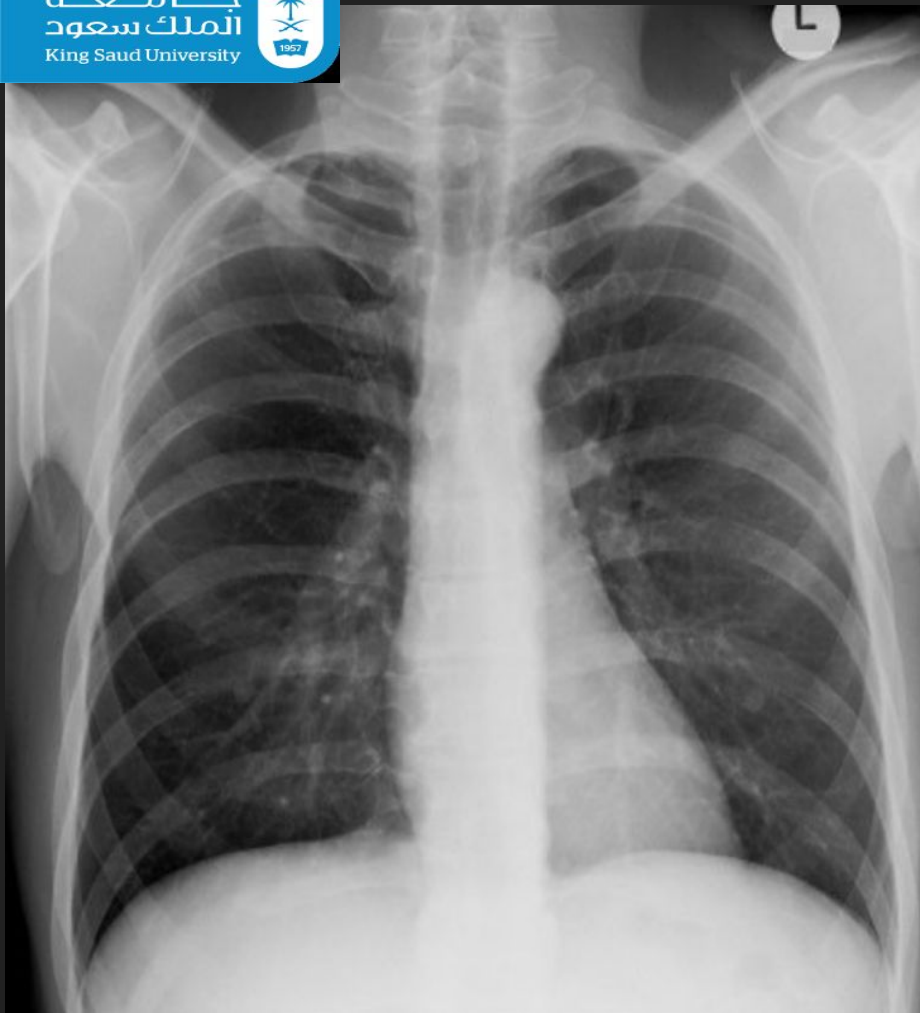


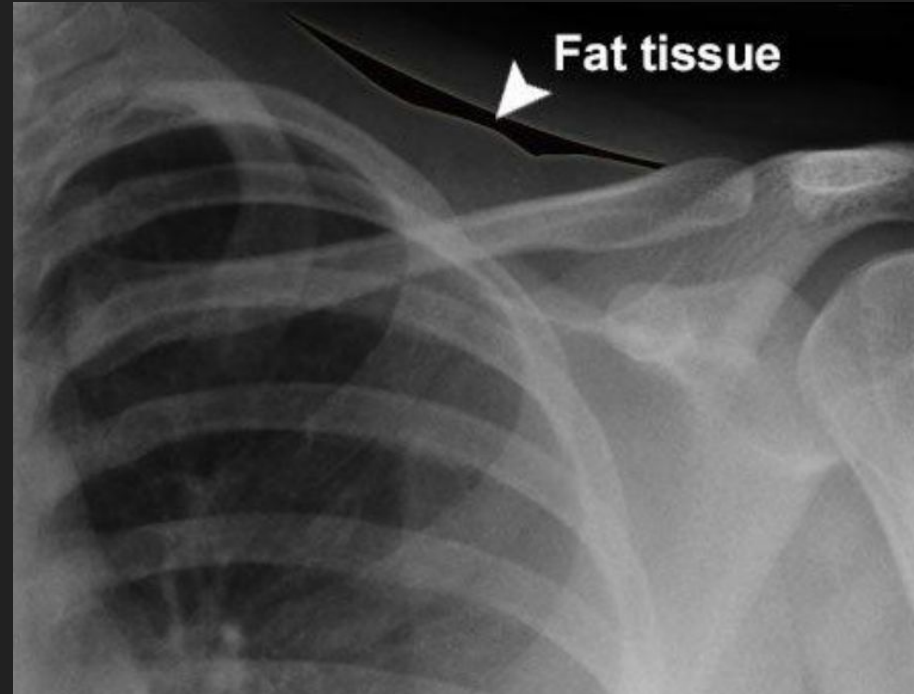
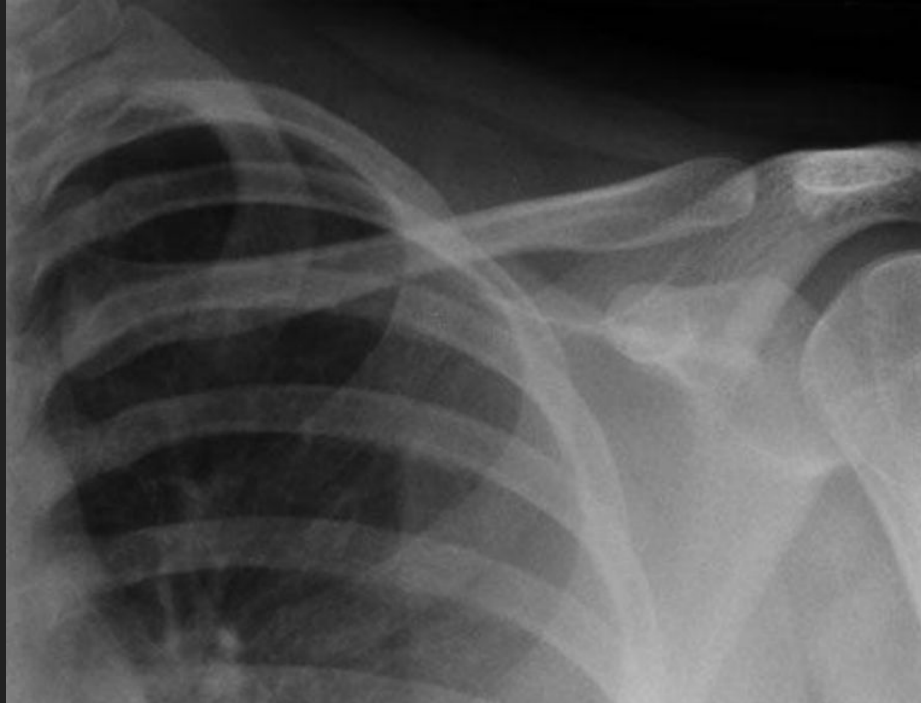


