CT of the Abdomen and Pelvis

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Objectives:

- Identify the major solid organ structures in the abdomen and pelvis on CT Scan
- Identify abnormal CT findings and correlate to clinical presentation



Options for CT abdomen and pelvis

Requested By: Me Other: 	Source:	(Allergy Details)
Date: _/_/ Time:	•	
Session		
Type: Pending Order Release Reason: Pending Order Release		
Manual Entry Searching for		
ct		(
Order Cost	Rating	
CT Abdomen w&w/o Con & Chest		I 1
CT Abdomen w/ Con		
CT Abdomen w/ Liver Triphasic		
w/wo Con CT Abdomen w/High Resolution		
Lung		ſ
III CT Abdomen w/o Con		<u> </u>
CT Abdomen w/wo Con + Chest/Pelvis w/ Con		
T Abdomen w/wo Con + Pelvis		
w/ Con		
CT Abdomen/Pelvis Enema w/		
CT Abdomen/Pelvis Enema w/o		
Con		
CT Abdomen/Pelvis w/ Con CT Abdomen/Pelvis w/Liver CT Abdomen/Pelvis w/Liver		
Triphasic		
III CT Abdomen/Pelvis w/o Con		
CT ANGIO Abdomen & Chest/Pelvis		
CT ANGIO Abdomen & Pelvis		
CT ANGIO Abdomen w/ Chest		
CT ANGIO Abdomen w/ Con		
CT ANGIO Abdomen w/&w/o Con		
III CT Angio Abdomen/Pelvis Aorta		
T Angio Chest Aorta		
III CT Angio Chest/Abd/Pelvis Aorta		
CT Angio Chest/Abdomen Aorta (Dissection)		

So many scans: How do I choose?

Clinical Statement: Give the radiologist the correct information

Be Specific: What is the question you are trying to answer?

Oral Contrast : used for bowel opacification

Gastrografin

- Water soluble
- Most used at MSK
- Safe in suspected perforation
- Concerns: Aspiration!

Barium

- Thick white chalky liquid
- Used for lodine allergy
- Concerns: constipation/obscure imaging

IV Contrast in CT Abdomen and Pelvis

- Used for opacification of organs and vasculature
- Improves image contrast between lesions and normal structures
- At MSKCC we use non-ionic contrast. There is less incidence of anaphylaxis
- **RISKS**: nephrotoxic, anaphylaxis, urticaria and other allergic symptoms

Why use IV contrast in CT Abdomen?

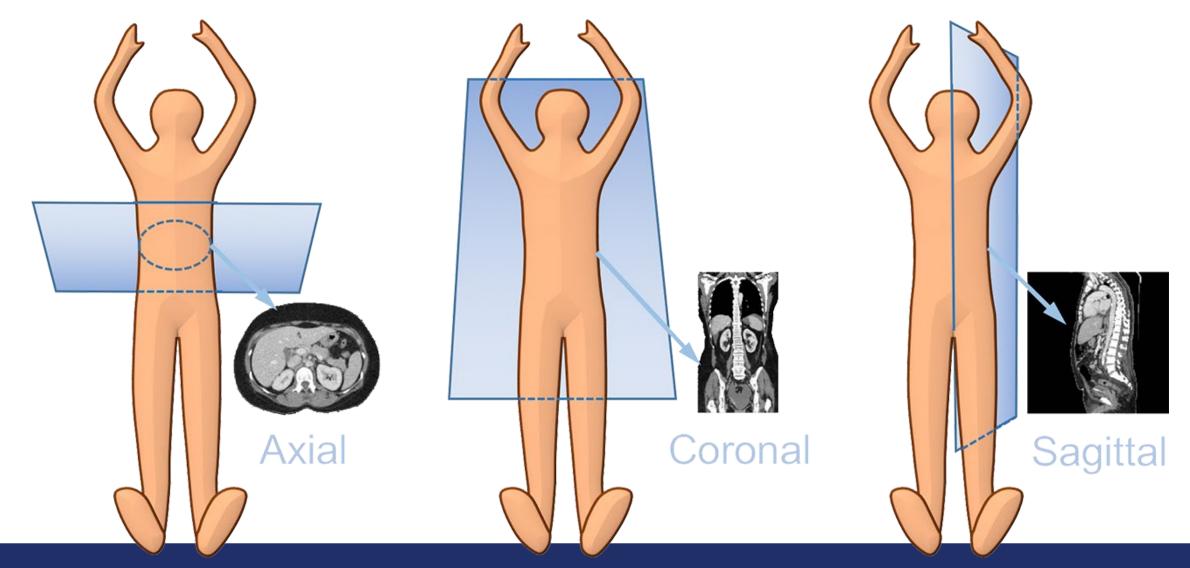
NON-CONTRAST

IV CONTRAST





CT Image plans



Most common IMAGE PLANES for CT Abdomen / Pelvis

AXIAL (transverse)



