

*To the sole of my dear father
To my kind mother
To my dear sisters & their kids
To my supervisor
To my friends*

For all of them I dedicate this work.

I would like to thanks my supervisor Ustaz/ Hussein Ahmed Hassan for his valuable guidance, encouragement, great help and appreciable efforts.

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Abbreviations

CNS	Central Nervous System
CSF	Cerebro Spinal Fluid
CT	Computed Tomography
FOV	Field of View
ICA	Internal Carotid Artery
ICH	Intra Cerebral Haematoma
ICP	Intra Cranial Pressure
IV	Intra venous
KVP	Kilovoltage Peak
MAAs	Milli Ampere second
OF	Occipito- frontal
PA	Postero Anterior
SDH	Subdural Haematoma
US	Ultrasound

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Abstract

This study is done to a number of 48 patients (37 males-11 females) were diagnosed clinically as SDH, their age range between 2-95 years. All of patients were examined by conventional x-ray and CT scan. The study conducted at Modern Medical Centre (Khartoum), Military Hospital (Omdurman), Salvation Medical Centre (Khartoum), and in different centers of conventional x- ray in the period from December 2003 to November 2004.

The study is classified into five chapters, chapter one is the introduction and research planning, chapter two talk about the literature review, chapter three is the material and methods of the study (information about the patients, machines which were used and the examination done). Chapter four included the results of the study and finally chapter five which was talk about analysis and discussion of the results, conclusion and recommendations which included a suggestion for another study. At least of the study there are the references and appendices.

The results showed that the positive cases by conventional x-ray are 14.6%, while by CT scan are 100%. These results emphasize that the CT scan is more accurate than conventional x-ray in diagnosis of SDH.

ملخص الدراسة

أجريت هذه الدراسة لعدد 48 و أيضا (37 ذكر - 11 انثى) تم تشخيصهم سروريا كحالات زف تحت الام الجافية بالمخ،و تتولح اعملهم بين 2 - 95 سنة. جميع المرضى تم فحصهم بالتصوير الشعاعي العادي والتصوير المقطعي الموب. تم اجراء الدراسة بالمركز الطبي الحديث (الخط م)،و مستشفى السلاح الطبي (امومان)و مركز الانقاذ الطبي (الخط م) ،و قد تم عمل صور الأشعة العادية بمراكز مختلفة في الفترة لأمنية من ديسمبر 2003م حتى فمبر 2004م.

قسمت الدراسة الى خمسة فصول، الفصل الأول هو مقدمة وخطة البحث، الفصل الثاني تتول الاطار النظري للدراسة،و تحدث الفصل الثالث عن هادو منهج الدراسة (مومات عن الويض، الاجهزة المستخدمة والفوصات التي اويت). اما الفصل الرابع فقد ضم نتائج الدراسة،واخوا الفصل الخامس الذي تحدث عن تحليل ومناقشة النتائج،و الخاتمة، والتوصيات التي تضمنت مقترح لدراسة أخرى،وفي نهاية هذه الدراسة نجد المراجع والملحقات.

أظهرت نتائج الدراسة ان نسبة عدد الحالات الموجبة بالتصوير الشعاعي العادي (14.6%) بينما نسبة التصوير المقطعي الموسب (100%). وضح هذه النتائج ان التصوير المقطعي الموسب اكثر دقة من التصوير الشعاعي العادي في تشخيص الزوف تحت طبق الام الجافية بالمخ.