 clinicians with gas volume. However, when the cause of the dilated airway is a mucous membrane, fluid collection, or tumor, the symptoms are not specific. Therefore, a combination of clinical diagnosis and CT findings is necessary to accurately determine the cause of a dilated airway.

6. CT Imaging of the Lung and Pulmonary Nodules

CT imaging is a useful tool for the diagnosis of pulmonary nodules. It can help distinguish between benign and malignant nodules, and can also be used to assess the extent of disease and to plan treatment. In the case of recurrent nodules, CT imaging can be used to evaluate the effectiveness of treatment and to monitor for recurrence.

In conclusion, CT imaging is a valuable tool for the diagnosis and management of patients with airway obstruction. It is important for clinicians to understand the indications for CT imaging, the limitations, and the potential complications to ensure safe and effective use of this technology.

References: