SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The aim of this study is to illustrate the role of multislice CT in petrous bone lesions.

The main advantage of multislice CT scanner is the ability to do faster scanning, which results in reduced motion artifacts and encourages better use of contrast media . The faster speed of the MSCT results in lesser need for sedation.

New clinical applications of multislice CT are cardiovascular CT angiography, orthopedics and trauma imaging, comprehensive brain and stroke assessment , Applications for, oncologic evaluation and follow-up , early detection of lung nodules , urology , pediatric imaging , emergency room.

The superior performance of multi–detector row CT in the delineation of anatomic landmarks in comparison to single–detector row CT, and the smaller dependency on the observer skills in image evaluation, supports the use of multi–detector row CT in the diagnosis of temporal bone abnormalities.

Computed tomography (CT) of the temporal bone with high spatial resolution is an established standard examination technique . Normal anatomy of the osseous structures of the middle ear, as well as normal

anatomy and anatomic variations of the ossicular ligaments, has been studied with CT . CT has also been used to examine inner ear anatomy .

A recent major advance in CT technology, the introduction of multi–detector row helical CT, may provide a way to view these temporal bone structures as well as temporal bone congenital lesions , inflammatory lesions , traumatic lesions and neoplastic lesions.