



Dacryocystitis and CT and MRI Imaging: A Comparative Study of 13 Clinical Cases

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Clinical Image

CT and MRI images complete the positive diagnosis of dacryocystitis by a topographic and etiological concept of obstruction. We present a comparative study of the results obtained in 13 patients explored by the two techniques.

The patients recruited for this study presented at the consultation tearing, epiphora. The average age of 13 patients is 56.6 and ranges from 20 years to 84 years old. The sex ratio is 9 men for 4 women.

Of the 13 cases reported, we list: 6 post-traumatic cases (46.15%), 3 post-infectious cases (23.07%), 4 cases without antecedents (30.76%) (Figure 1).

The CT scan of the lacrymal passages is the simplest, the most efficient, and the least expensive and remains the first-line examination especially since it will not be repeated because it gives a positive and etiological diagnosis. In case of suspicion of tumor, this examination is then indispensable associated with the MRI.

Computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, facilitated by the increasing sophistication of examination devices, collaborate in the diagnosis of dacryocystitis with undeniable iconographic quality.

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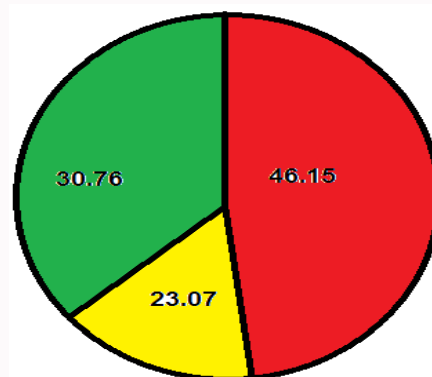


Figure 1: Results of 13 cases.