

Anatomie radiologique

WMDS1311

Etienne Danse 2021

Imagerie

- irradiante : RX, CT, scintigraphie, Pet CT
- non irradiante : US et IRM
- imagerie de transmission : RX
- imagerie d'émission : Scintigraphie, Pet CT, IRM
- imagerie de réflexion: US

Rayonnement X

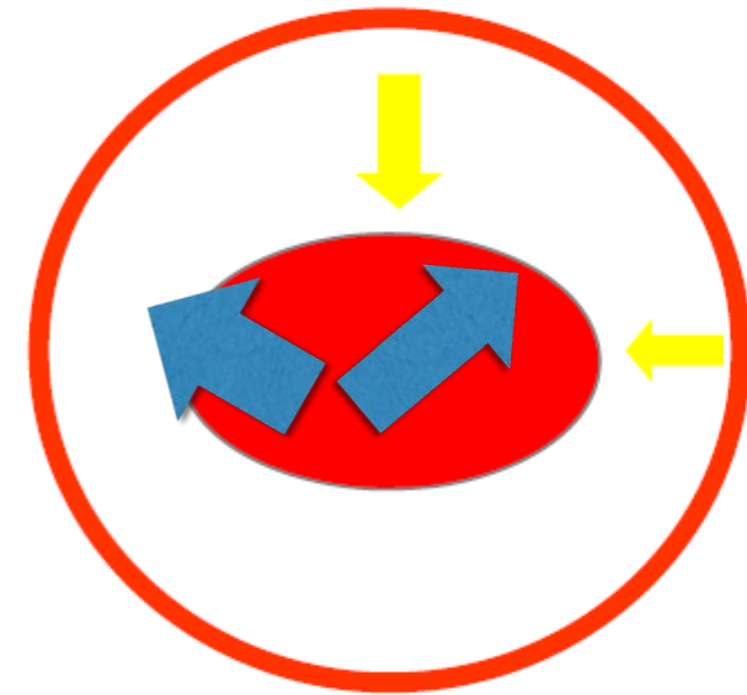
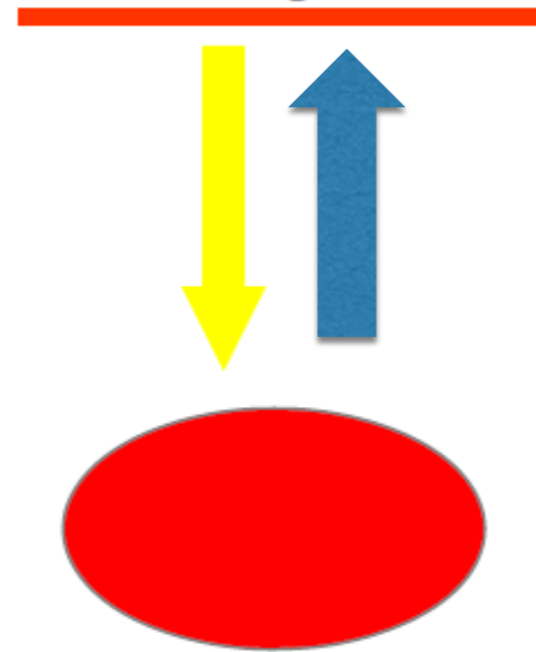
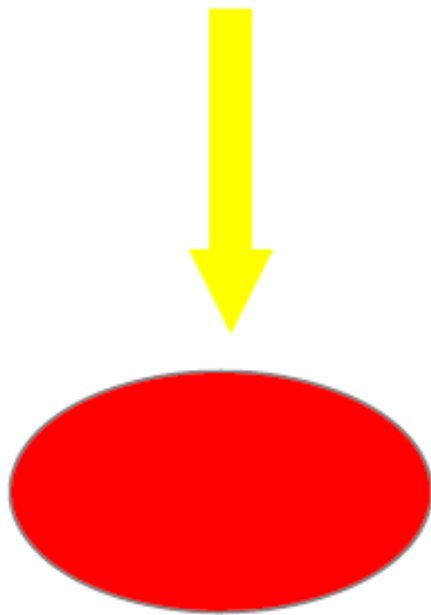
Faisceau ultrasonore