CORONAL (frontal)



Know your ABC'S before looking at CT scans

Anatomy – takes time and repetition to identify

Black – is air

Contrast, Bone and stones- are white

Shades of gray - everything else (hypodense, hyperintense, simple, complex)

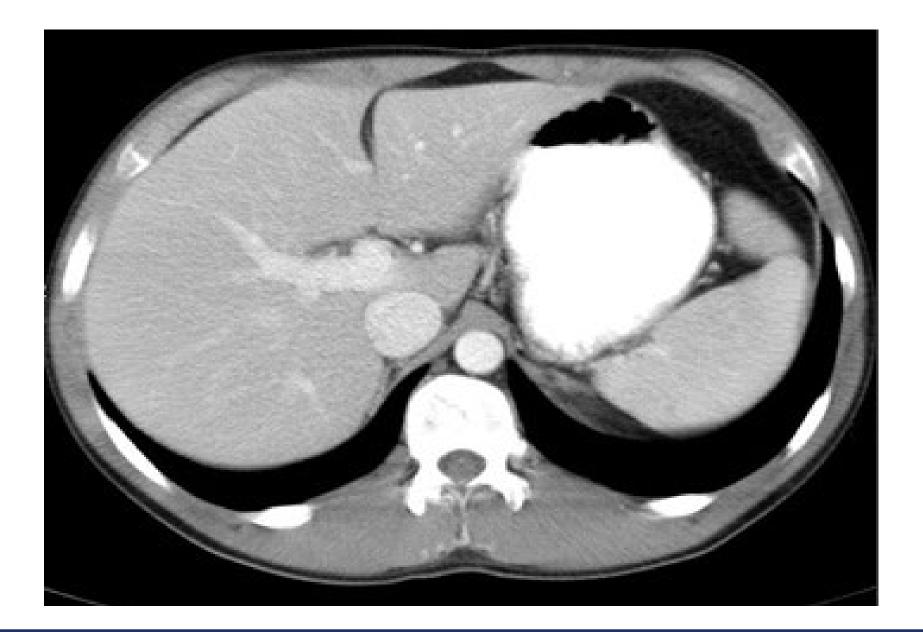
CT Abdomen and Pelvis : Anatomy

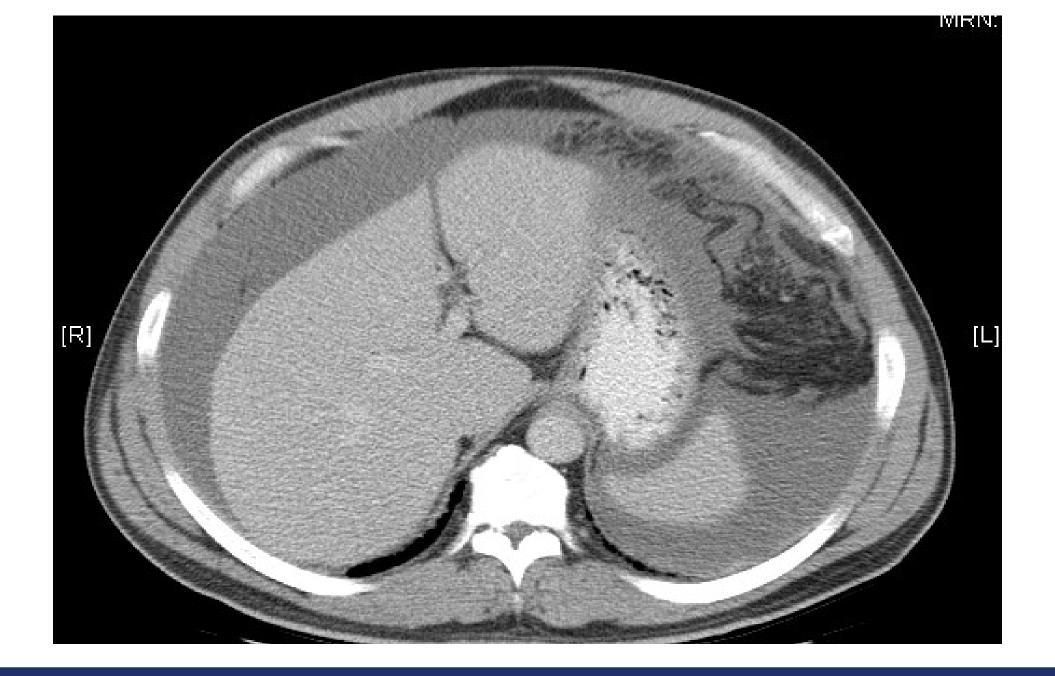
https://radiopaedia.org/cases/normal-ct-abdomen?lang=us

