

الآية الكريمة

قال تعالى:

{فَتَعَالَى اللَّهُ الْمَلِكُ الْحَقُّ وَلَا تَعْجَلْ بِالْقُرْآنِ مِنْ قَبْلِ أَنْ
يُقْضَى إِلَيْكَ وَحْيُهُ وَ قُلْ رَبِّ زِدْنِي عِلْمًا (114) }

صدق الله العظيم
سورة طه الآيه 114

Dedication

To my father **Abbas Hussin Nasr Aldeen**

Who always supported me in every endeavor

To my mother **Aida Hassan Mohammed**

Who is the reason I am here at all, and made me who
I am today

To my **brother and sisters**

If I donated to you everything in this world, is not enough

To give you your right

TO my best friend to supported me in this research .

Acknowledgement

Grateful thanks and grace to **Allah** for guiding and helping me finishing this research.

I would like also to express sincere thanks and gratitude to my supervisor **Dr. Mona Ahmed** for her keen supervision, guidance and valuable comment and support from the idea of this research until finishing.

Special thanks to ALribat University Hospital .

Finally I would like to thanks my friends, teachers and colleges.

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Abbreviations

CT	Computed tomography
PT	Patient
CSF	Cerebrospinal Fluid
SDH	Subdural Hematoma
EDH	Epidural hematoma
M	Male
F	Female
RTA	Road traffic Accident
FFD	Focal Film Distant
EAM	External Auditory Meatus

Abstract

This was a descriptive and analysis study, the main objective of this study was to study of head trauma in emergency department by using conventional x-ray and computed tomography.

This study included random sample of 50 patients (29male and 21 female) with age between (1-60)years old .The study was carried out at the Alribat university hospital during the period of February 2018, and the data were collected from this hospital for CT machine (Siemence 16slices)and conventional x-ray machine (TOSHIBA).

The result including that the head trauma was higher in male (58%)than in female(42%),the most effected age group were the age between (30-40)years , the RTA type was most common (60%),and the fall down and head by stick was same percent (20%).

The result also showed that using CT technique was highly accurate in the head trauma because some cases were normal in x-ray (44%) but CT showed fracture (14%) and hemorrhage (30%), and the other cases were fracture only in x-ray (56%) but CT showed fracture and hemorrhage (24%).

It conclude that the CT scan is best modality in diagnosis of head trauma because it has high accuracy in detect of fracture and hemorrhage but x-ray can detect the fracture only.

Its recommend that CT scan should be available inside teaching hospitals .

ملخص البحث

تعتبر هذه الدراسة وصفية تحليلية وكان الهدف الأساسي منها هو دراسة إصابات الرأس في أقسام الطوارئ بواسطة الأشعة السينية والأشعة المقطعية.

وقد شملت هذه الدراسة عينة عشوائية بعدد خمسون مريضاً، منهم 29 ذكور و 21 إناث وقد جمعت البيانات في مستشفى الرباط الجامعي في فبراير 2018 وقد تم جمع البيانات بواسطة جهاز الأشعة المقطعية (سيمينز 16 شريحه) وجهاز الأشعة السينية (توشيبا) ،

أظهرت النتائج أن حدوث إصابات الرأس شائع أكثر في الذكور (58%) منه في الإناث (42%)، وكانت أكثر الأعمار إصابه هي الفئة العمرية (30-40)، وكانت حوادث الطريق هي الأكثر حدوث (60%) يليها حوادث السقوط والضرب بالعصا بنفس النسبة (20%) .

وقد أظهرت هذه الدراسة أن الأشعة المقطعية أفضل في تشخيص إصابات الرأس وذلك لظهور بعض الحالات طبيعية في الأشعة السينية بنسبة (44%) لكن الأشعة المقطعية أظهرت كسور بنسبة (14%) ونزيف بنسبة (30%) ، وعندما أظهرت الأشعة السينية كسور فقط بنسبة (56%) أظهرت الأشعة المقطعية نزيف مصاحب للكسور بنسبة (24%) .

ملخص هذه الدراسة أن الأشعة المقطعية أفضل في تشخيص إصابات الرأس وذلك لقدرتها على تشخيص الكسور وأنواع النزيف على عكس الأشعة السينية التي تظهر الكسور فقط .

ووصت هذه الدراسة بتوفير جهاز الأشعة المقطعية في أقسام الطوارئ لسهولة وسرعه اكتشافات إصابات الرأس.