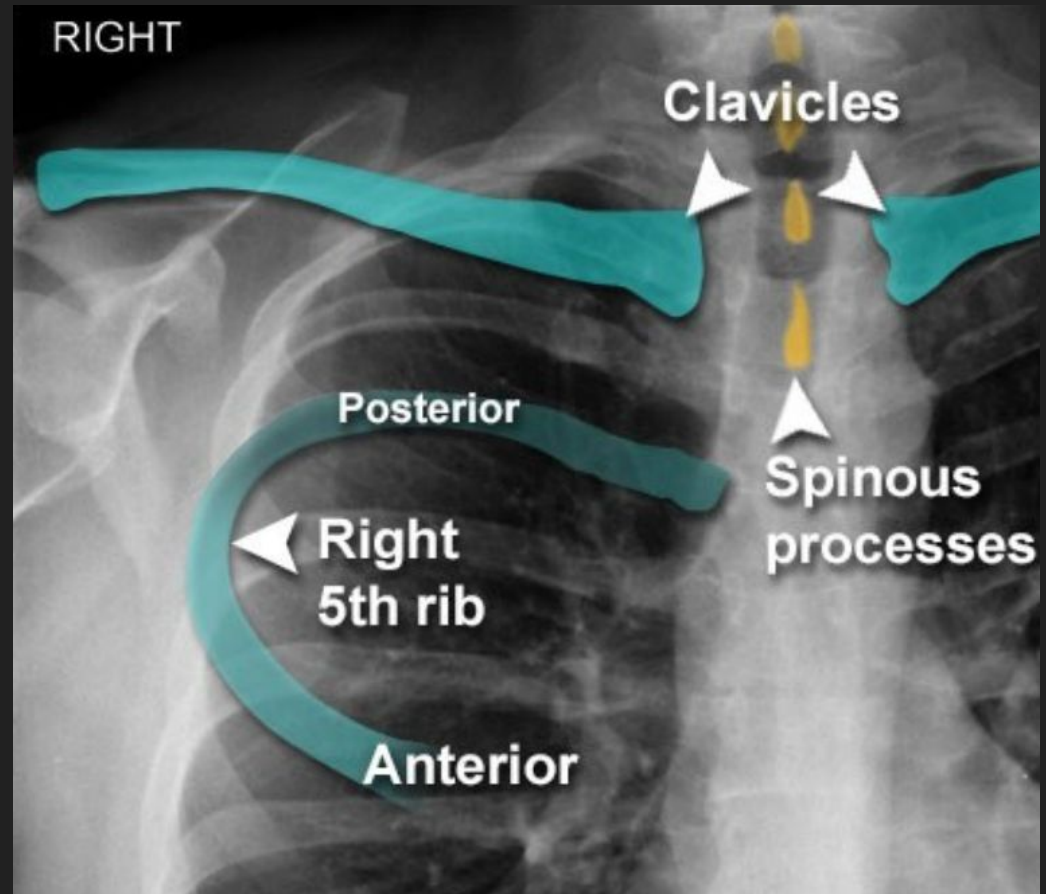
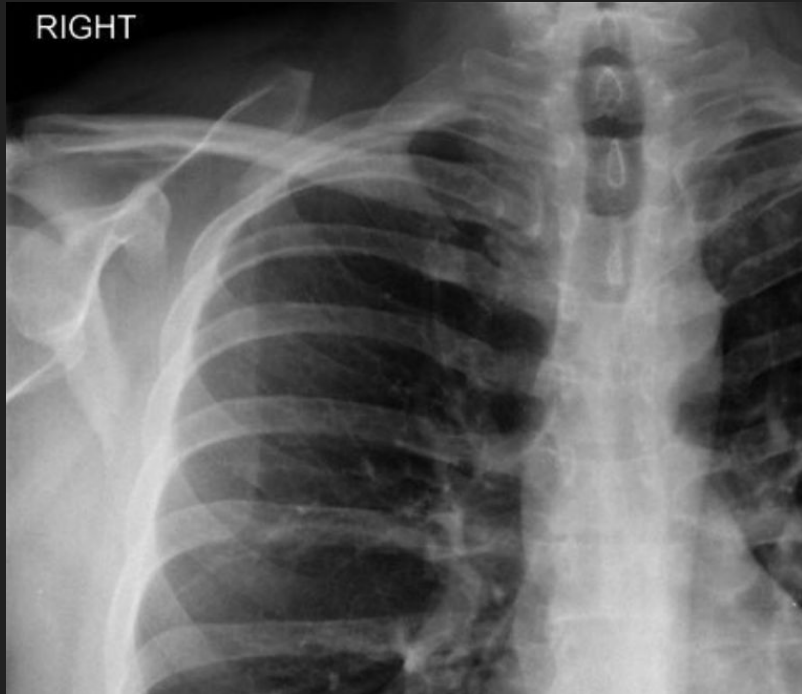