Champs magnétiques

RX/CT

US

IRM



1895/1972

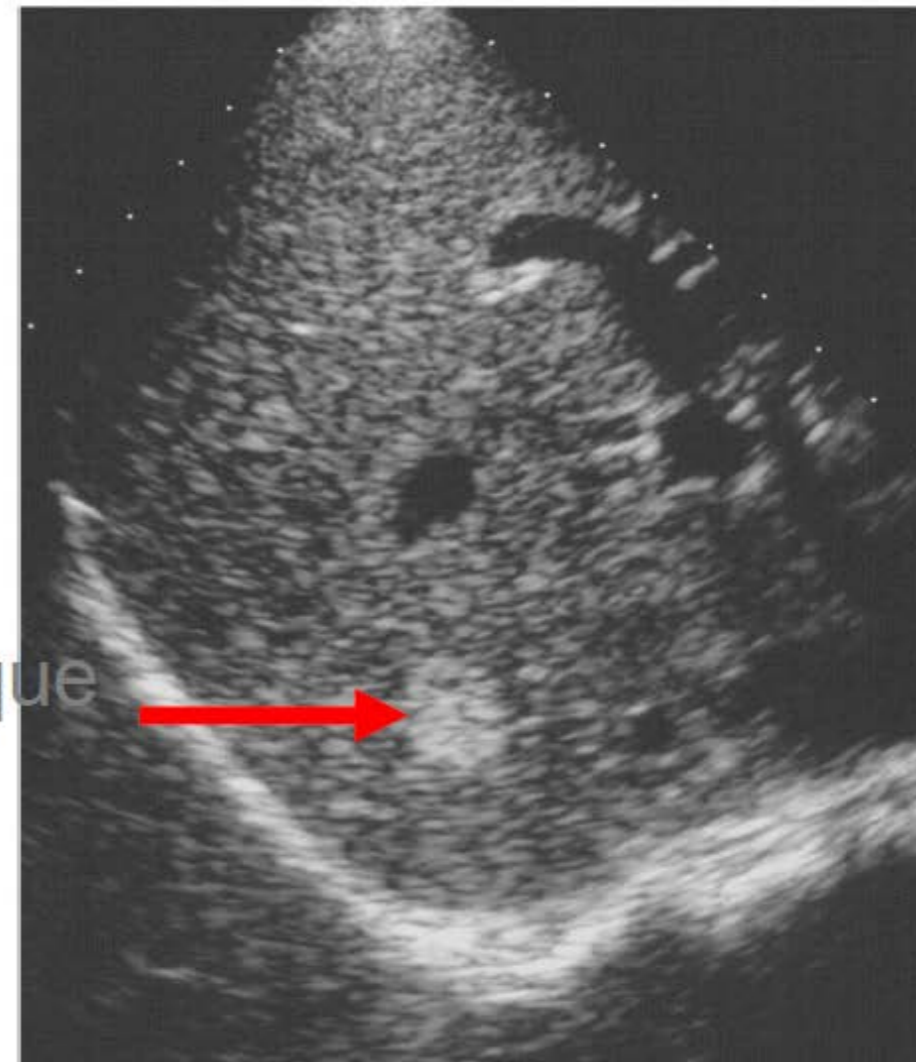
1951

1979

Imagerie anatomique

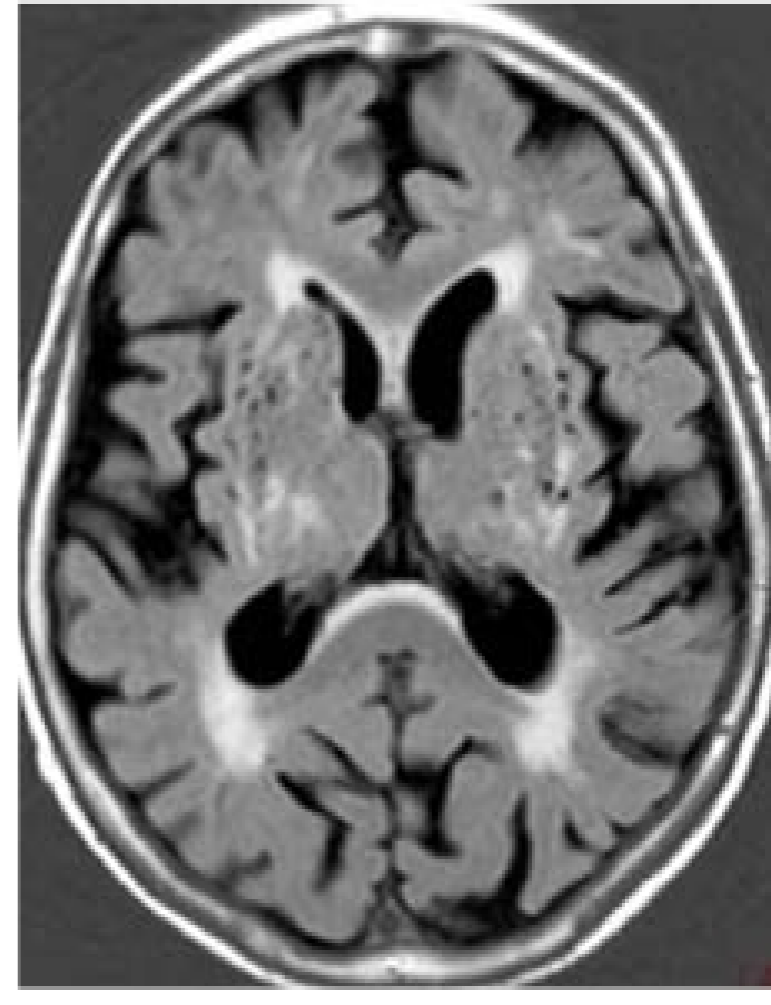
Terminologie

	<u>Blanc</u>	<u>Noir</u>
Rx	Opacité	Clarté
CT	Hyperdense	Hypodense
US	Hyperéchogène	Hypoéchogène
IRM	Hyperintense	Hypointense



Coupe axiale échographique
du foie.

- Hypoéchogène ?
- Hyperéchogène ?
- Hypointense ?
- Transparent ?



Terminologie (1)

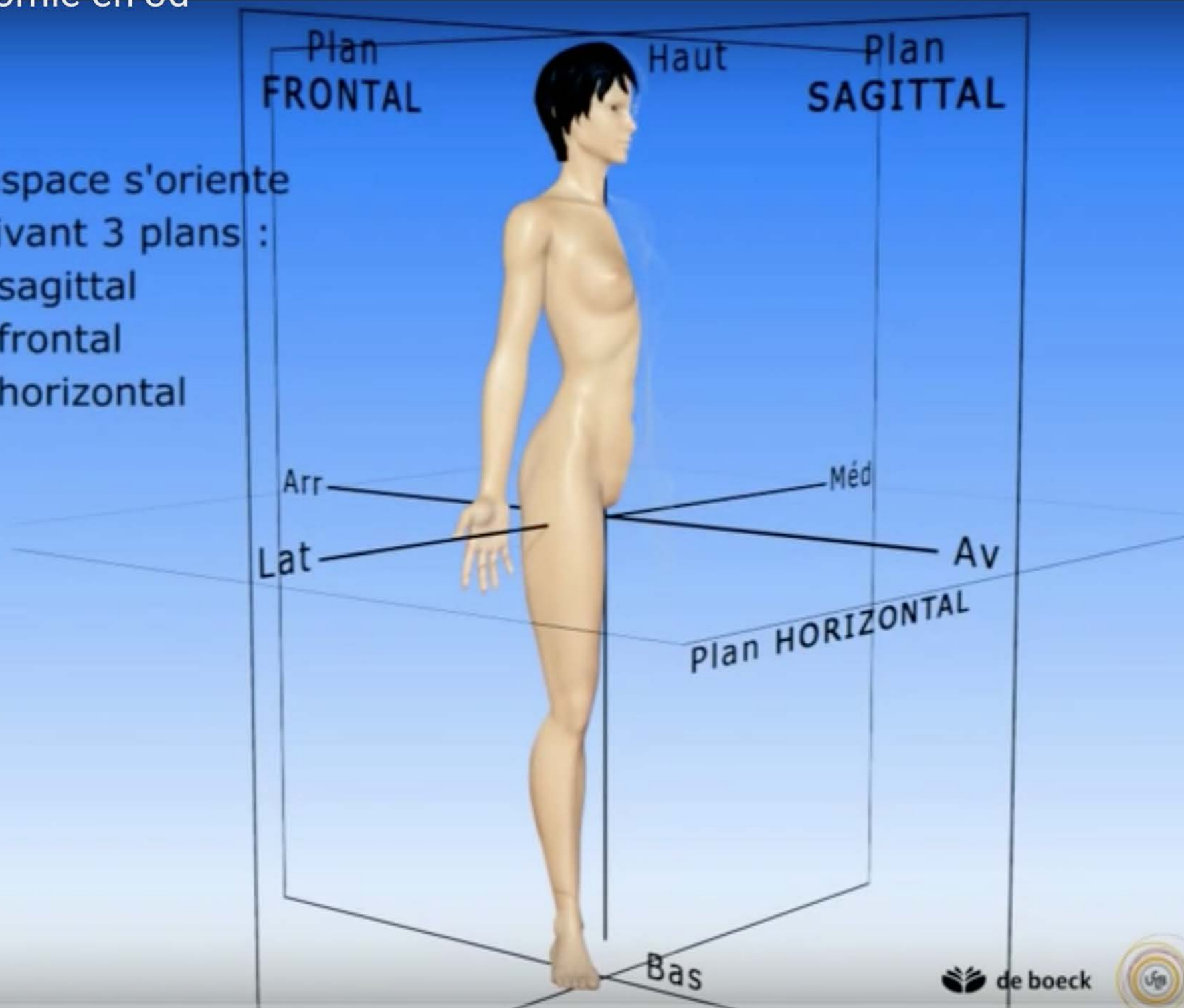
- disposition du corps du patient: selon les anatomistes
- droite-gauche
- proximal, distal
- cranial-caudal
- antérieur-postérieur
- médian-latéral
- coupes transversales, coronales, sagittales
- 3 D volumique
- navigation virtuelle