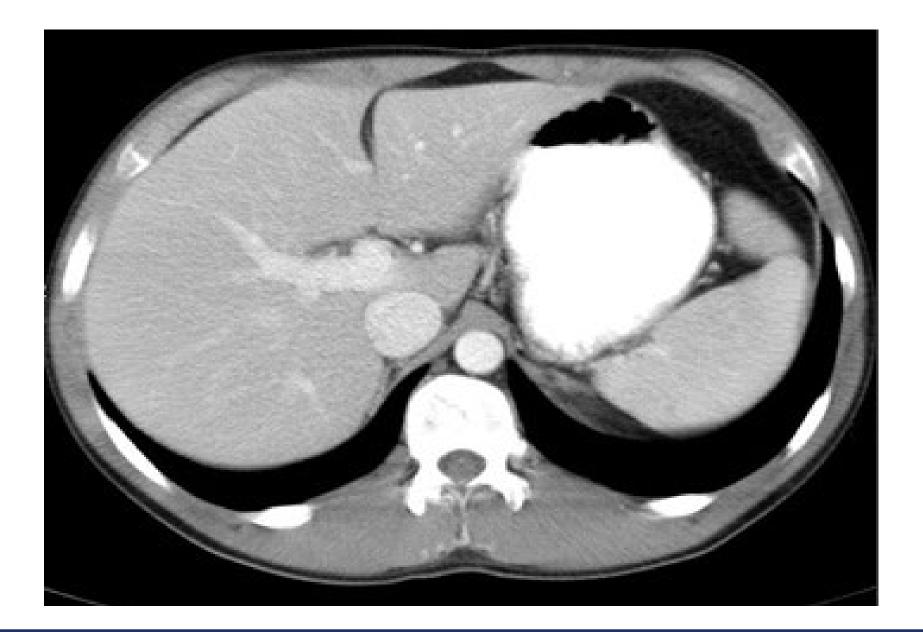
ABNORMAL FINDINGS

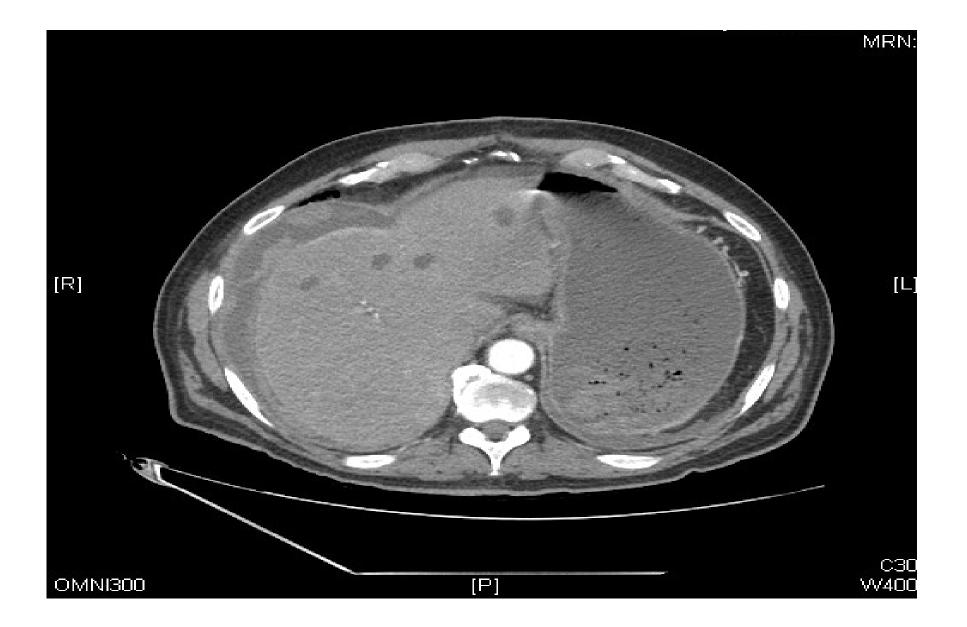
CT ABDOMEN / PELVIS

Shades of gray – Abnormal abdominal fluid findings

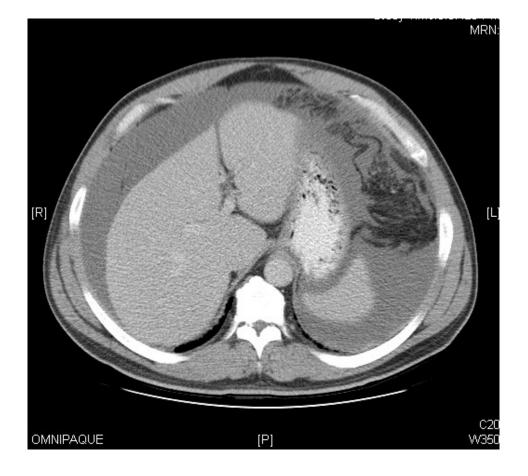






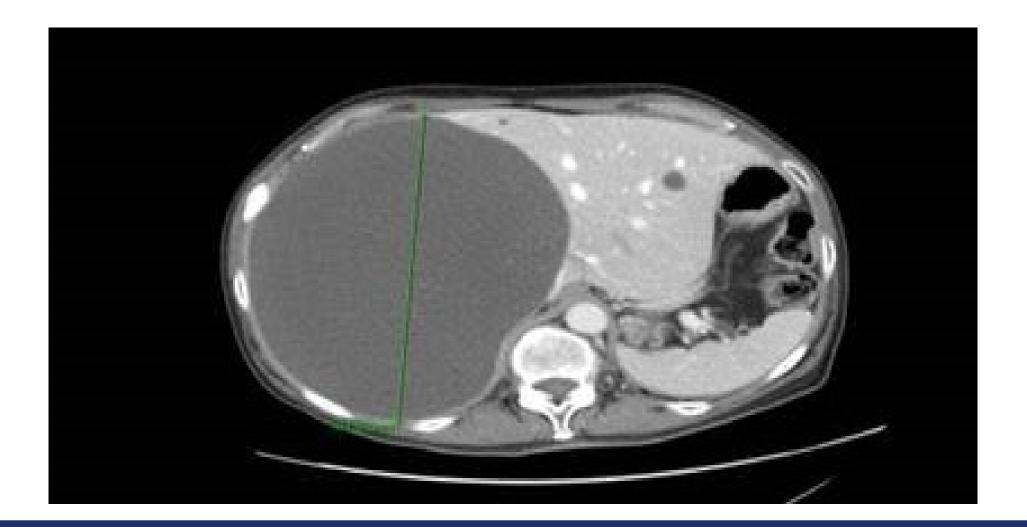