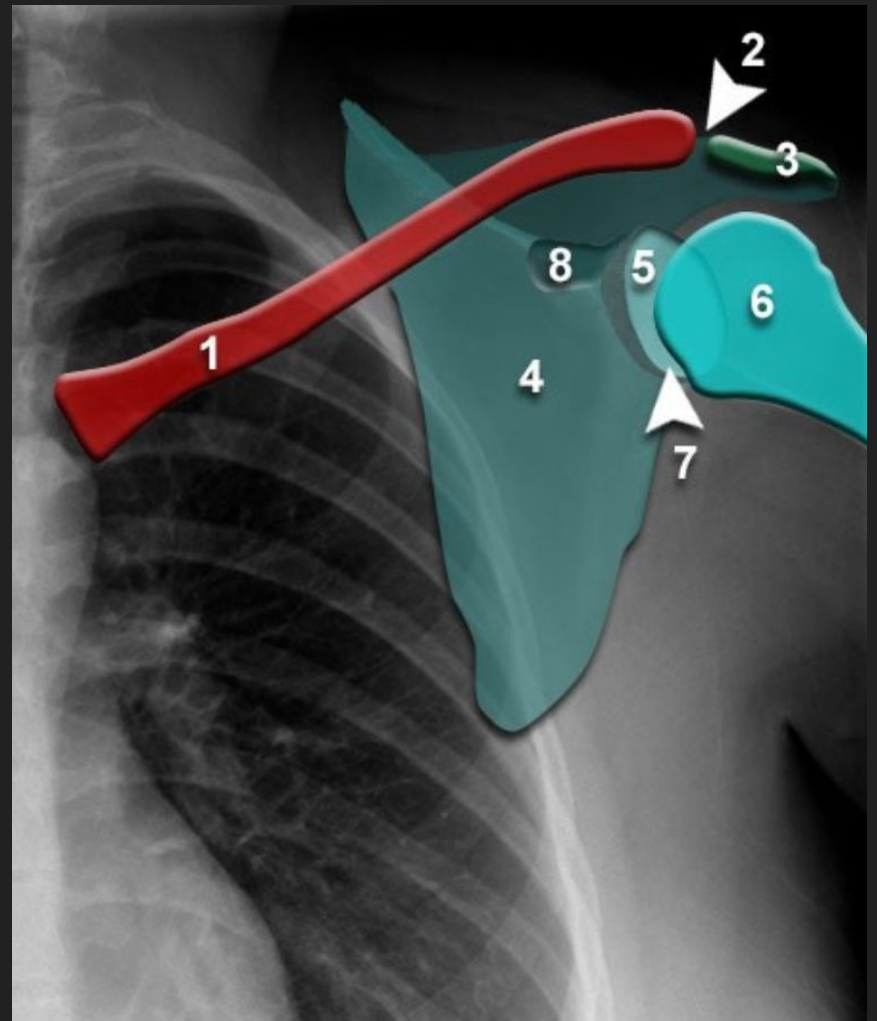


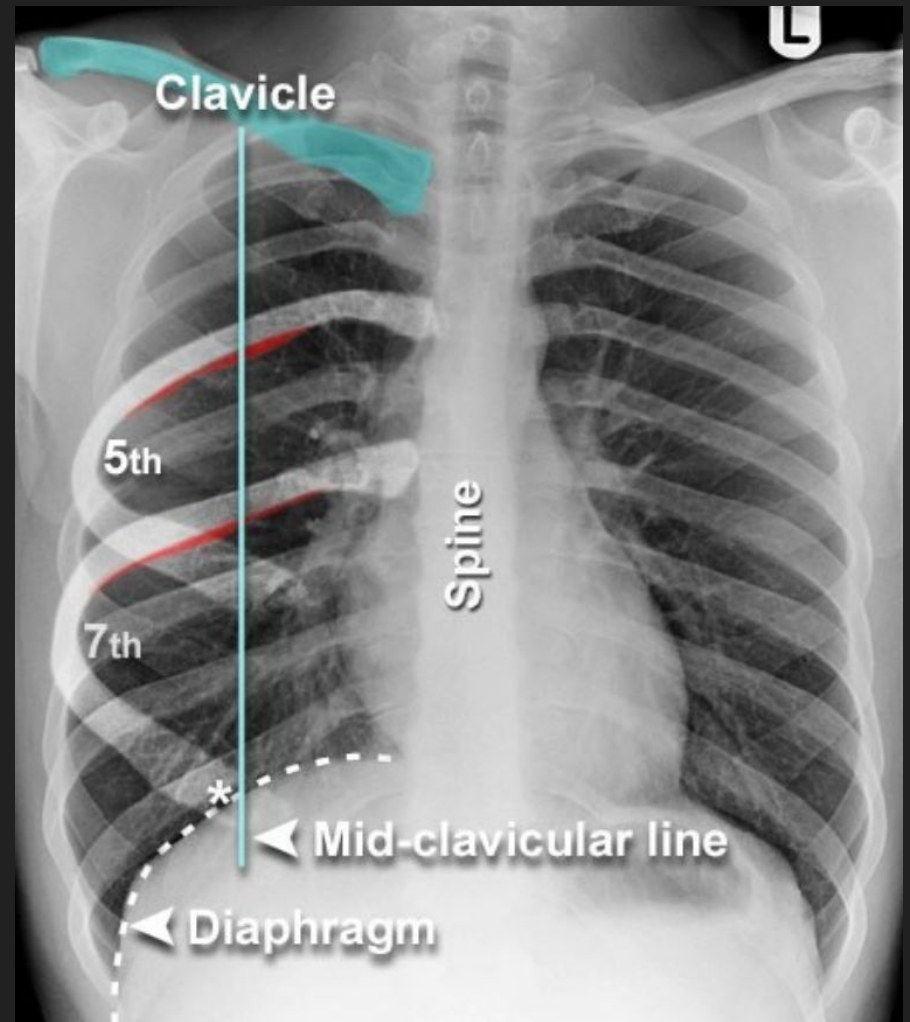


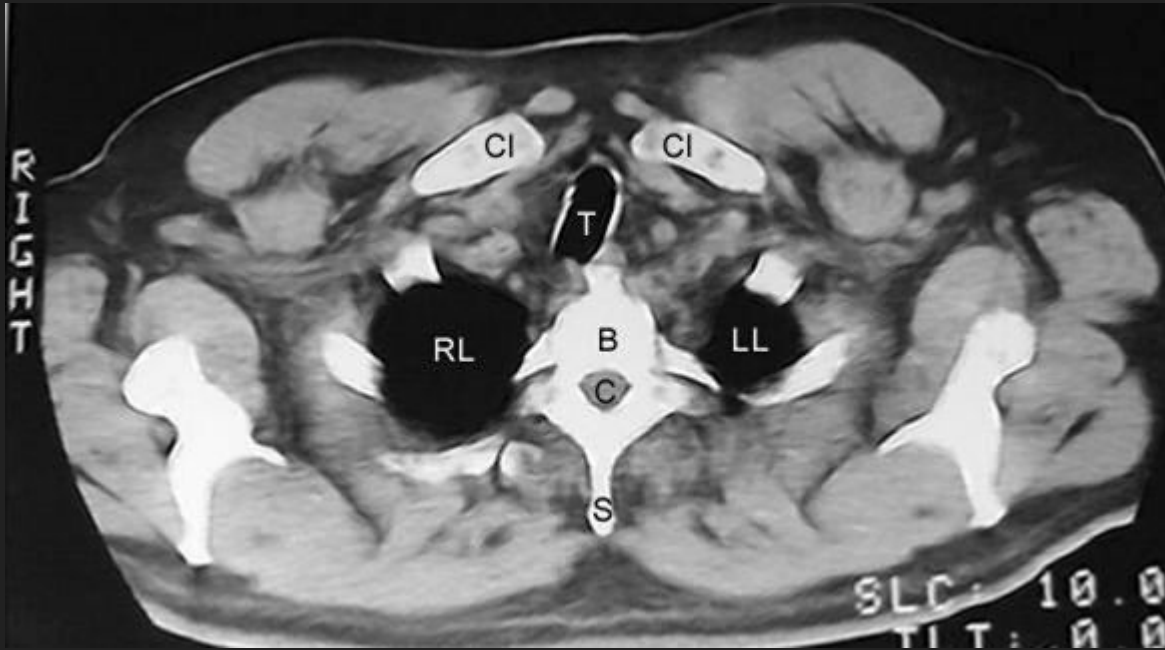




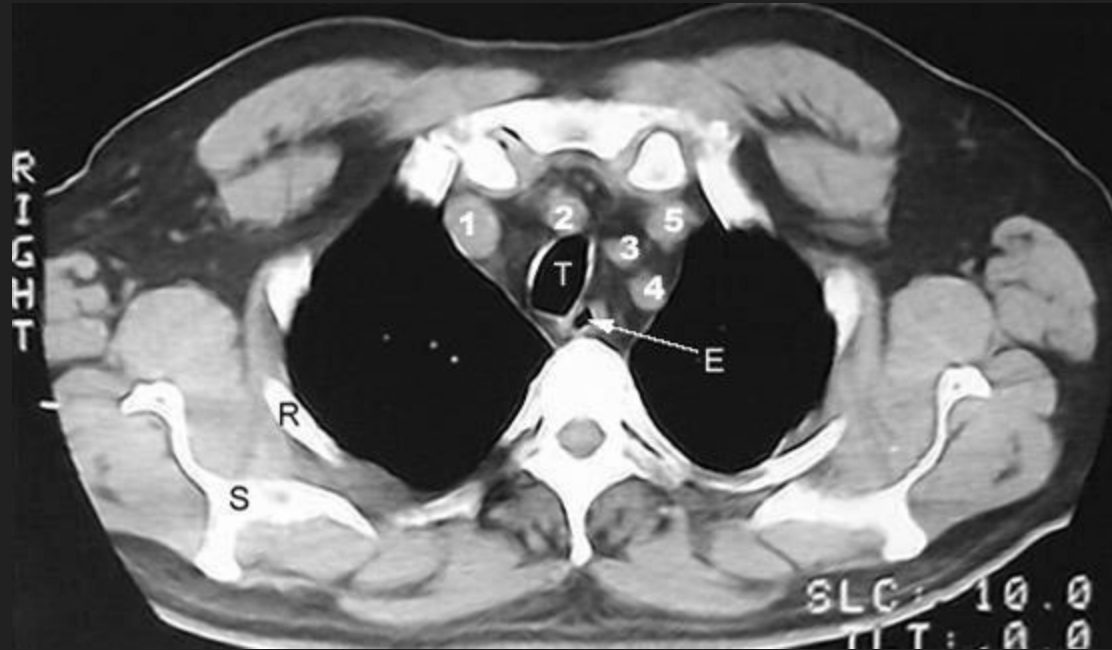








- B** BODY OF THORACIC VERTEBRA
- C** SPINAL CORD
- CL** CLAVICLES
- LL** APEX OF LEFT LUNG
- RL** APEX OF RIGHT LUNG
- S** SPINOUS PROCESS OF THE VERTEBRA
- T** TRACHEA



