



BÖLÜM 1

Radyolojik Görüntüleme Yöntemleri

Müjgan ORMAN¹

GİRİŞ

19.yüzyılda hastalıklar, sadece gözler, eller ve stetoskopun yardımıyla kulaklar ile değerlendirilebiliyordu. Göğüs hareketleri görülebiliyor ve perküsyonla farklı tonlar hissedilebiliyordu ancak göğüsün içinde neler olduğuna dair hiçbir fikir yoktu (1). Bilimsel keşif çağı ile subjektif değerlendirmeler yerini daha objektif tetkiklere bıraktı. 1895 yılında Wilhelm Röntgen tarafından X-ışınlarının keşfi tüberküloz, pnömoni ve pnömotoraks dahil olmak üzere çok sayıda göğüs hastalığını teşhis etmek için hızla göğüs radyografisi ve floroskopinin uygulanmasına yol açtı (2).

Günümüzde göğüs hastalıklarının görüntülenmesi için mevcut yöntemler arasında akciğer röntgeni, bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) ile ventilasyon-perfüzyon akciğer sintigrafisi ve pozitron emisyon tomografisi (PET) dahil olmak üzere nükleer tıp görüntülemeleri yer alır. Manyetik rezonans görüntüleme (MRG), konjenital kardiyak ve vasküler hastalıkları değerlendirme için standart olmakla birlikte günümüzde klinik kullanımı artmıştır (3).

AKCİĞER RADYOGRAFİSİ

Akciğer grafisi görüntülemenin başlangıç noktası olmaya devam etmektedir. En uygun maliyetli görüntüleme tekniklerinden biridir. Akciğer grafisinde hasta-

¹ Uzm. Dr., İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Florya Medicalpark Hastanesi, Radyoloji Kliniği, mujganorman@yahoo.com, ORCID iD: 0000-0002-9629-0211

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