Fluid Simple vs Complex

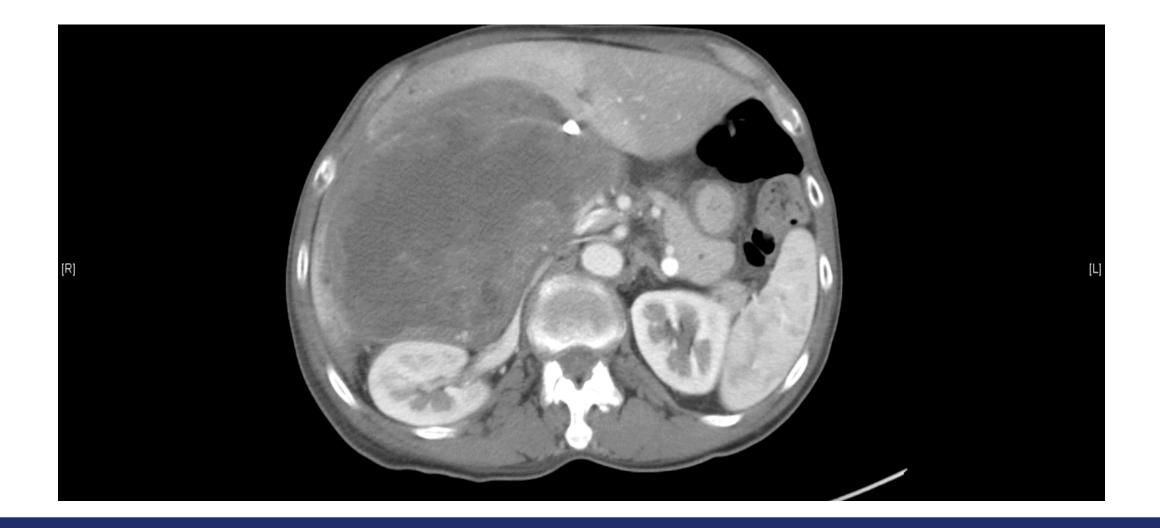




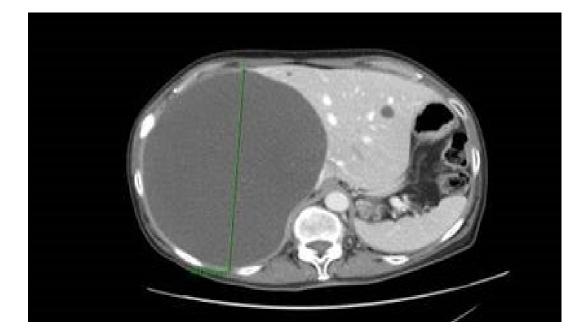
Liver cyst

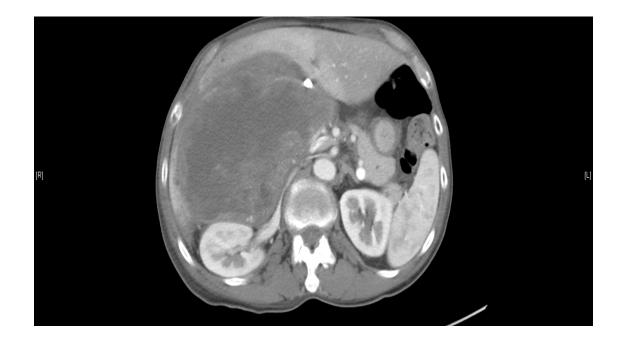


Hemorrhagic liver lesion



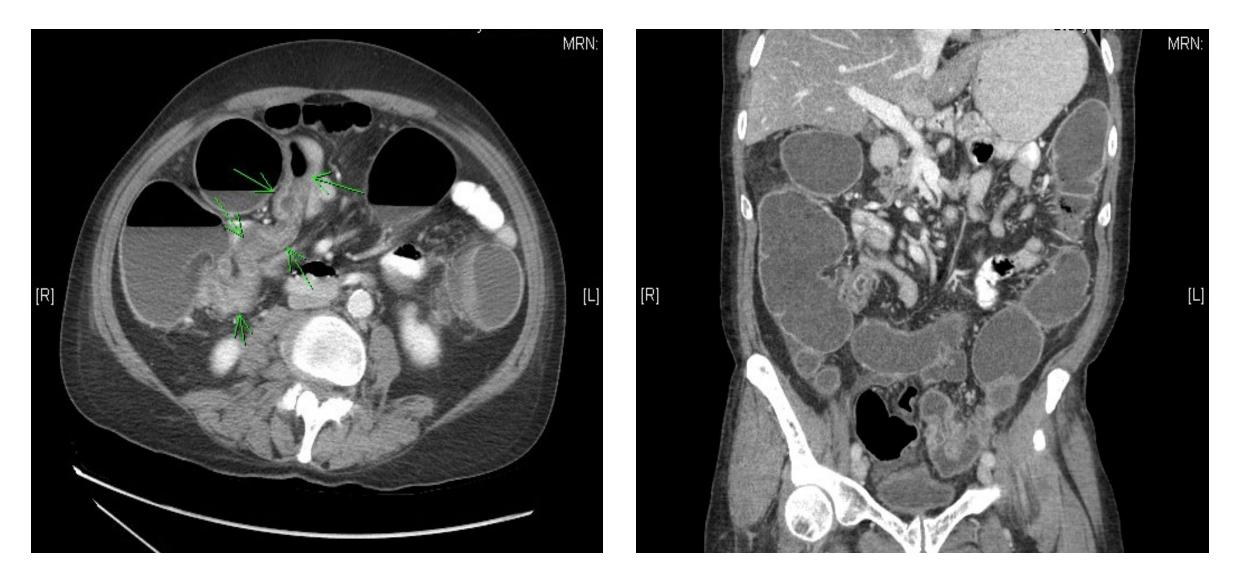
Simple vs Complex







Bowel Obstruction