Disposition du corps du patient: selon les anatomistes

Terminologie (1)

L'espace s'oriente
suivant 3 plans :

- sagittal
- frontal
- horizontal





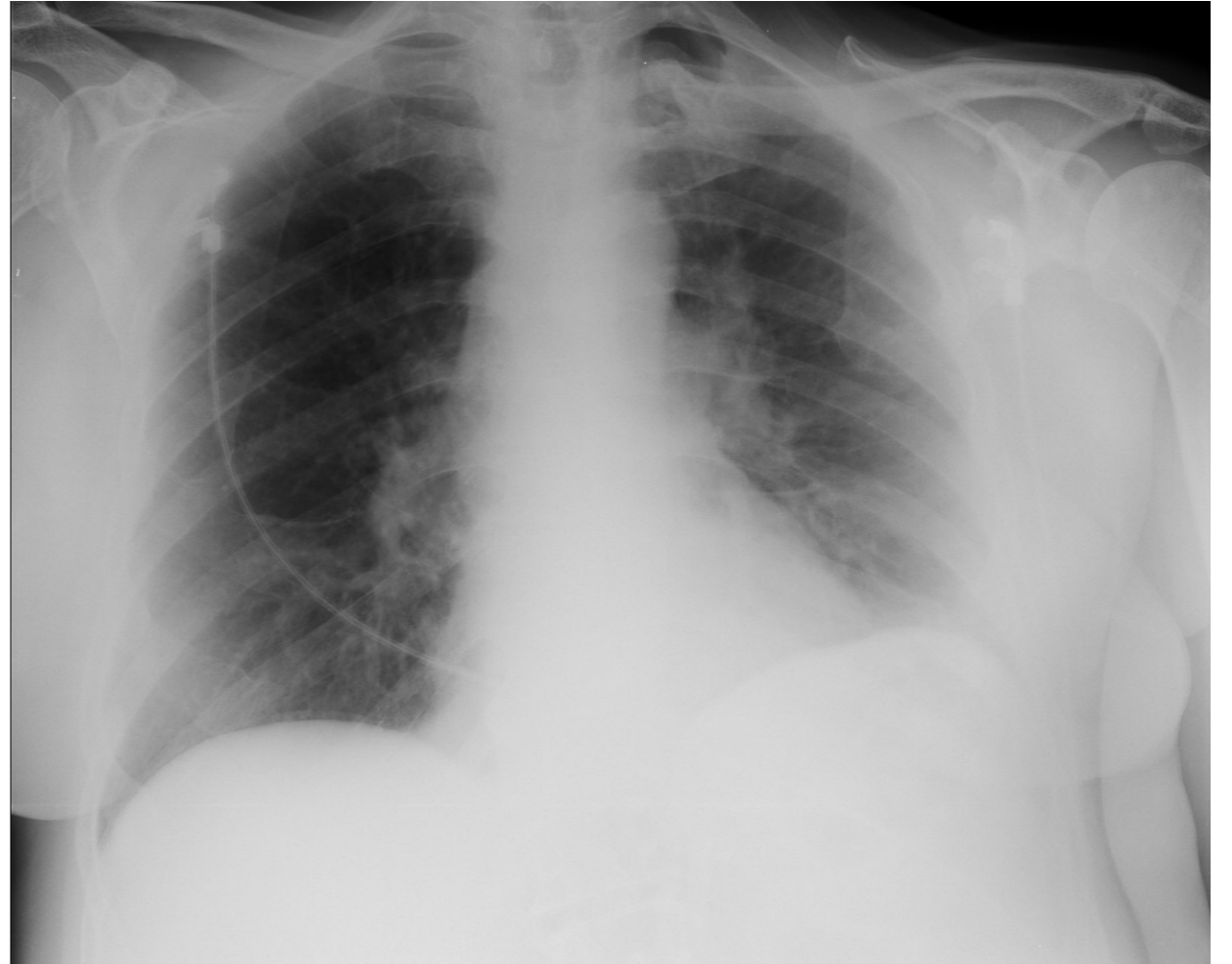
PHILIPS

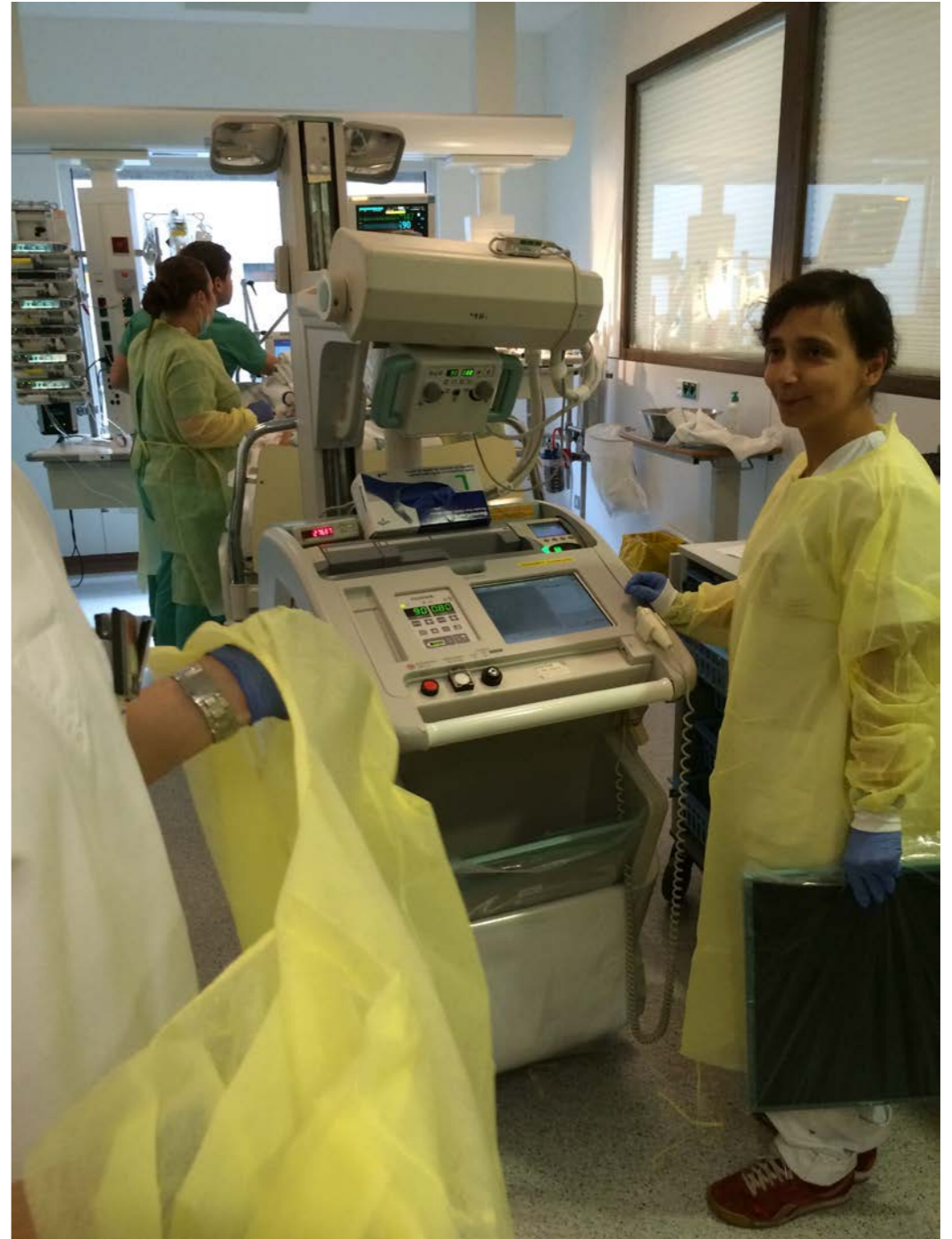
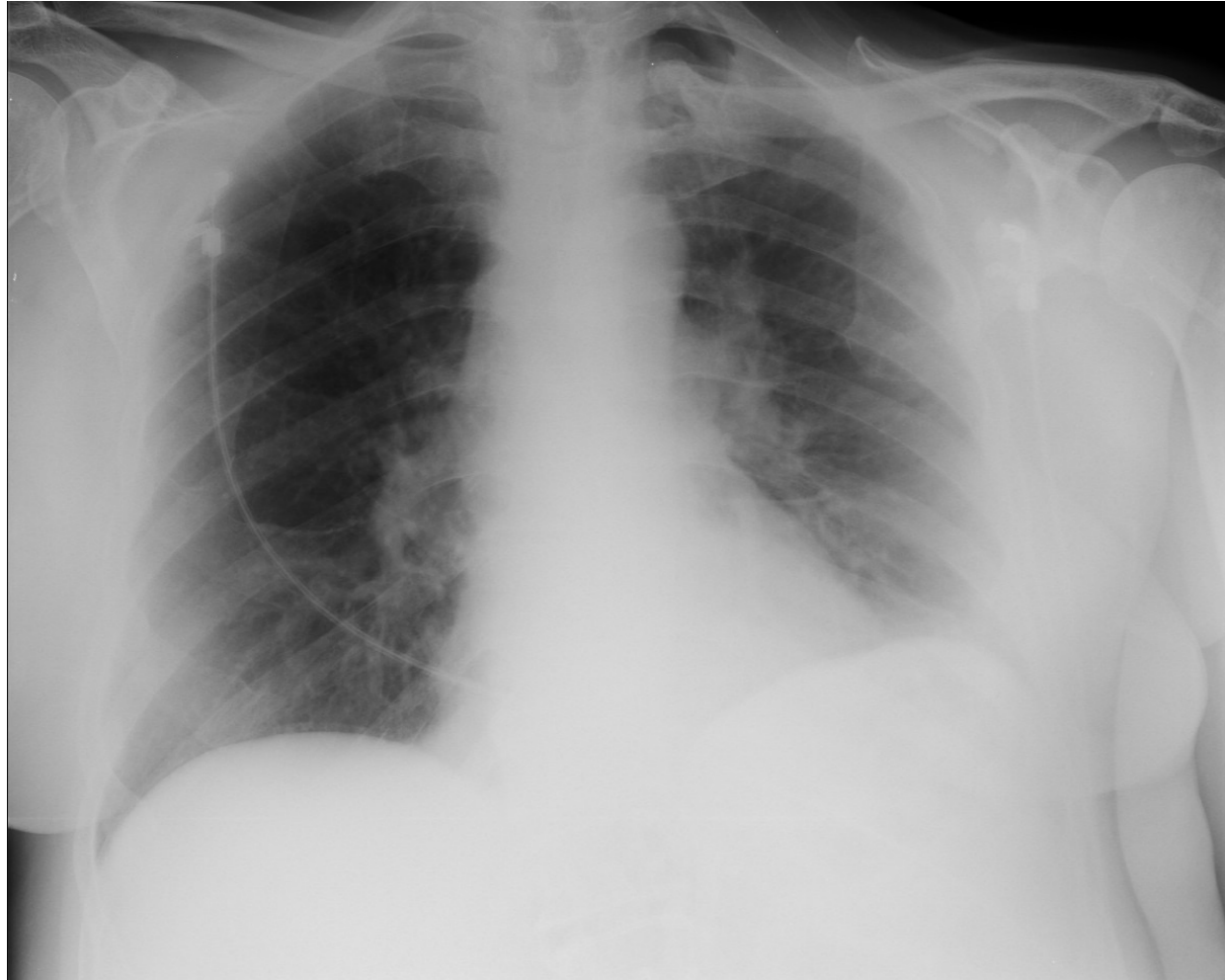
PHILIPS