E ESOPHAGUS

R RIB

S SCAPULA

T TRACHEA

Right Brachiocephalic vein

Brachiocephalic artery

Left common carotid artery

Left subclavian artery

Right Brachiocephalic vein



E ESOPHAGUS

R RIB

S SCAPULA

T TRACHEA

1 Right Brachiocephalic vein

2 Brachiocephalic artery

3 Left common carotid artery

4 Left subclavian artery

5 Right Brachiocephalic vein



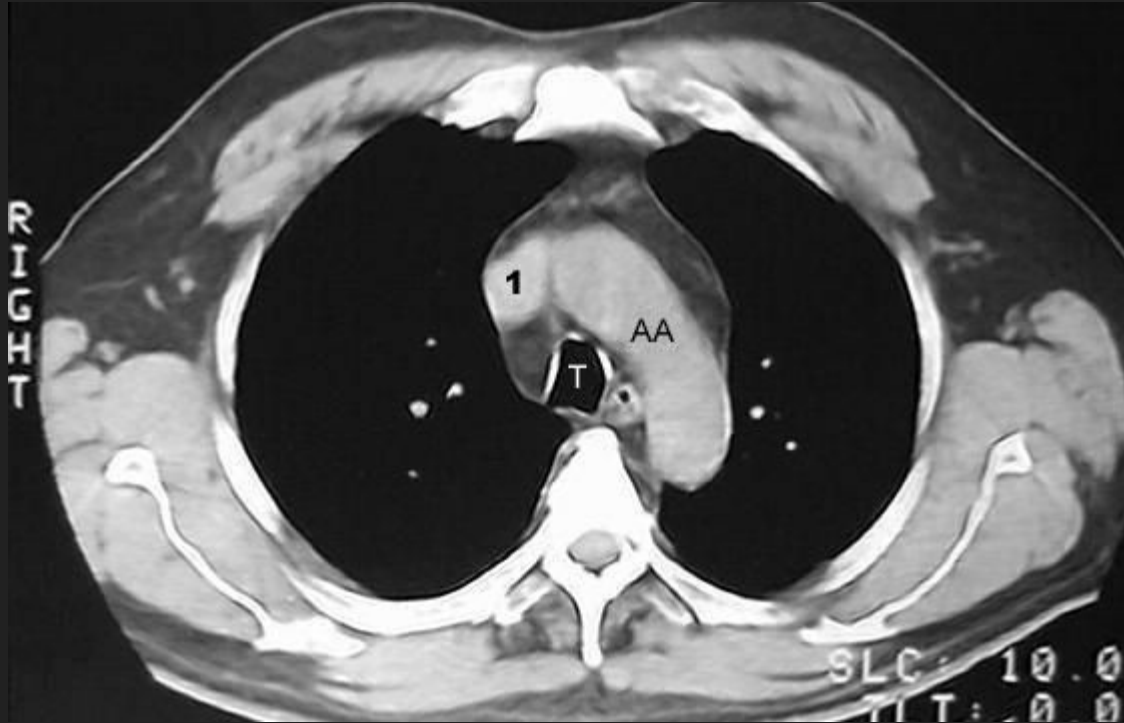
E ESOPHAGUS

T TRACHEA

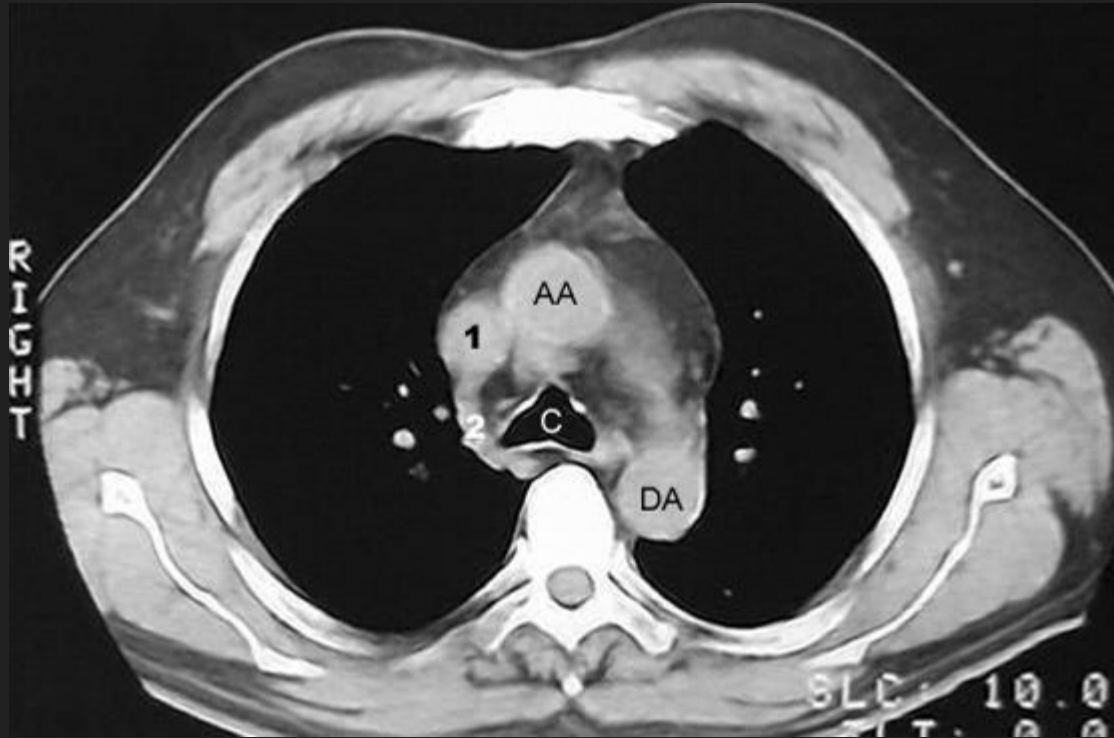
