INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

In 1927, Egas Monis published a report of his first attempts at cerebral angiography in human patients. He injected the common carotid artery after operative exposure with strontium bromide as a contrast medium. The first carotid angiogram in a living patient was obtained on the sixth attempt but the patient died eight hours later from thrombophlibitis. Then he used iodides being safer than bromides. In 1933, Monis and Aleves reviewed 600 carotid angiograms from their archieves and also described the radiological anatomy of the carotid tree.

Engest (1944) popularized the percutaneous technique of carotid angiography. Later on, percutaneous catheterisation based upon the original work of Seldinger (1953) in Stockholm is used.

Thus carotid angiography has passed through phases of development and has become a simple and safe procedure. Since that date it was widely used as the most valuable diagnostic tool in brain lesions.

In 1972, Hounsfield developed the first computed tomography (CT) brain scanner. It's great detective capability, diagnostic accuracy and safety have been accepted as a fact. It has revolutionised the investigations of the brain. So it became the examination of choice replacing many other diagnostic

procedures. Some became obsolete while others,like cerebral angiography, are still used.

Our aim of this work is to outline the role of carotid angiography in the diagnosis of frontal region tumors.