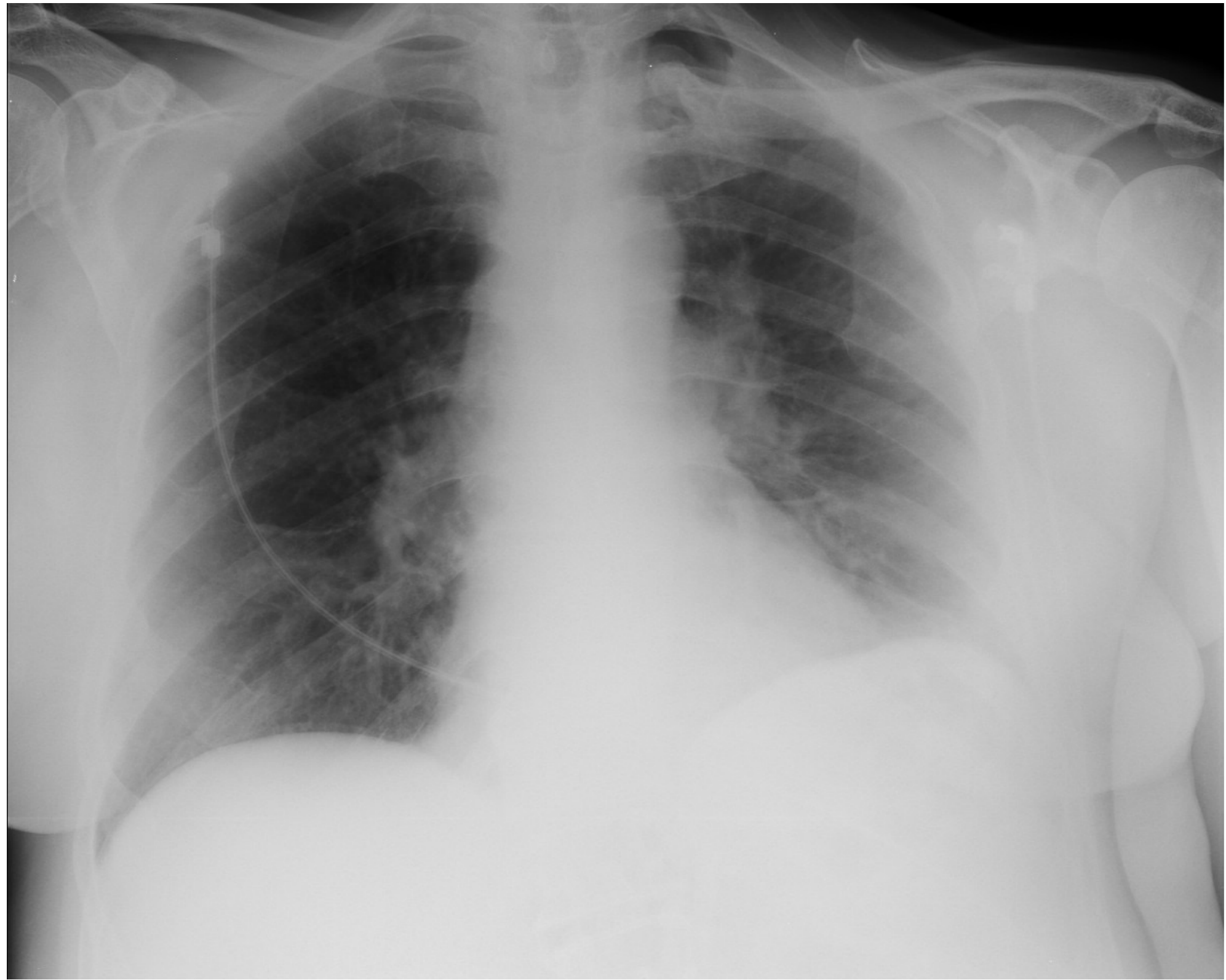
















D



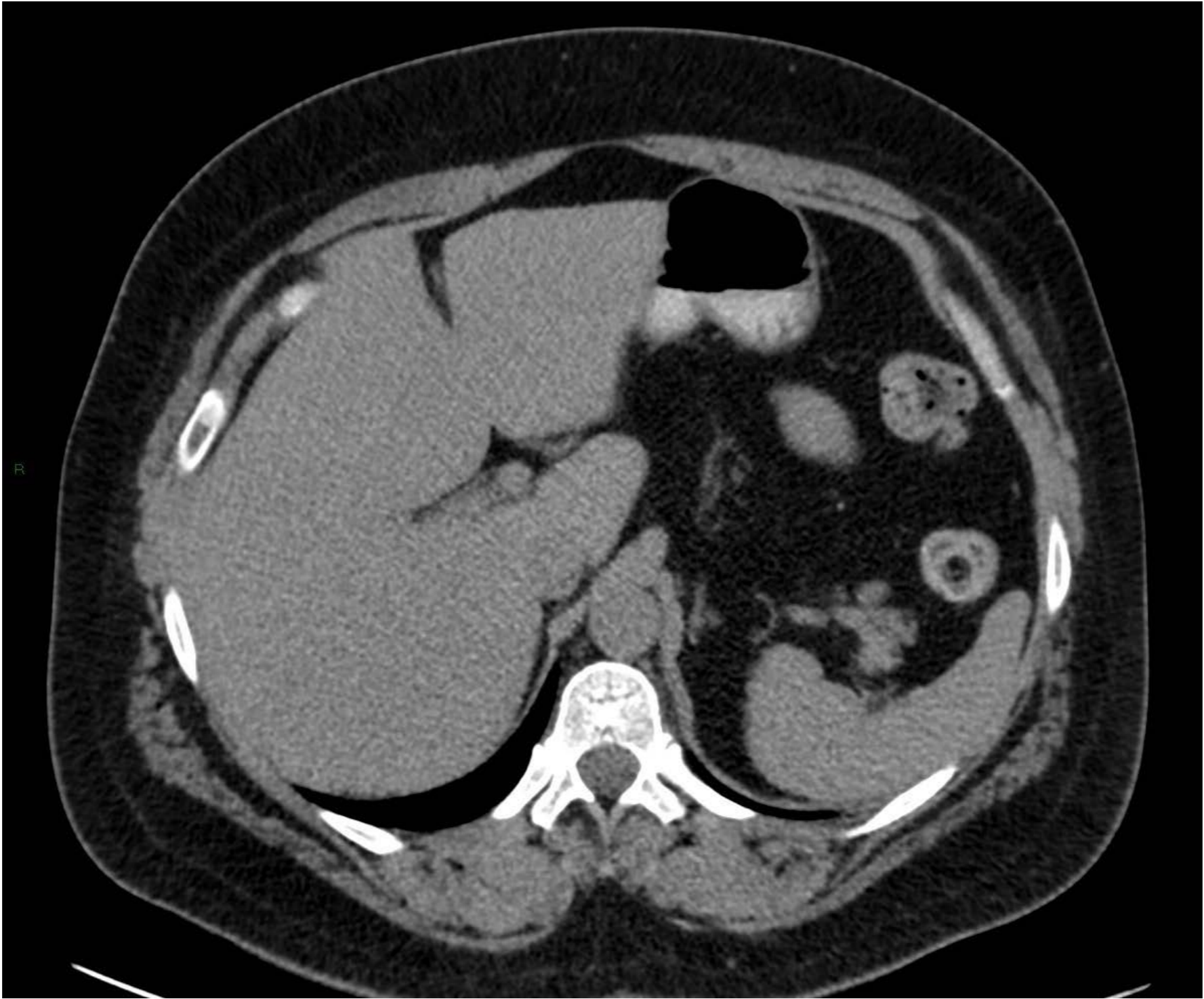


