



SEMIOLOGIE TDM

HAUTE RESOLUTION

MP Debray

Hôpital Bichat, Paris



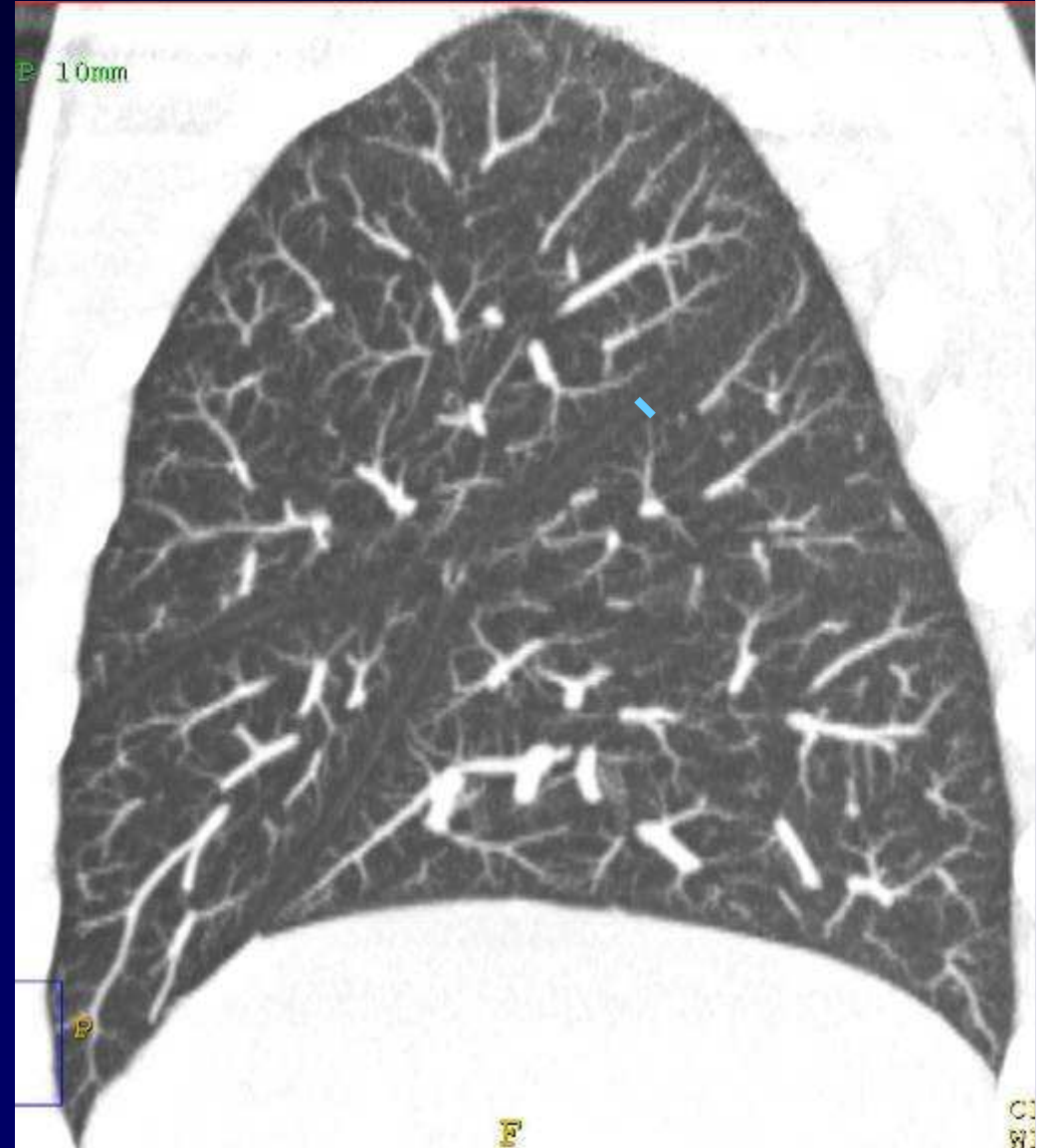
Parenchyme normal



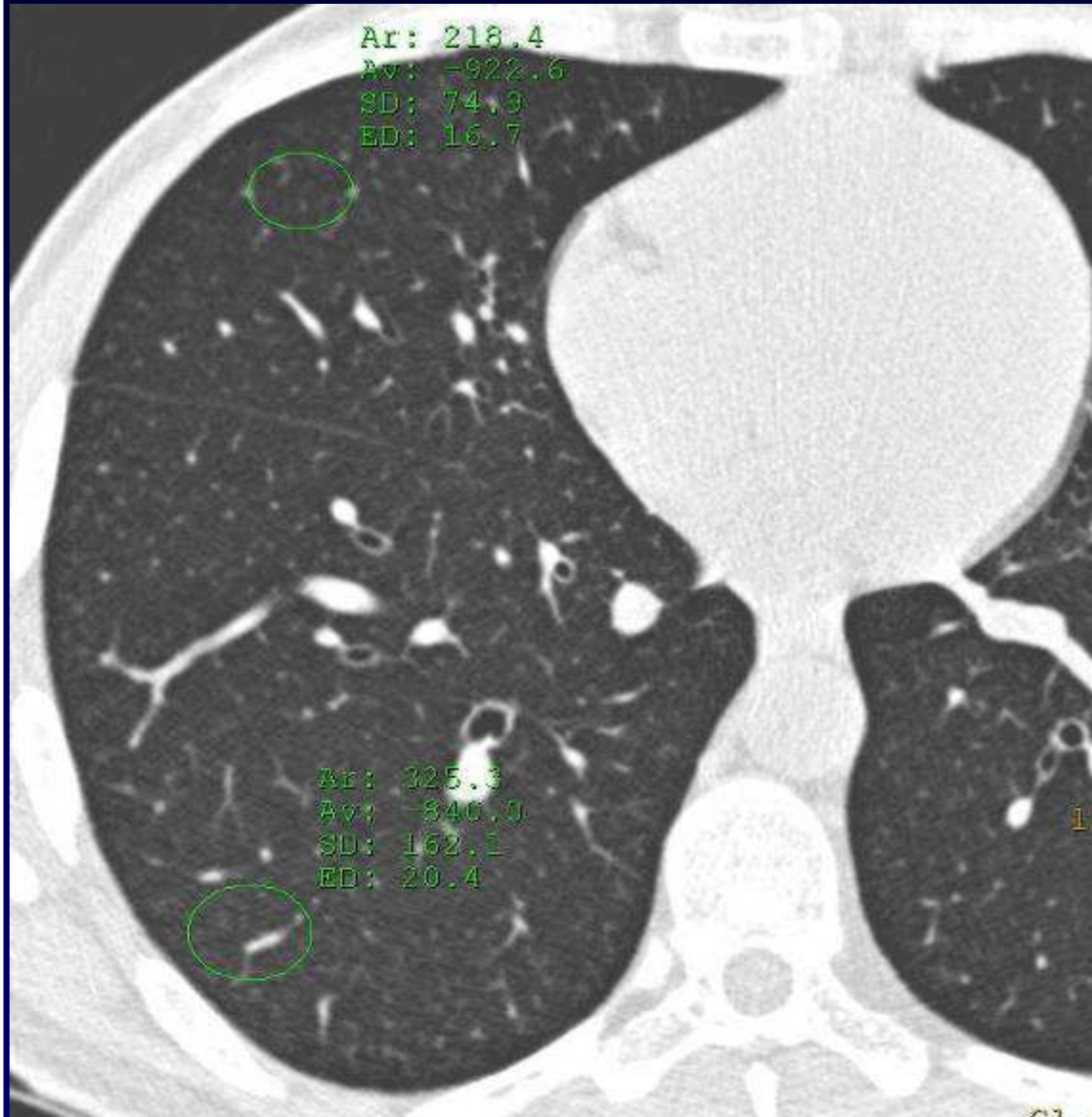
bronches → 2 cm de plèvre

artères → 3-5 mm de plèvre

≈ 0,5-1 mm ø

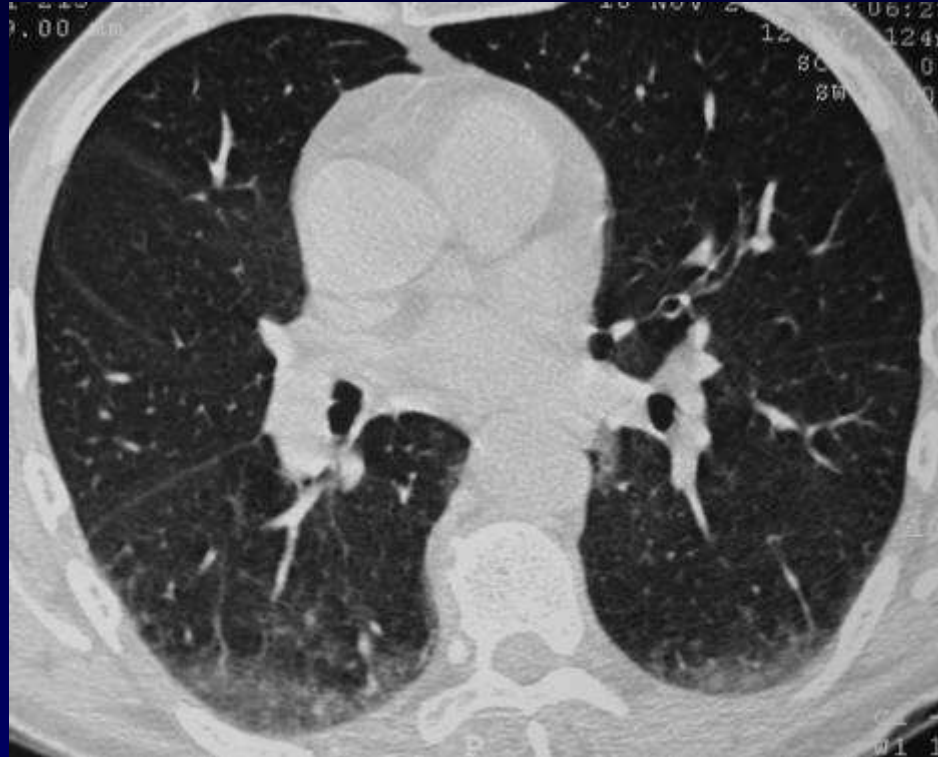


artères → 3-5 mm de plèvre



