INTRODUCTION
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Intra-abdominal fluid collections most often present with non specific symptoms. They cause high morbidity and mortality rates. Thus, early diagnosis and treatment of the intra-abdominal collections is essential.

In the past, the radiologist faced difficulties by the limitations imposed by conventional radiography and radionuclide agents. Recent advances in cross-sectional imaging as ultrasound and computed tomography have significantly changed the investigative approach and have enabled the radiologist to diagnose intra-abdominal fluid collections effectively. This in turn has lad to a rapid increase in the use of ultrasonography (US) and computed tomography (CT) for guided needle aspiration of the collection for specific diagnosis and drainage.

The aim of this study is to describe the role of ultrasonography and computed tomography in evaluating localized inflammatory and traumatic intra-abdominal fluid collections.