

IMPORTANCE OF CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY IN COMPARISON TO CONTRAST ENHANCED COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY BRAIN

INTRODUCTION:

Angiography is a medical procedure that looks at blood vessels in the brain using x-rays and a contrast material that contains iodine. It is a minimally invasive procedure⁽¹⁾.

A small cut in the skin is used to insert a thin plastic tube known as a catheter into an artery in the arm or leg during cerebral angiography. The catheter is moved to the area being examined with the help of x-ray guidance. After getting there, contrast material is injected through the tube, and x-rays are used to take pictures⁽¹⁾.

IADSA, or intra-arterial digital subtraction angiography, is another name for cerebral angiography. The use of electronic imaging rather than x-ray film is referred to by this phrase. The images are electronically altered to remove the skull's overlying bone, which normally obscures the vessels, so that the remaining vessels can be clearly seen⁽¹⁾.

Causes

The procedure is used by doctors to find or confirm abnormalities in the brain's blood vessels, such as:

- An aneurysm is a bulge or sac that forms in an artery when the arterial wall becomes weak.
- Atherosclerosis, or artery narrowing,
- Arteriovenous malformation is a tangle of dilated blood vessels in the brain that makes it hard for blood to flow normally.
- Vasculitis is an inflammation of the blood vessels that typically causes them to narrow.
- Brain tumor
- A clot of blood
- A vascular dissection is a tear in an artery's wall.
- A stroke
- To examine the neck and head arteries prior to surgery.
- To provide additional information regarding head mri or ct abnormalities, such as a tumor's blood supply,
- To get ready for additional medical treatment, like having a tumor removed surgically.
- In preparation for a vessel abnormality's minimally invasive treatment.