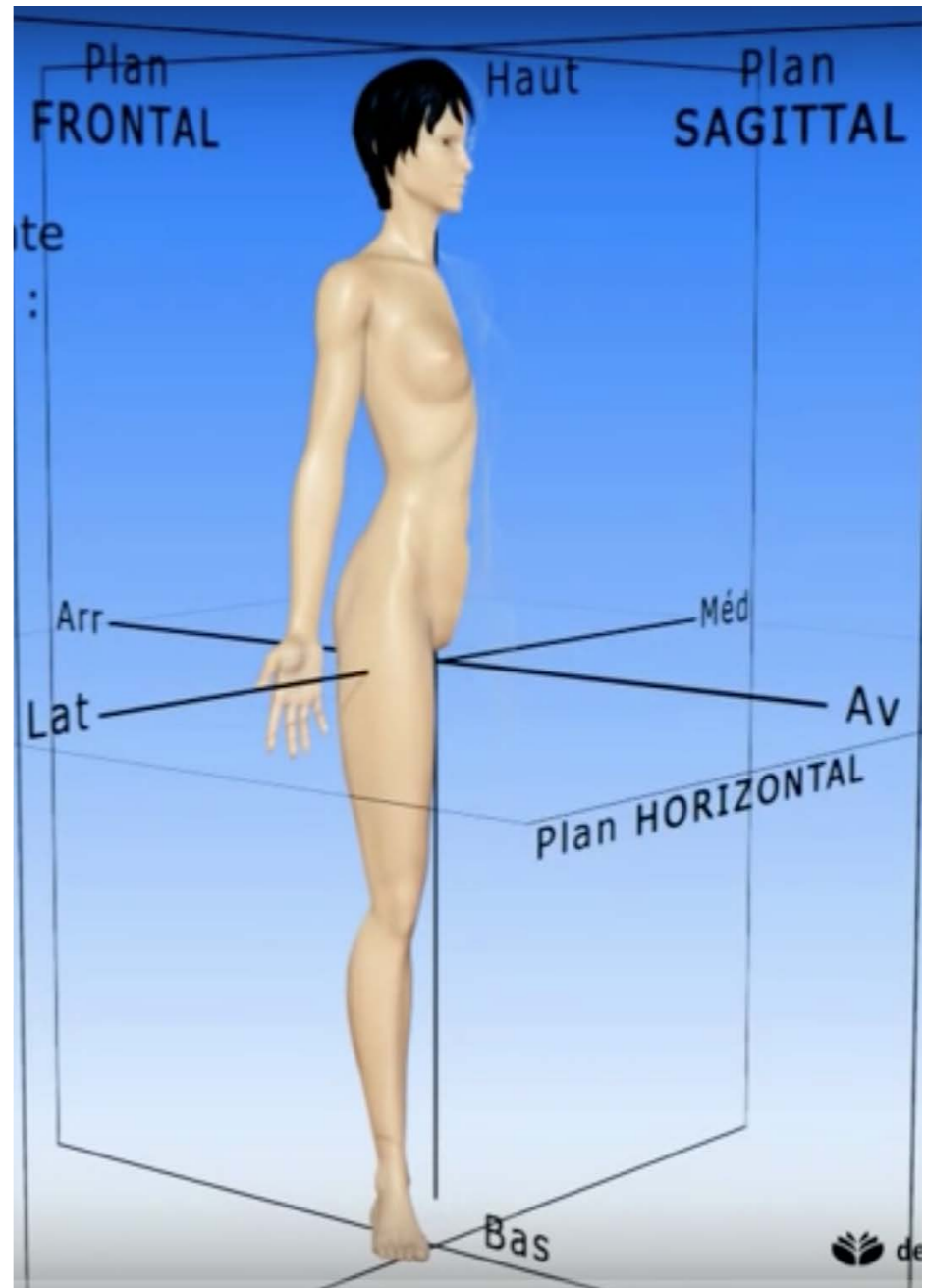
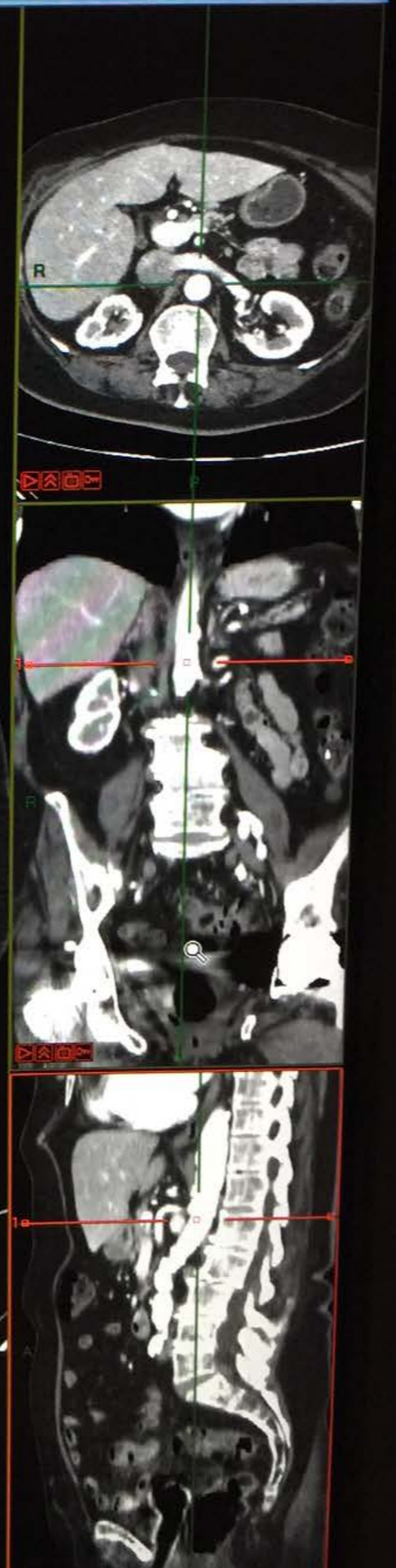
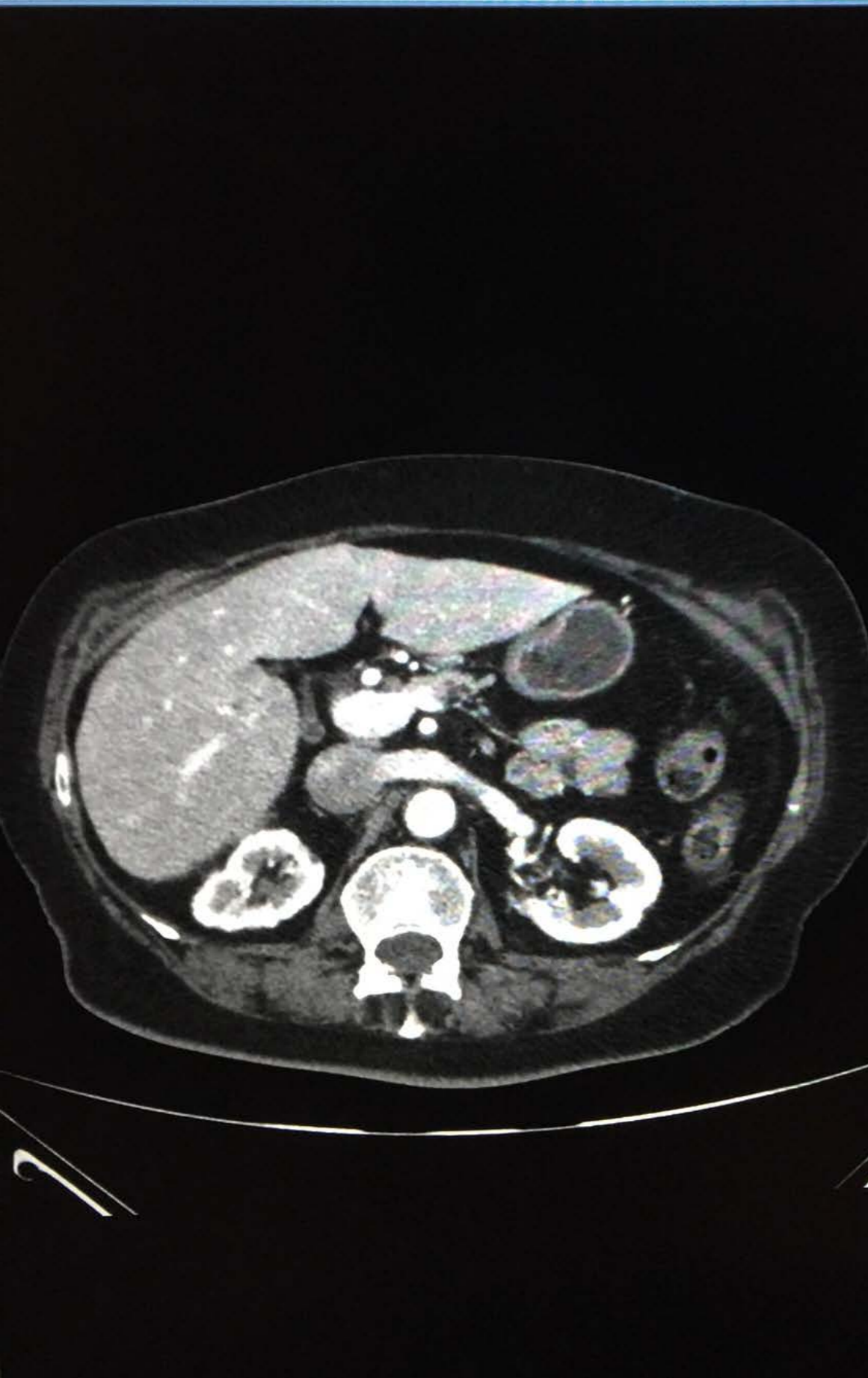
