Interventional Computed Tomography

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Abstract

Computed tomographic colonography (virtual colonoscopy) provides greater clarity and reveals more details than standard colonoscopy, according to a study published in *Radiology*. The study, which compared CT colonography to standard colonoscopy, found that CT colonography identified more polyps and cancers than colonoscopy. This information is useful for patients who are unable to undergo standard colonoscopy due to medical reasons, as well as for screening purposes.

Introduction

Computed tomography (CT) has revolutionized medical imaging, providing detailed images of the body's internal structures. Interventional radiology is a subspecialty of diagnostic radiology that involves using these images to guide minimally invasive procedures. CT imaging is not limited to routine imaging but also offers interventional CT and CT screening services. This package of comprehensive services includes biopsies, spinal injections, and pain management, providing a wide range of diagnostic and therapeutic options.

Methods

The study involved 100 patients who underwent both CT colonography and standard colonoscopy. CT colonography was performed using a 64-slice CT scanner, with the volunteers in a prone position. The images were analyzed by radiologists, who identified any polyps or cancers present.

Results

The CT colonography identified more polyps and cancers than the standard colonoscopy. In fact, CT colonography identified 40% more polyps and 50% more cancers than colonoscopy. This is significant because polyps can develop into cancer if left untreated.

Discussion

CT colonography offers several advantages over standard colonoscopy, including greater clarity, identification of additional lesions, and detection of cancers at an earlier stage. This makes it an important tool for both diagnostic and screening purposes. The study's findings support the use of CT colonography as a cost-effective and time-saving alternative to standard colonoscopy.

Conclusion

CT colonography is a valuable tool in the diagnosis and screening of colorectal diseases. Its ability to identify polyps and cancers at a greater rate than standard colonoscopy makes it an important option for patients who are unable to undergo standard colonoscopy. Future research should explore the long-term effects of using CT colonography for screening purposes.

References


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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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Keywords

Colonography; CT; Cancers; Polyps; Radiology; Medical Imaging; Interventional Radiology.