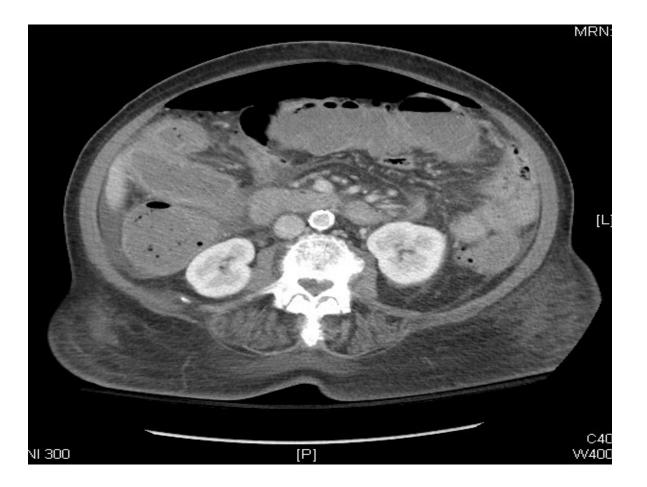


EMERGENCY:

Air where it does **NOT** belong



Free Air

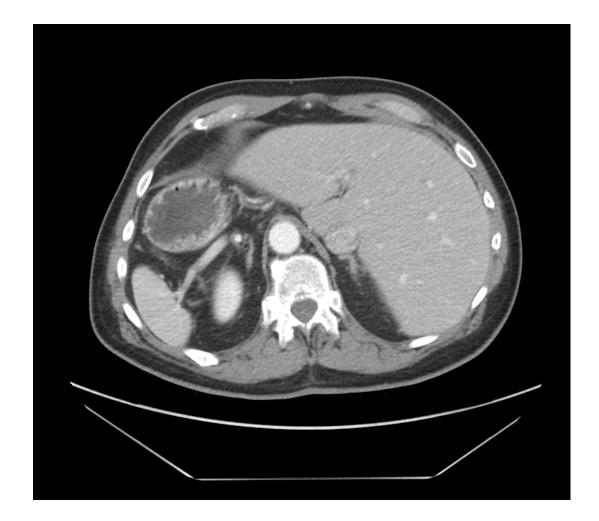




Pneumatosis

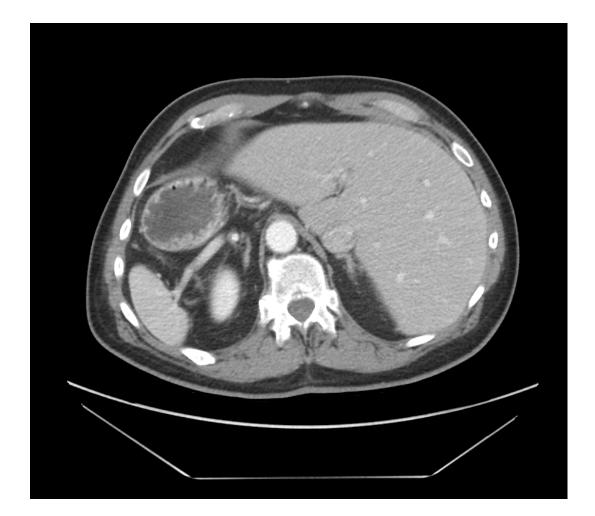


Just when you think you are starting to "get it" Can you tell what is different about this next scan ?





Situs Inversus





3 Keys to CT scan interpretation for the Advanced Practice Provider

- 1. Know and understand normal anatomy
- 2. Understand what the black, the white and the shades of grey represent on CT scan
- 3. Pattern recognition