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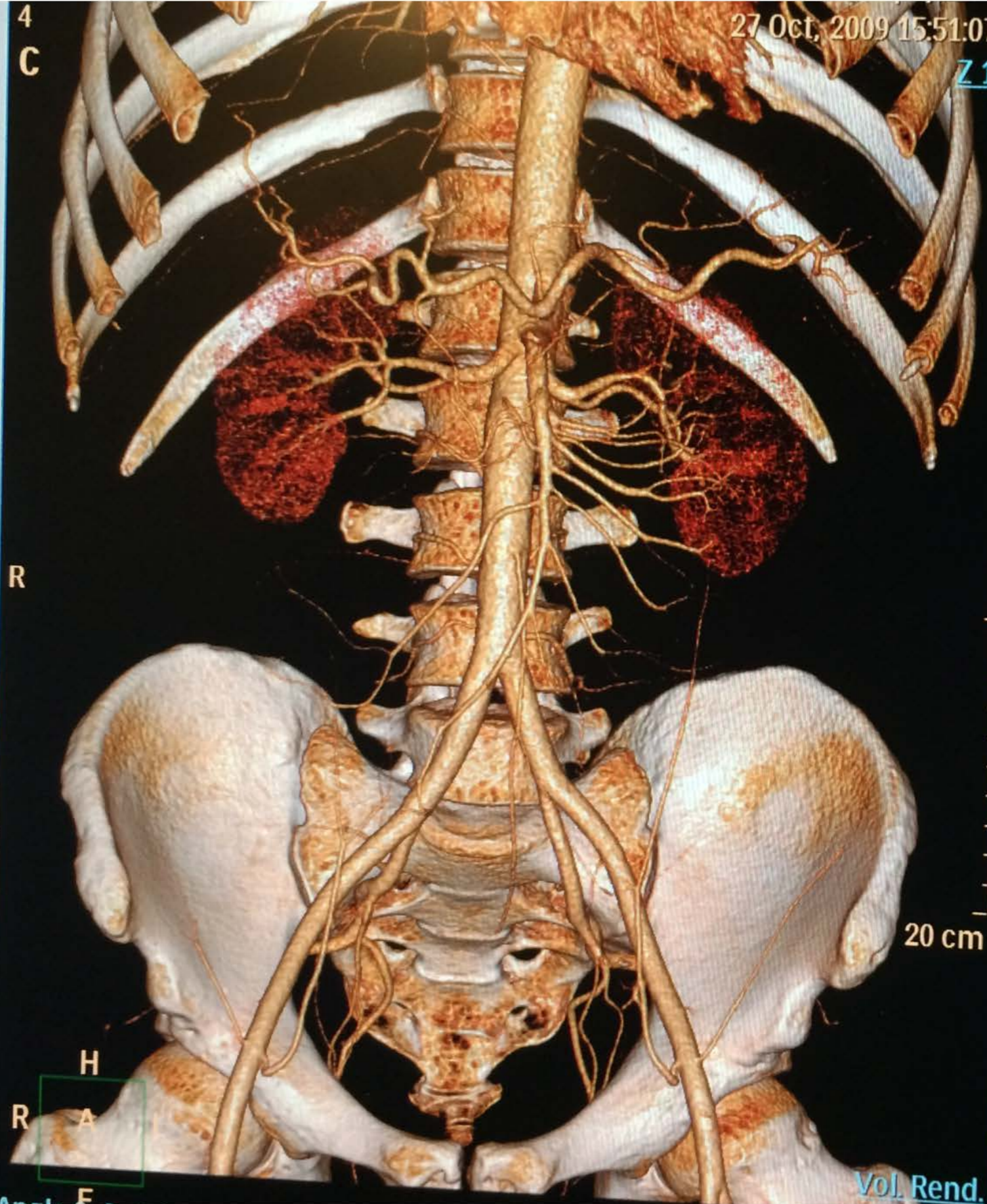
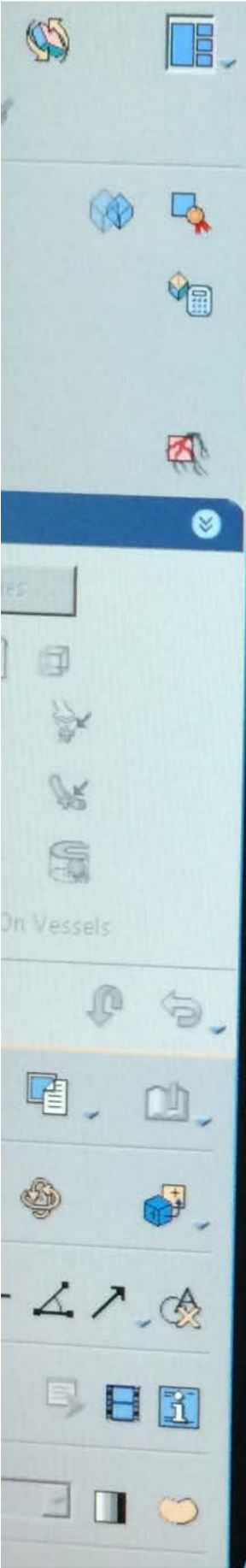


