

Computed Tomography Scan of Covid-19 Patient

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Description

A CT scan or computed tomography scan (previously known as a computed axial tomography or CAT test) is a scientific imaging approach that makes use of computer-processed combinations of more than one X-ray measurements taken from extraordinary angles to provide tomographic pictures (digital "slices") of a body, permitting the person to see inside the body without slicing. The employees that carry out CT scans are called radiographers or radiologic technologists.

Observation

Volume CT scan of the chest was performed on 128 slice multi-detector row CT scanner without four contrast in axial plane with sagittal and coronal reconstructions. Shortness of breath, fever and cough for evaluation whereas trachea and main bronchi are patent [1]. Both lobes of thyroid gland including isthmus appear normal in morphology, oesophagus and oesophago gastric junction appears normal. Multiple sub-centimetre mediastinal lymph nodes are seen [2]. There is evidence of multiple focal ill-defined areas of ground glass haziness atelectatic bands with architectural distortion seen scattered peripherally predominantly at bilateral lower lobes and right upper lobe. Rest of the lung fields appear normal in morphology and attenuation values whereas cardiac size and contour, chambers and great vessels of the chest appear normal.

There is evidence of aberrant right subclavian artery with retroesophageal course seen arising from the arch of aorta distal to the origin of the left subclavian artery [3]. Cortical cyst of size 4.0 × 3.4 cm noted at interpolar region of the left kidney, rest

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of the abdominal organs to the extent visualized appear normal whereas thoracic bony cage and soft tissues appear normal. The observation and findings of CT scan can be seen in **Figure 1**.

Impression

Multiple focal ill-defined areas of ground glass haziness and atelectatic bands with architectural distortion scattered peripherally predominantly at bilateral lower lobes and right upper lobe consistent with viral pneumonitis, CORADS-5 (CT severity index corresponding to 11/25) aberrant right subclavian artery with retroesophageal course arising from the arch of aorta distal to the region of origin of left subclavian artery.

References

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Figure 1: Computed tomography chest high resolution.