densité moyenne -700 à -900 UH

gradient densité ant-post 50 à 100 UH



Verre dépoli sous pleural en zones déclives



disparaissant en procubitus

→ gravitodépendant, non pathologique



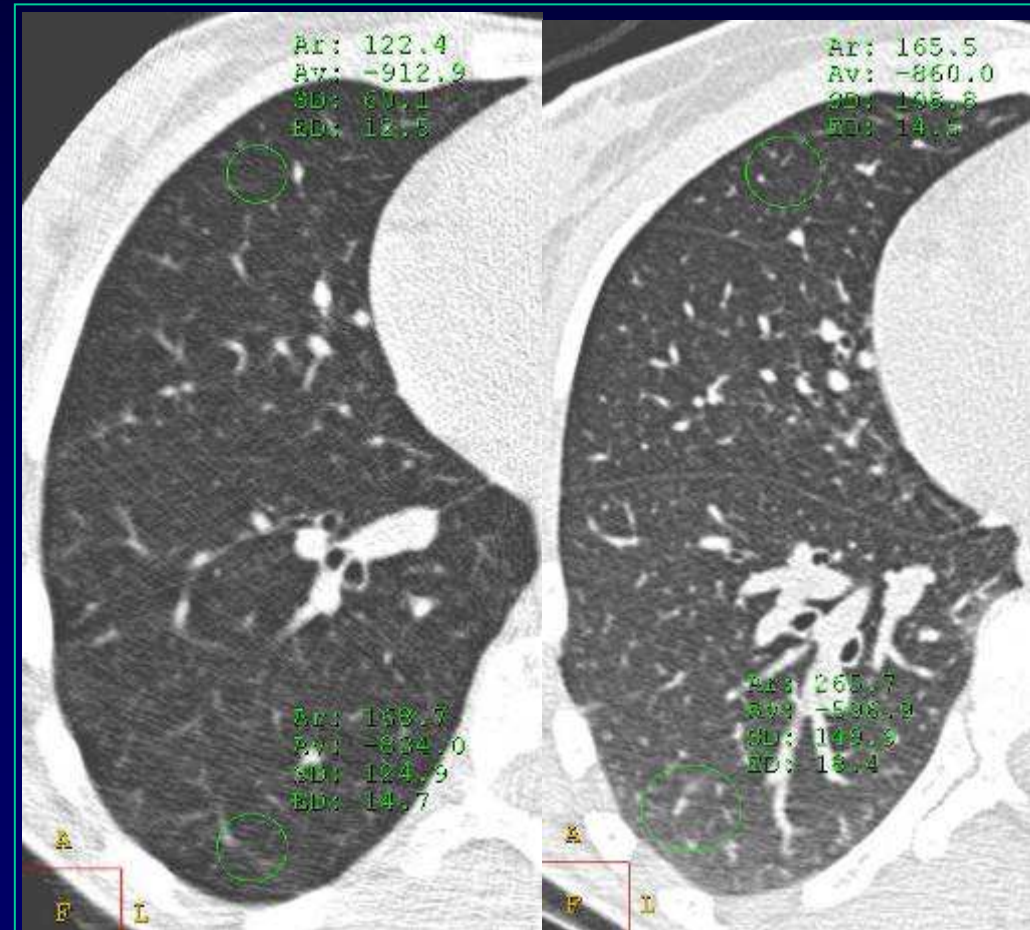
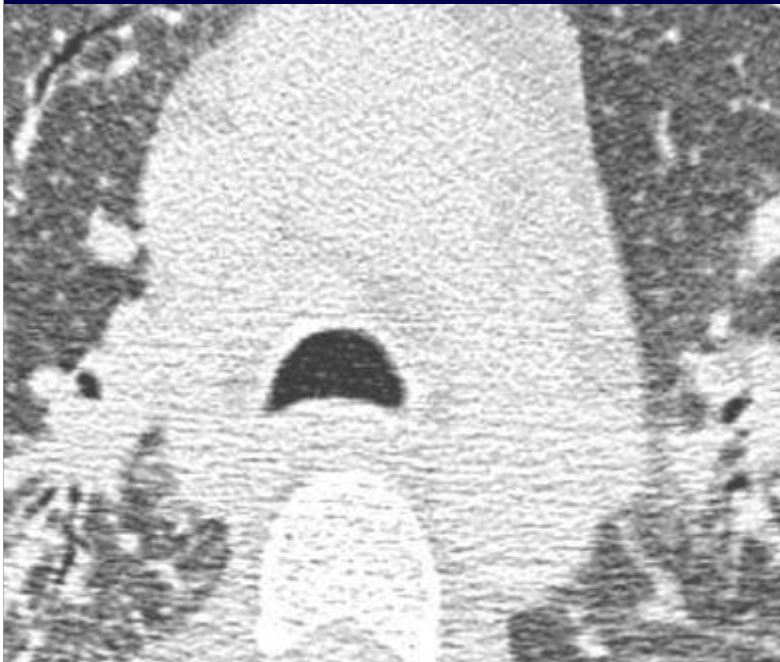
Expiration normale