1 Right Brachiocephalic vein

2 Left Brachiocephalic vein

3 Aortic arch



- AA** Aortic Arch
- T** TRACHEA
- 1** Superior vena cava

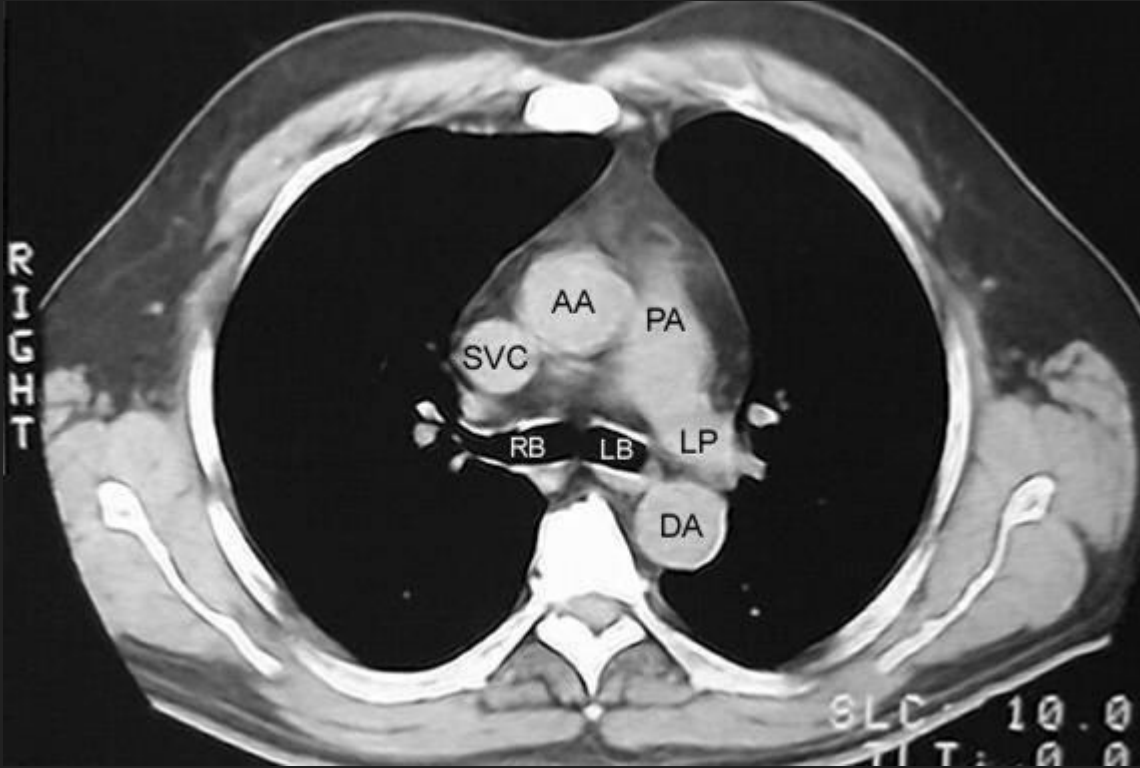


AA Ascending Aorta

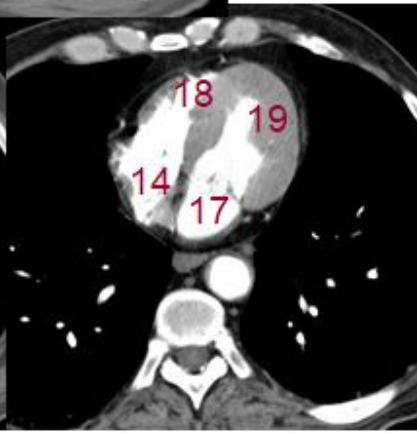
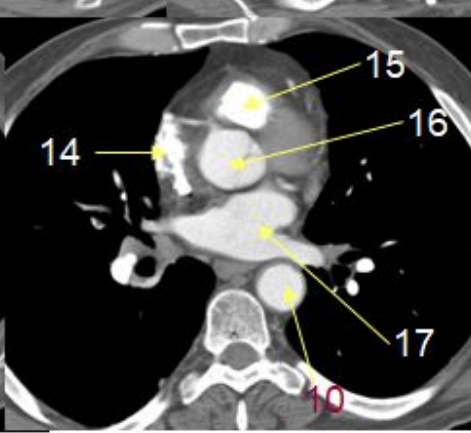
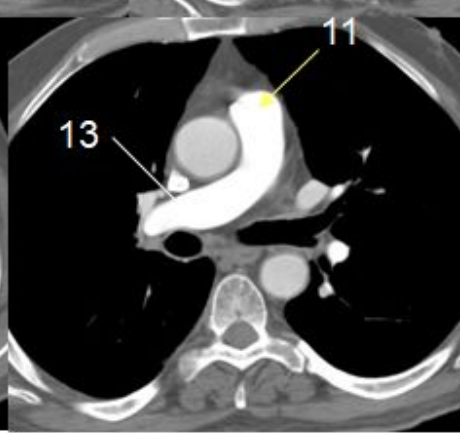
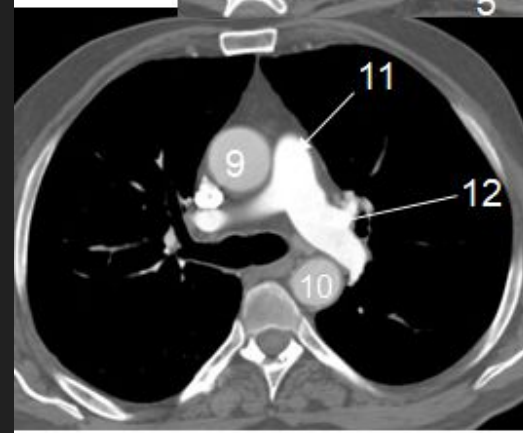
DA Descending Aorta

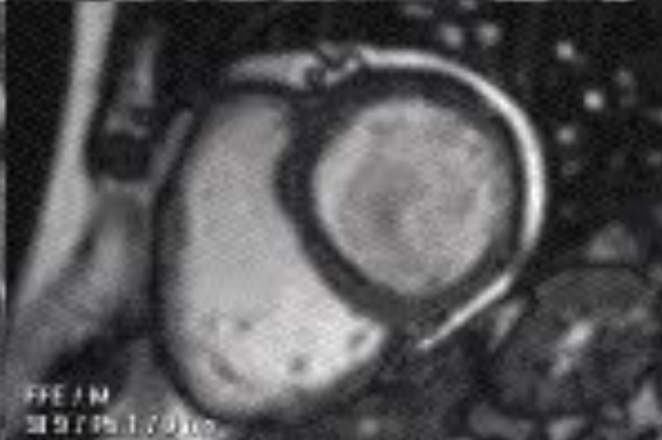
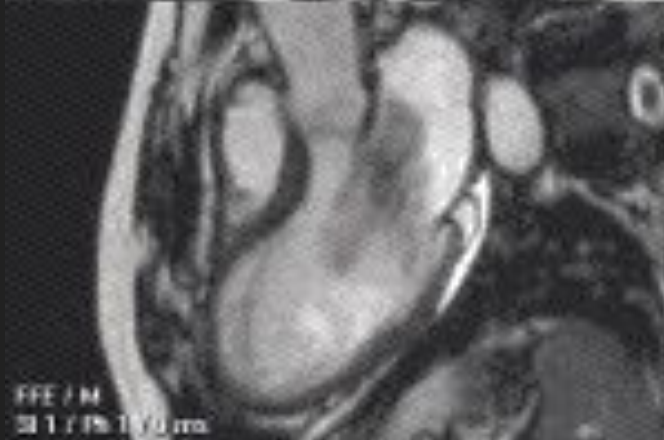
1 Superior vena cava

