

# **ROLE OF HIGH RESOLUTION COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY THORAX IN ASSESSMENT OF EMPHYSEMA IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a common, preventable and treatable chronic lung disease which affects men and women worldwide [2,1]. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is a preventable and treatable respiratory disease. In this type of condition, patients have breathing difficulty and chest pain. COPD comprises a heterogeneous group of disorders conventionally including emphysema, chronic bronchitis, peripheral airways disease, and pulmonary vascular disease [1]. Emphysema is an increases, unfavorable lung sickness where in the walls between the tiny air sacs are broken [3]. As a result, the lungs lose their elasticity causing exhalation, or breathing out, to become more and more difficult. The term 'emphysema' is generally used in a morphological sense, and thus imaging modalities have a crucial function in diagnosing this disease. In specific, excessive resolution computed tomography (HRCT) is a reliable tool for demonstrating the pathology of emphysema, even in diffused changes inside secondary pulmonary lobules [5]. Conventional chest radiography (CXR) and Computed Tomography remains as the initial investigation of choice for patients with suspected COPD disease. HRCT of early centri-lobular emphysema indicates a lightly allotted centri-lobular tiny regions of low attenuation with ill-defined borders [5].

- A long term cough with mucus is a symptoms of chronic bronchitis.
- Overtime, Emphysema can cause damage to the lungs.

## **EMPHYSEMA**

Emphysema is a form of Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary lung Disease. Emphysema is a lung circumstance that causes shortness of breath. In human beings with emphysema, the air sacs in the lungs (alveoli) are broken. Over time, the inner partitions of the air sacs weaken and rupture growing larger air spaces rather than many small ones.