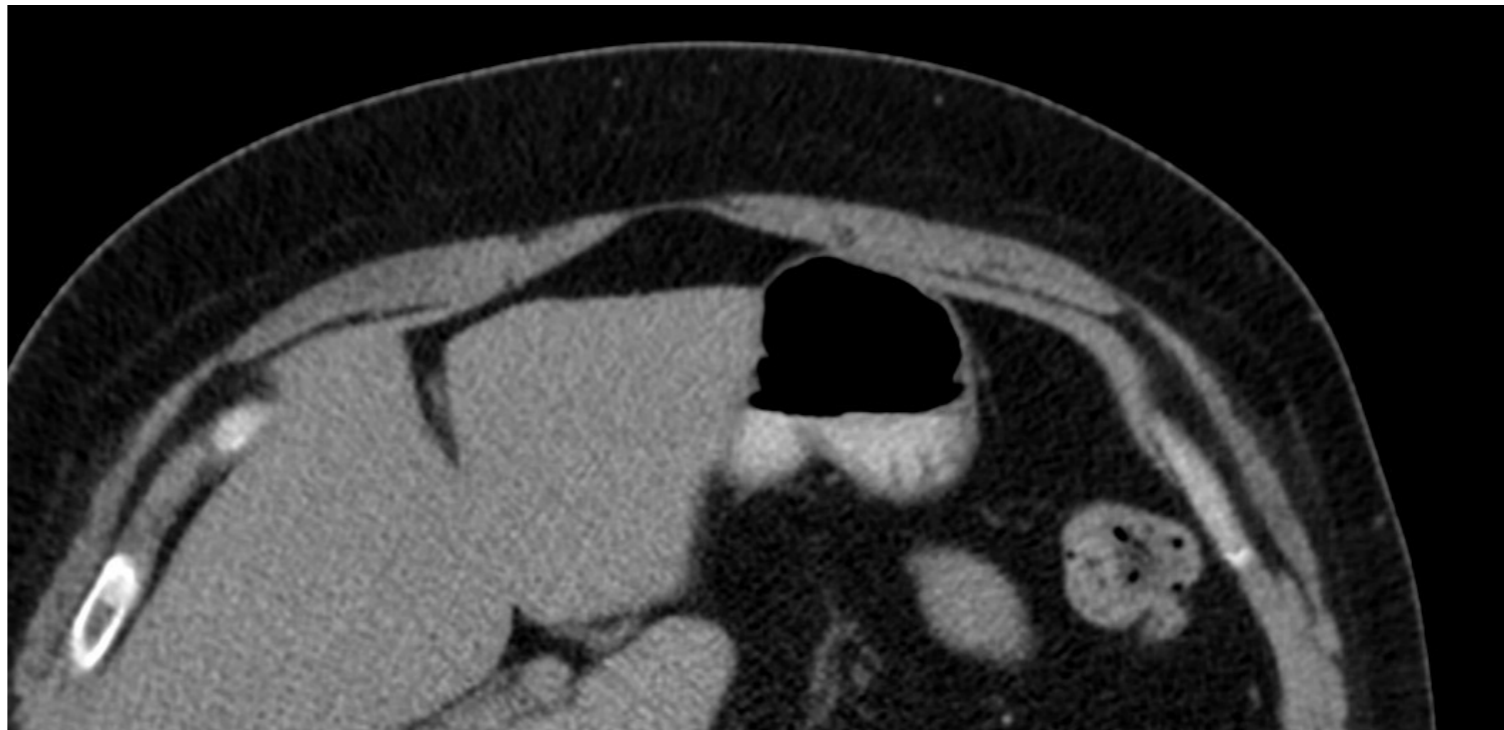












Terminologie (1)

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