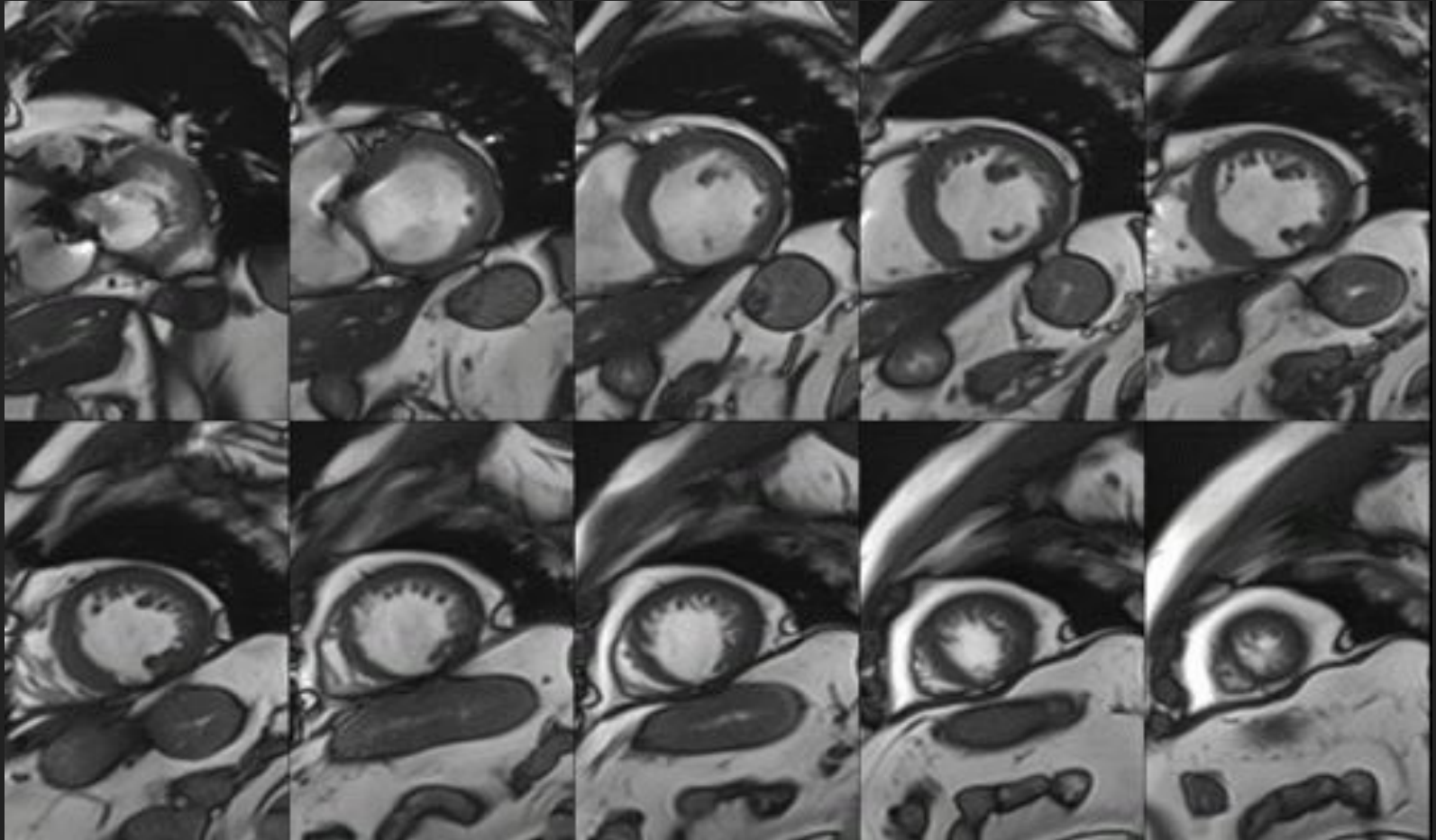
2 Azygous Arch

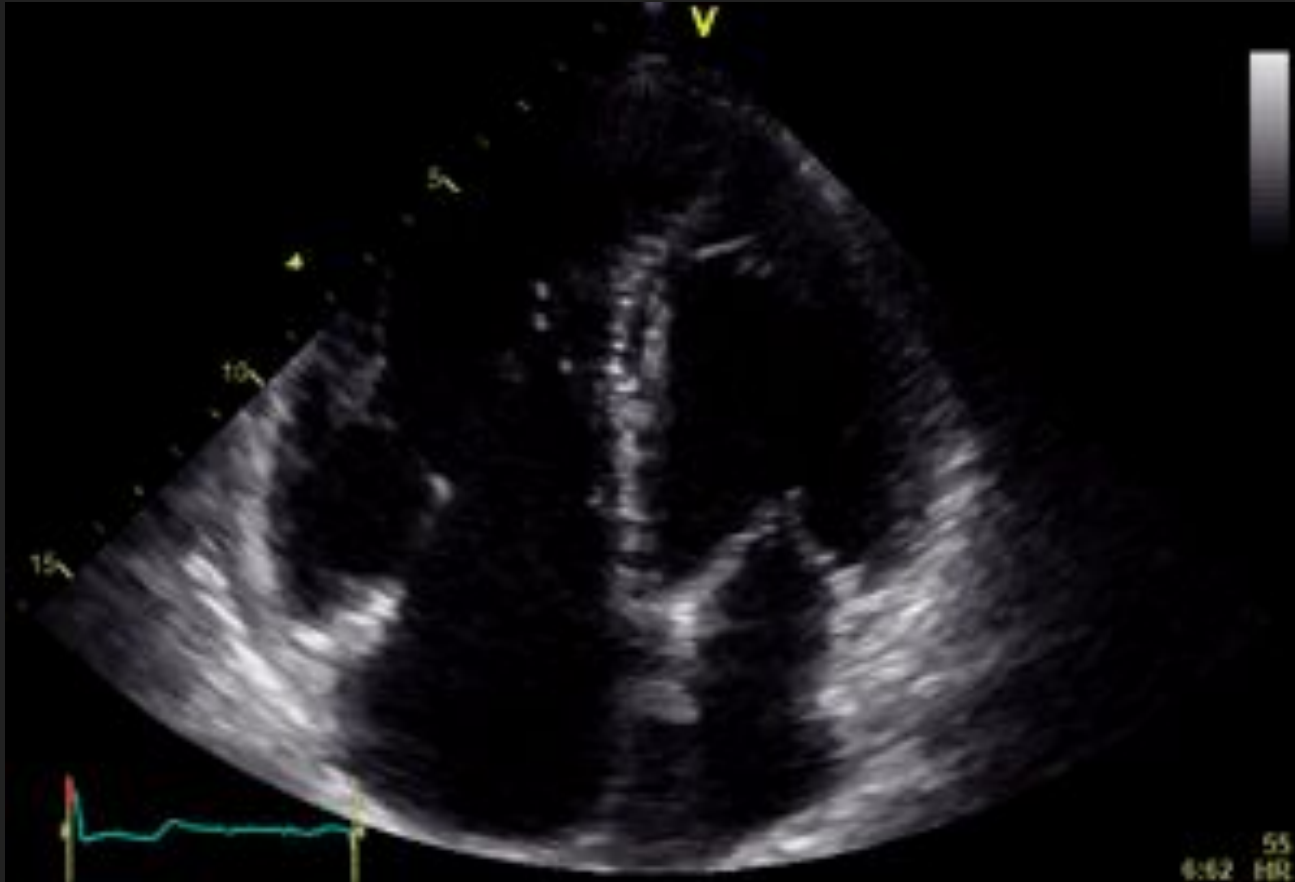


- AA** Ascending Aorta
- DA** Descending Aorta
- LB** Left main bronchus
- LP** Left pulmonary artery
- PA** Pulmonary trunk
- RB** Right main bronchus
- SVC** Superior vena cava

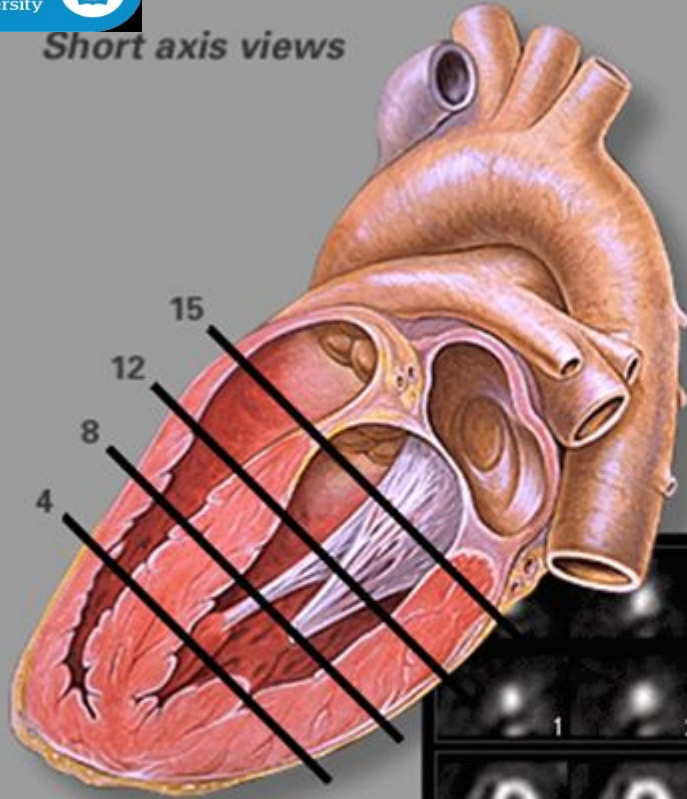






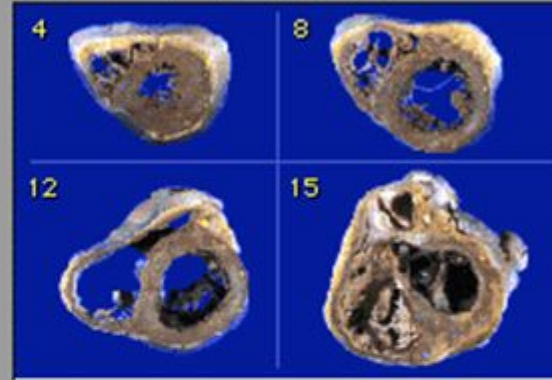


Short axis views

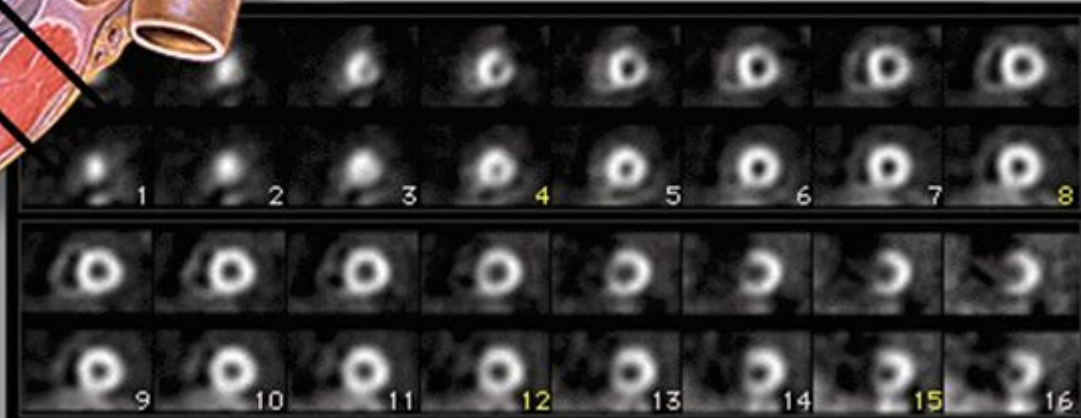


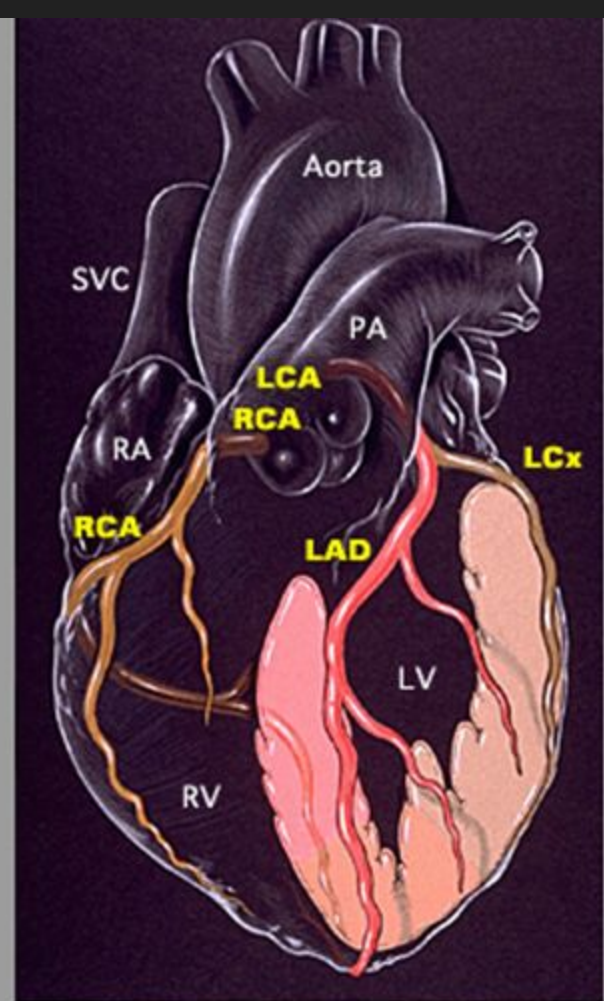
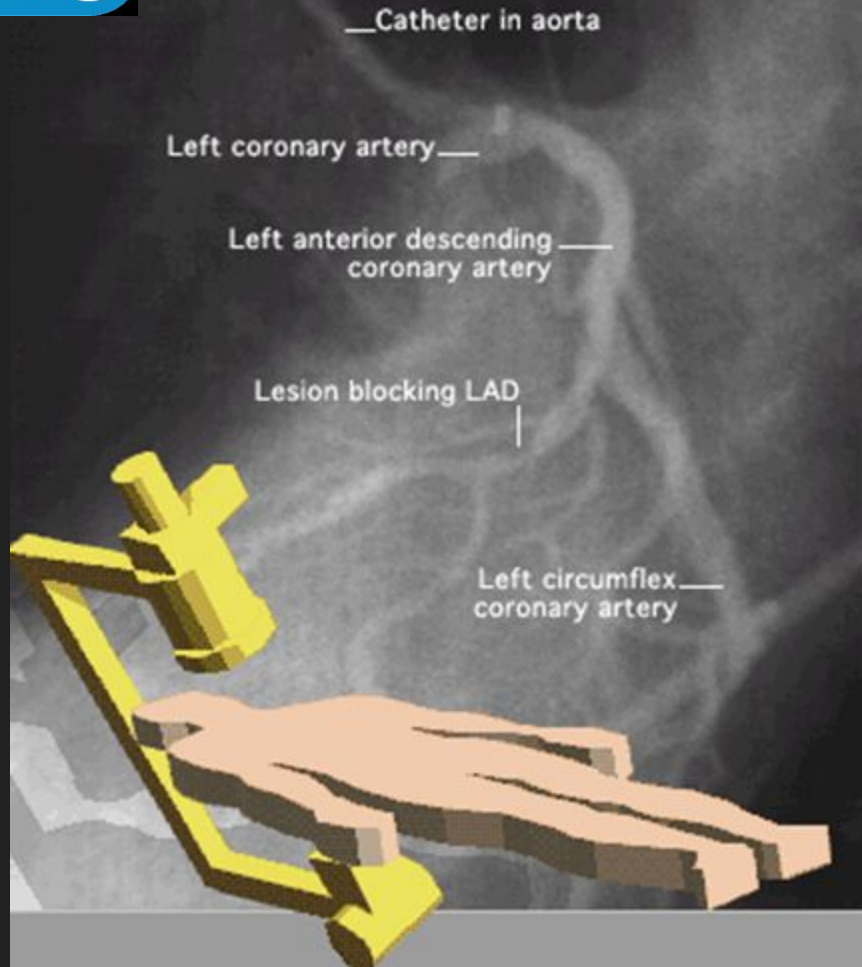
Slice locations

Short-axis specimen sections



Short-axis SPECT nuclear images







Next lecture we will discuss how to interpret a Chest Xray and show few pathology cases

Thanks

Drhomiedan@gmail.com