CT three-dimensional reconstruction of congenital hip dislocation in Children

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[ABSTRACT] Objective: To investigate the application of 16-slice CT three-dimensional reconstruction of congenital hip dislocation in children. Methods: MPR, SSD and VR technologies were used in workstations for the reconstruction of congenital hip dislocation in 28 children patients, which were scanned using PHILIPS16 CT. Results: Radiographies of spiral CT and reconstruction can clearly show the degree of dislocation of the femoral head and its concrete space location; multi-directional and multi-angle three-dimensional visual images may obtain by clinicians. Conclusion: The spiral CT and three-dimensional reconstruction provides an imaging means for the comprehensive assessment of congenital hip dislocation.

[KEY WORDS] Hip dislocation, congenital; Spiral CT; Three-dimensional reconstruction; Children