

Discover Generics

Cost-Effective CT & MRI Contrast Agents





Selective enhanced CT.

M Corrales

AJNR Am J Neuroradiol 1986, 7 (3) 530 http://www.ajnr.org/content/7/3/530.citation

This information is current as of June 27, 2025.

Selective Enhanced CT

The resolution of computer-assisted image techniques, such as CT and digital subtraction angiography, makes possible the representation of the vessels with a small concentration of contrast medium.

Techniques of intravenous injection, with relatively large amounts of contrast medium, have been described to bring out the vascular structures on computed tomography [1–3].

We have developed a technique for injecting contrast medium that uses a thin gauge needle (23 gauge) for the percutaneous puncture of the carotid artery and a 21-gauge needle for the vertebral artery. Contrast medium (mainly meglumine iothalamate 60%) was injected during the tomography cuts with a rate of 0.2 ml/sec by using an infusion pump. We have performed more than 50 examinations without complications.

Aneurysms have been accurately seen (Figs. 1 and 2) and pathologic structures previously poorly seen have become more evident with this method. The puncture, which is done easily, is nontraumatic and no more difficult than a venous puncture. The use of a thin and sharp needle is the clue for preserving the simplicity of the examination.

Mario Corrales Clinica Alemana Santiago, Chile, S.A.

REFERENCES

- Yamamoto Y, Satoh T, Sakurai M, Asari S, Sadamoto K. Minimum dose contrast bolus in computed angiotomography of the brain. J Comput Assist Tomogr 1982;6(3):575–585
- Wing SD, Anderson RE, Osborn AG. Cranial computed angiotomography. Radiology 1982;143:103–107



Fig. 1.—Subarachnoidal hemorrage shown in computed tomography.

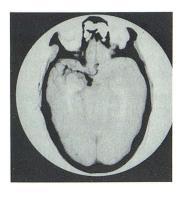


Fig. 2.—Same case. Aneurysm of the left posterior communicating artery is clearly seen with the selective enhanced method

 Hayman LA, Evans RA, Hinck VC. Rapid high dose (RHD) contrast cranial computed tomography: a concise review of normal anatomy. J Comput Assist Tomogr 1979;3(2):147–154