

Radiological Methods of Diagnosis in Patients with Arteriovenous Malformations of Head and Neck (Literature Review)

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Abstract

Despite relatively rare occurrence rate, arteriovenous malformations (AVMs) of head and neck are a challenging and potentially threatening pathology. The disease has high recurrence rate due to hormonal changes, trauma and incorrect management. Different radiological methods are used for diagnosis and treatment planning in patients with AVMs of head and neck, including ultrasonography, radiography, magnet resonance imaging, digital subtraction angiography, multislice computer tomography (MSCT). The review of radiological methods of diagnosis in patients with AVMs of head and neck is presented. Abilities, advantages and disadvantages of methods are described. The special attention is given to use of MSCT. Cases of effective use of three-dimensional MSCT and results of contemporary scientific investigations concerning application of method in diagnosis of AVMs of head and neck are presented. The optimal diagnostic guidelines include use of complementary diagnostic tools. It is reasonable to perform ultrasonography and radiography at the first stage of diagnosis and to use digital subtraction angiography, magnet resonance imaging or MSCT at the next stage of diagnosis.

Key words: Arteriovenous Malformation, Ultrasonography, Magnet Resonance Imaging, Multislice Computer Tomography, Digital Subtraction Angiography.

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