↗ densité + 80-300 UH ↗ gradient densité

↘ surface section poumon

↘ calibre voies aériennes

modification membraneuse trachéale





Expiration normale

piégeage non pathologique

lobulaire (lobes inférieurs)

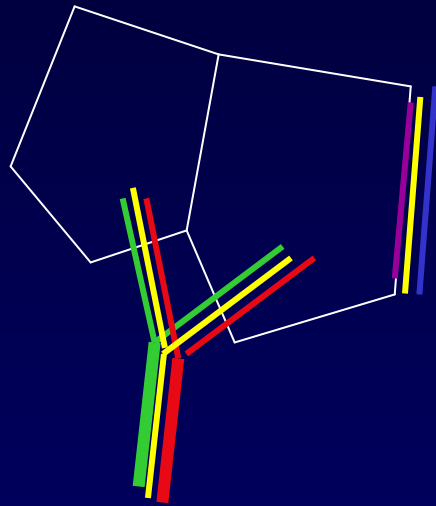
lobe moyen, lingula, apical LI

↑ avec l'âge



Lobule pulmonaire secondaire (LPS)

unité morphologique limitée par septas interlobulaires 1-2,5 cm de côté

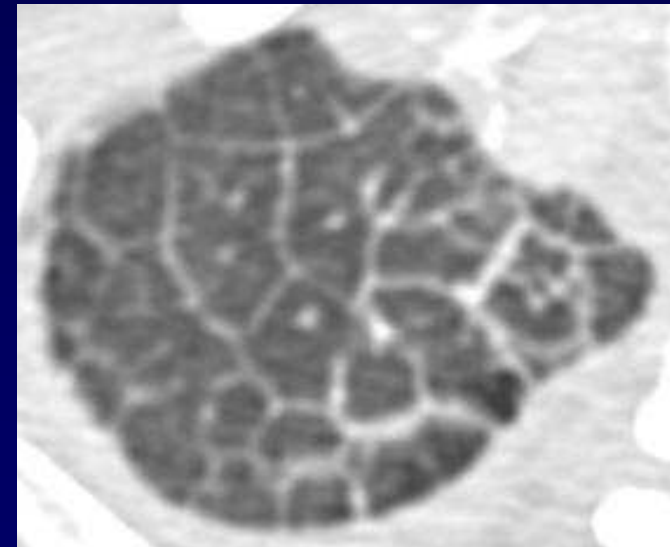
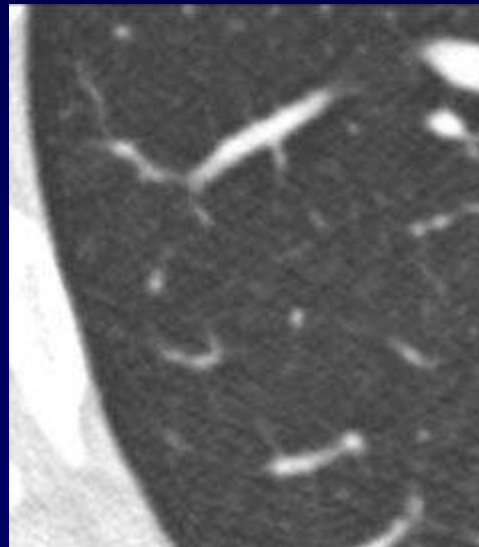


centre lobule

artériole bronchiole conjonctif

septa interlobulaires

veines lymphatiques conjonctif



cortex (2 couches périphériques de LPS) / médulla

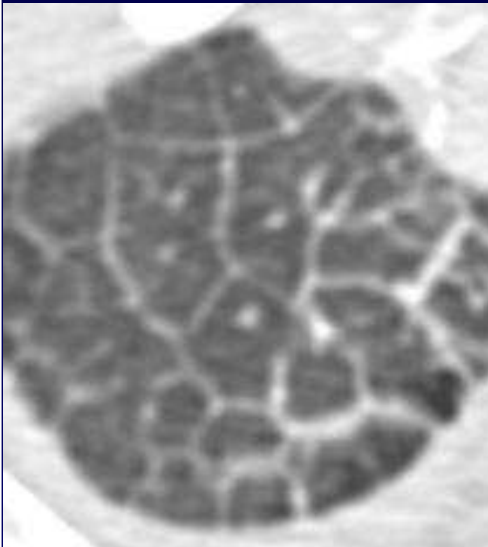


Opacités linéaires et réticulaires

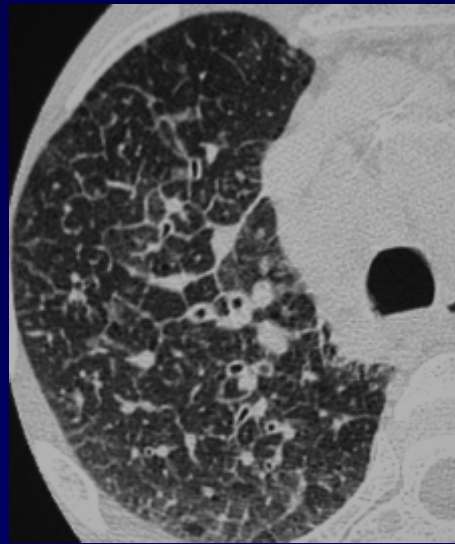
- épaissements septaux

opacités linéaires courtes perpendiculaires à la surface pleurale

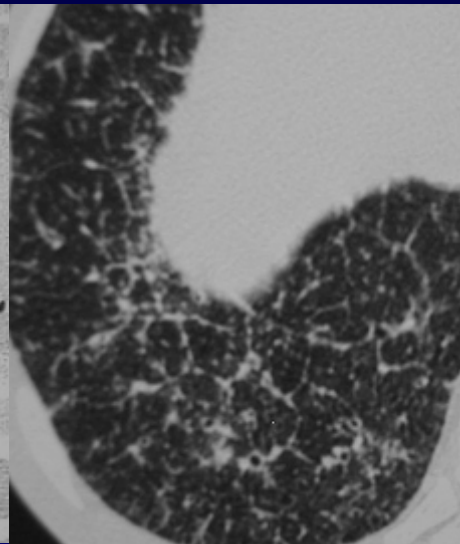
opacités polygonales



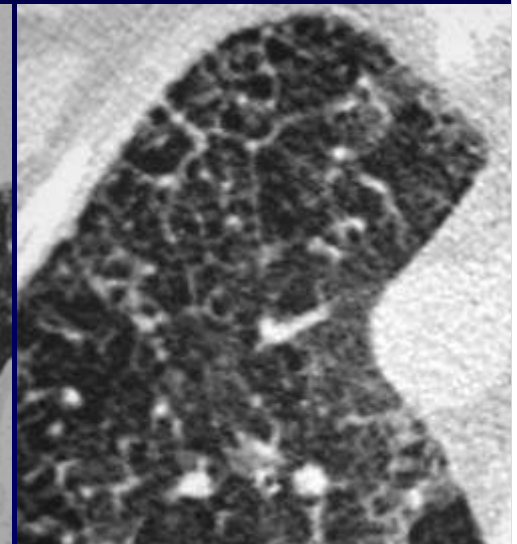
Oedème interstitiel



Lymphangite K



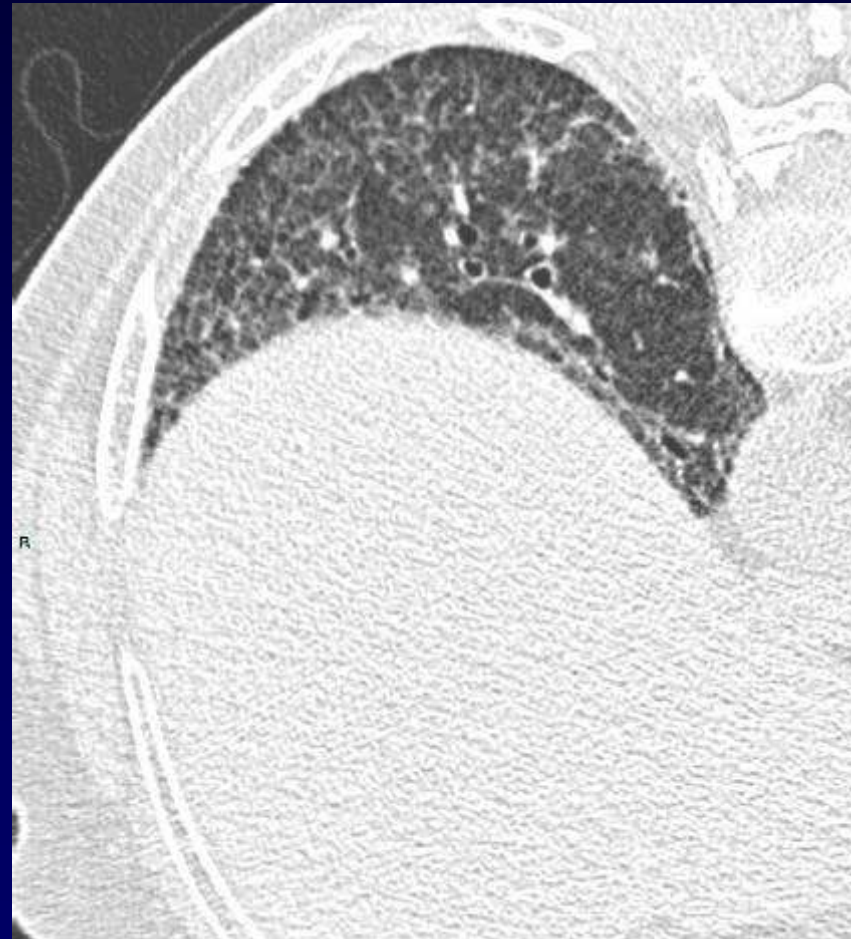
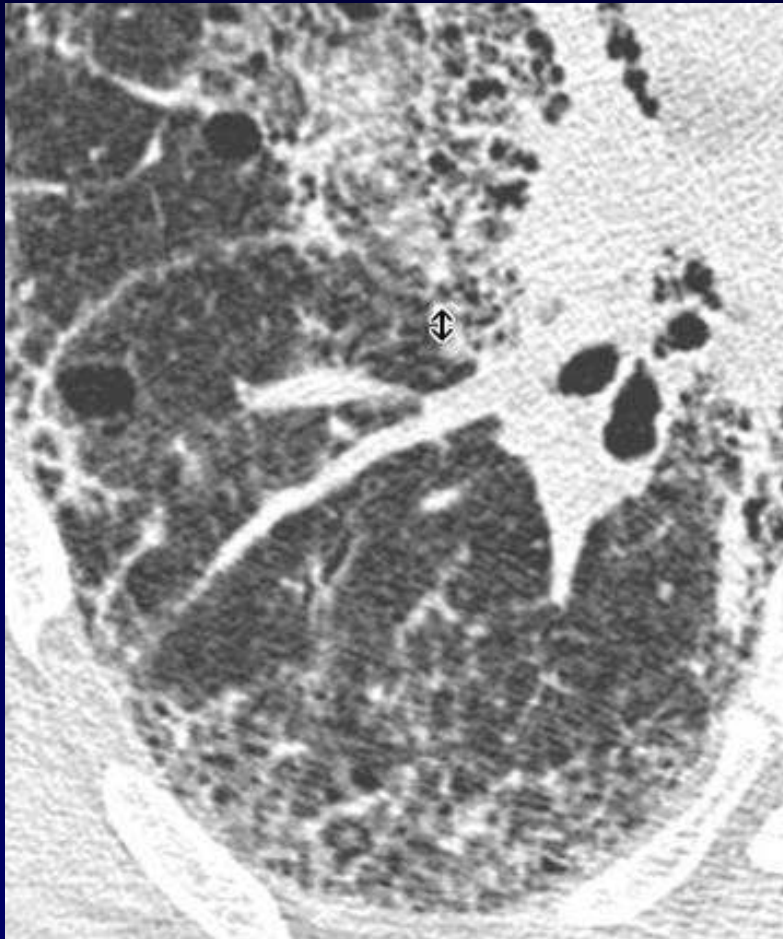
Sarcoïdose



Fibrose



- **réticulations intralobulaires**
réseau à fines mailles, quelques mm

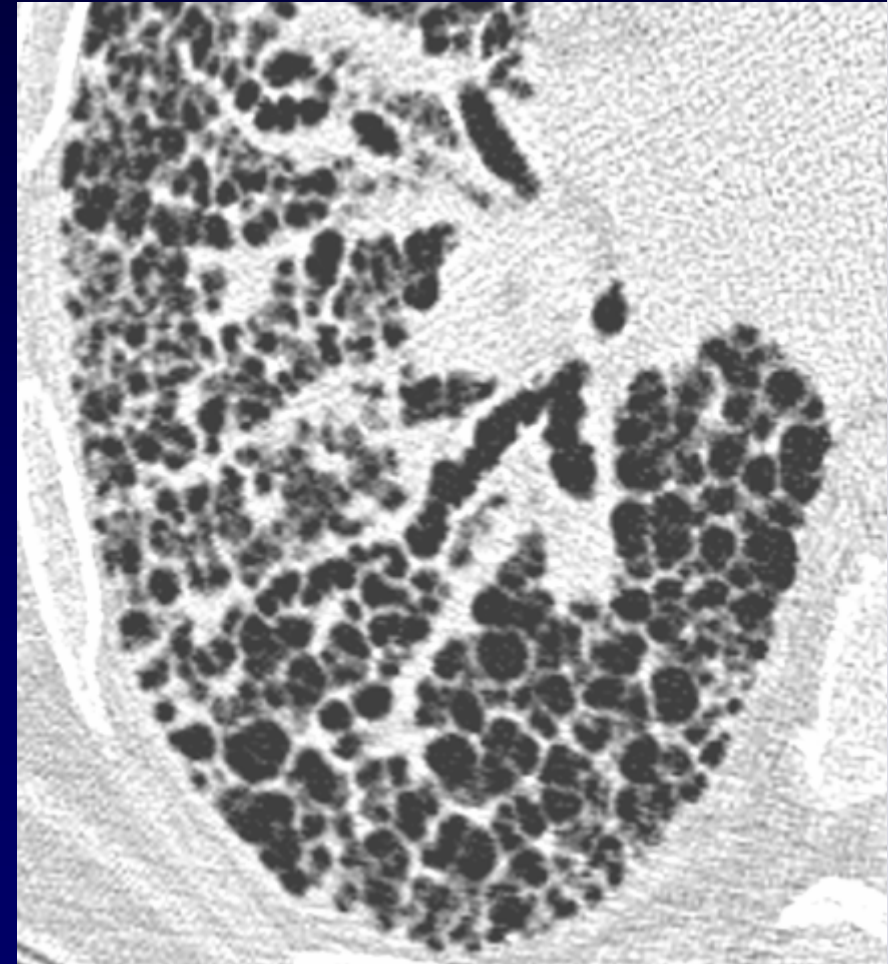
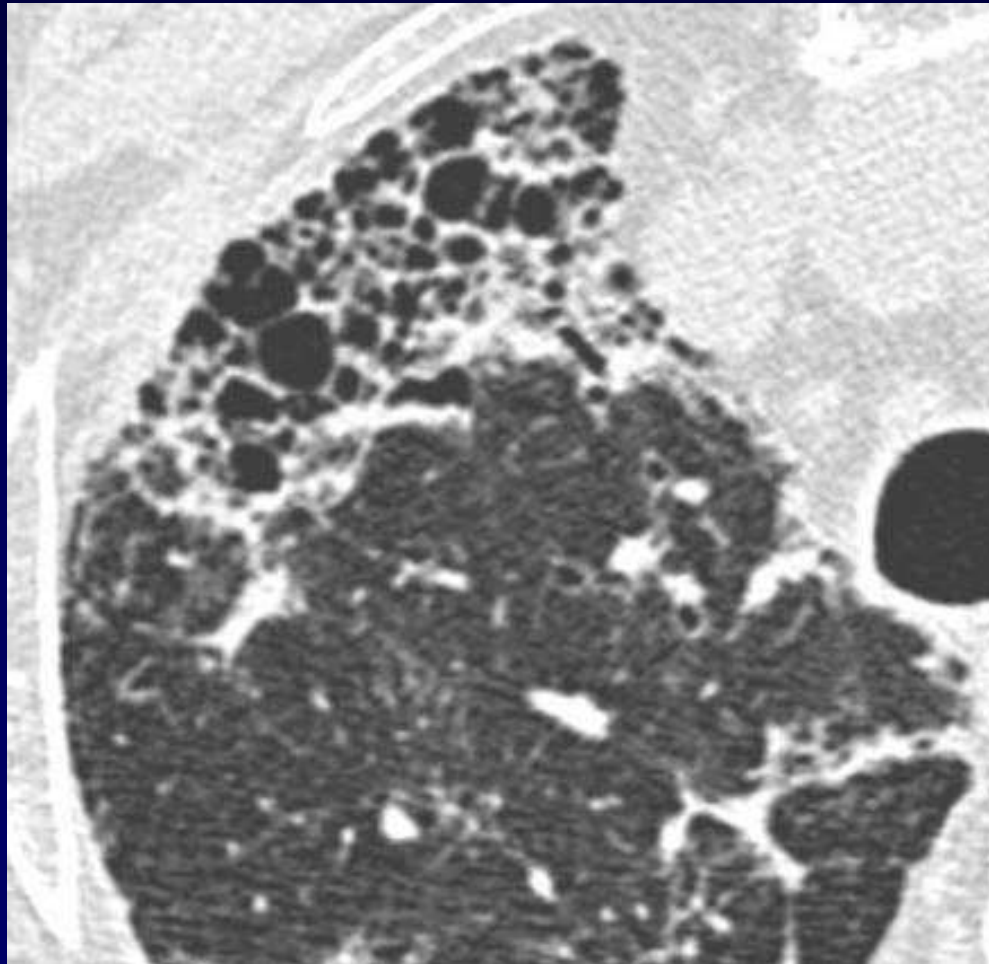


Fibrose



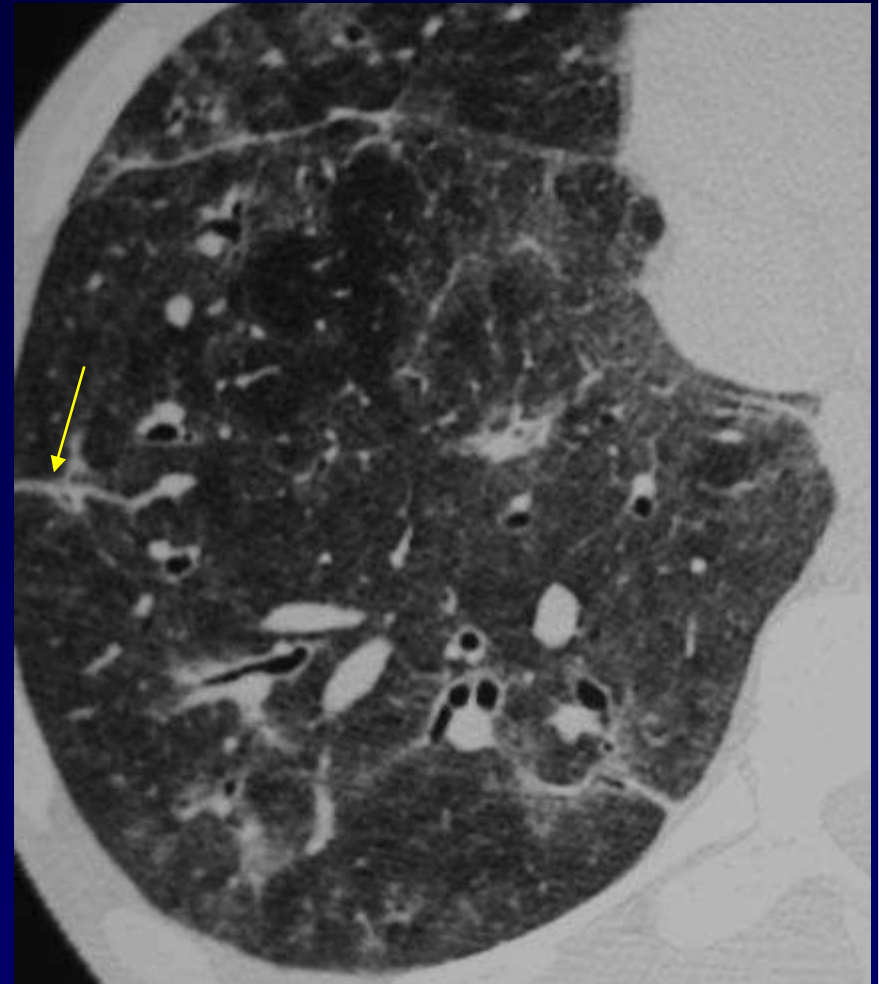
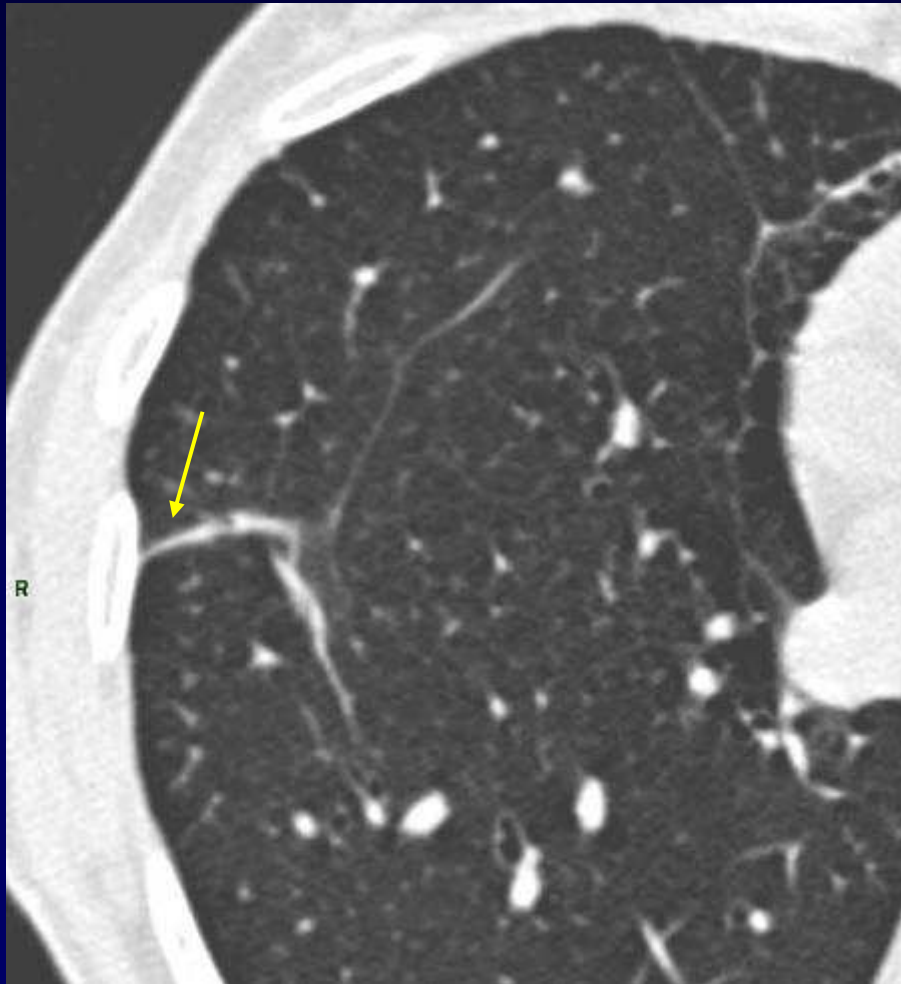
- rayon de miel

« kystes » accolés les uns aux autres, séparés par parois bien visibles
plusieurs couches



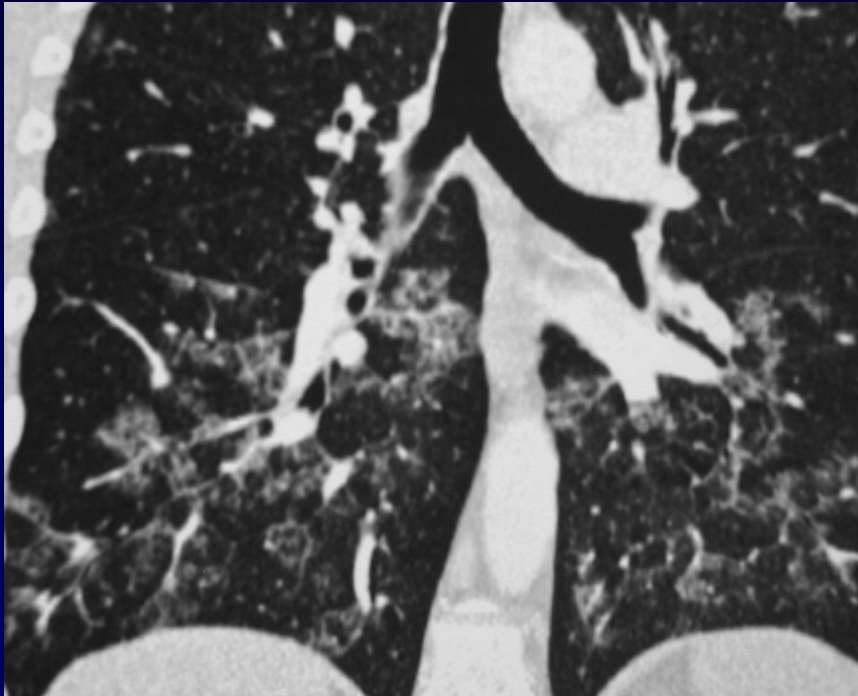


- bandes parenchymateuses
opacités linéaires longues, non septales





réticulations + verre dépoli = crazy paving



Protéinose alvéolaire

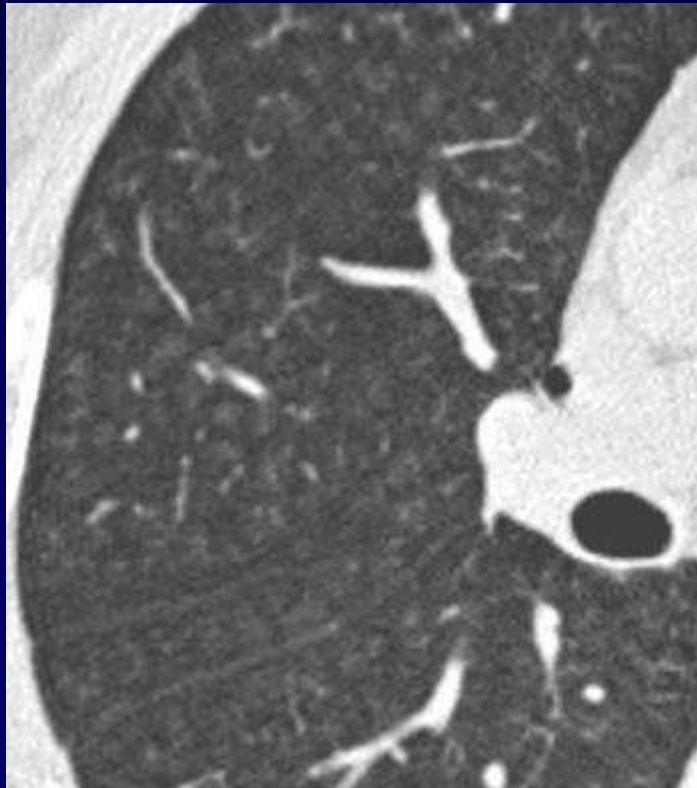


Micronodules

- centrolobulaires

épargnent le parenchyme sous-pleural

sans aspect d'arbre en bourgeon



Bronchiolite respiratoire



Pneumopathie d'hypersensibilité



avec aspect d'arbre en bourgeon

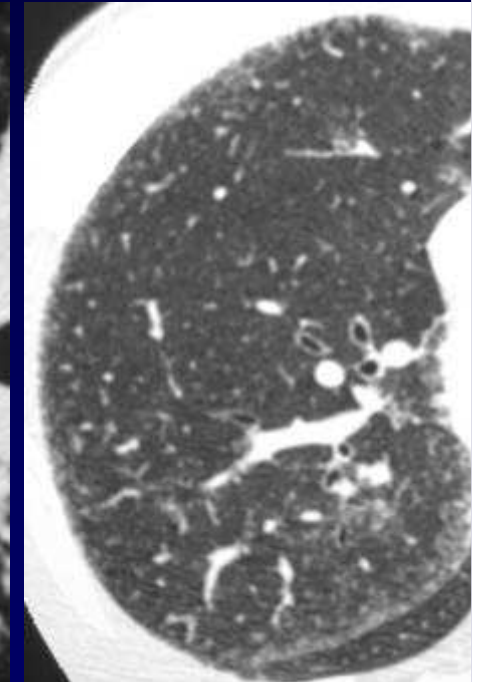
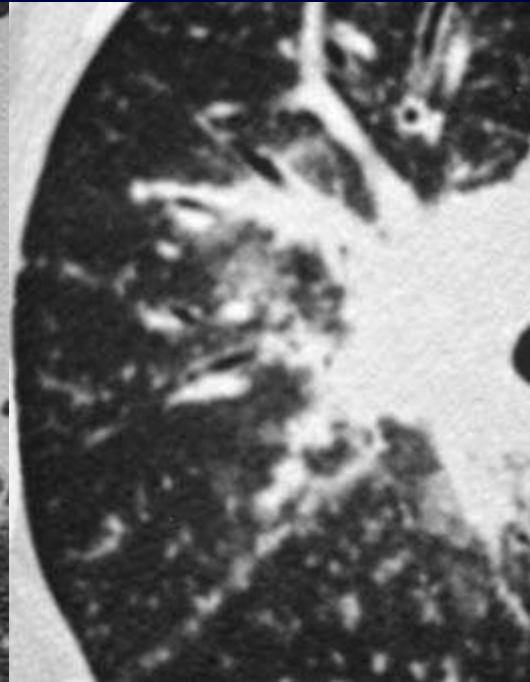
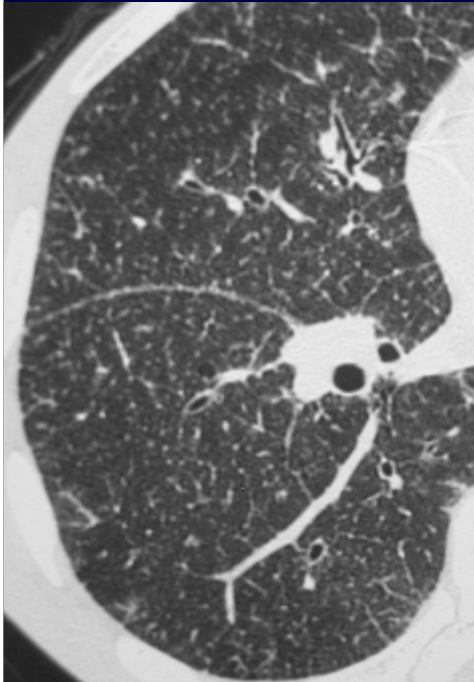


Tuberculose à dissémination bronchogène



- de distribution lymphatique

scissures, septas, péribronchovasculaire

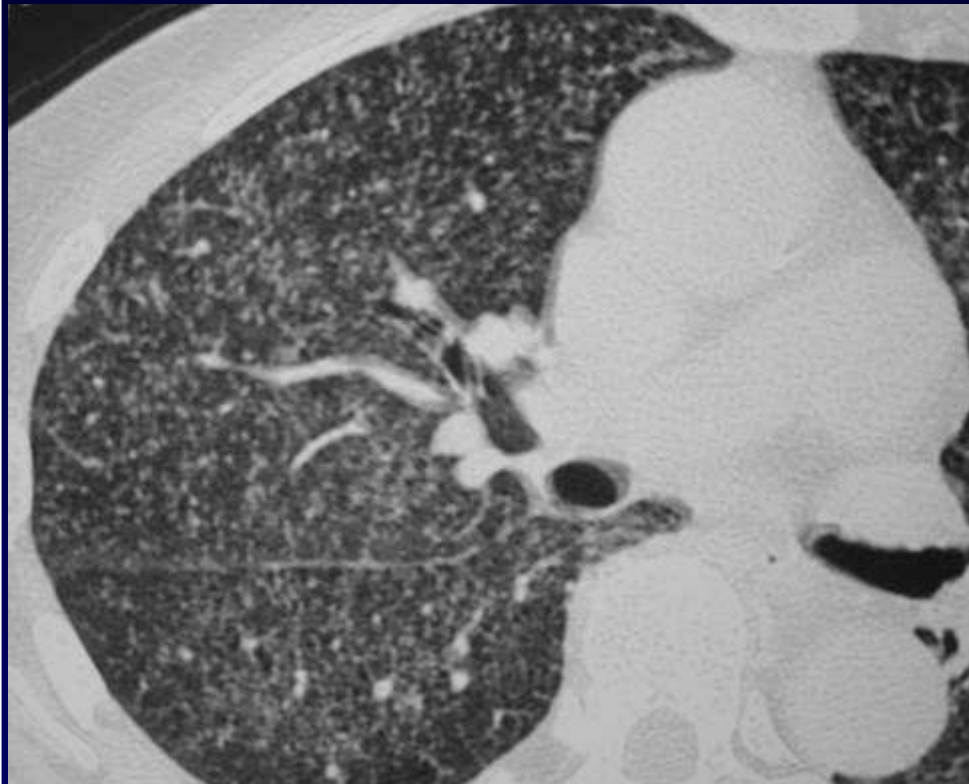


Sarcoïdose

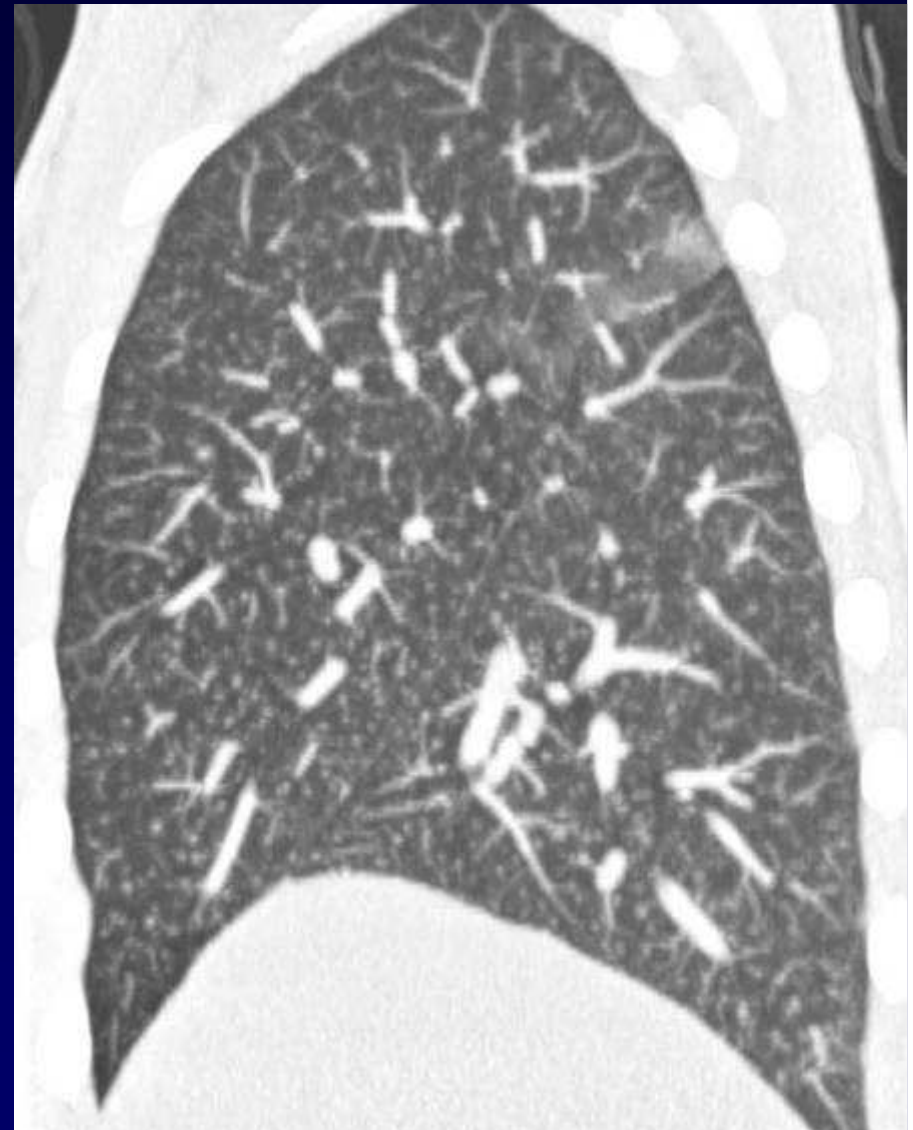
Silicose



- de distribution « au hasard »



Miliaire tuberculeuse

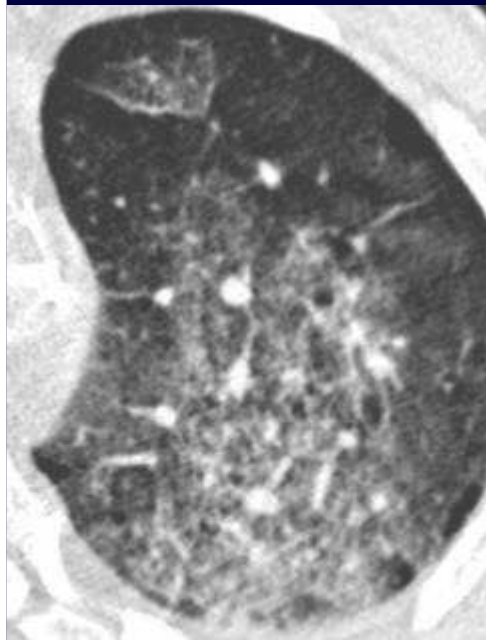




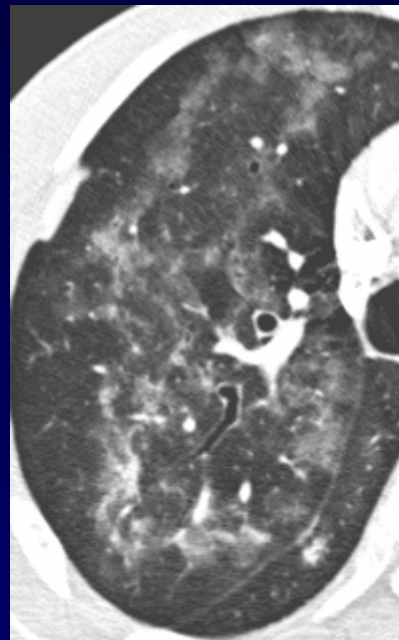
Hyperdensités en plage

- verre dépoli

n'efface pas les contours vasculaires



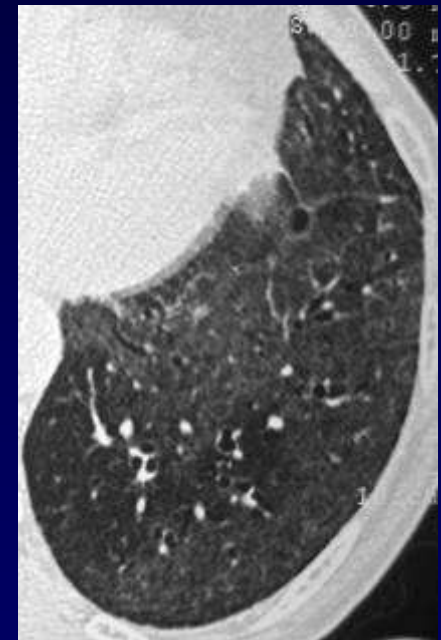
Hémorragie
intraalvéolaire



Peumocystose



Pnp à éosinophiles

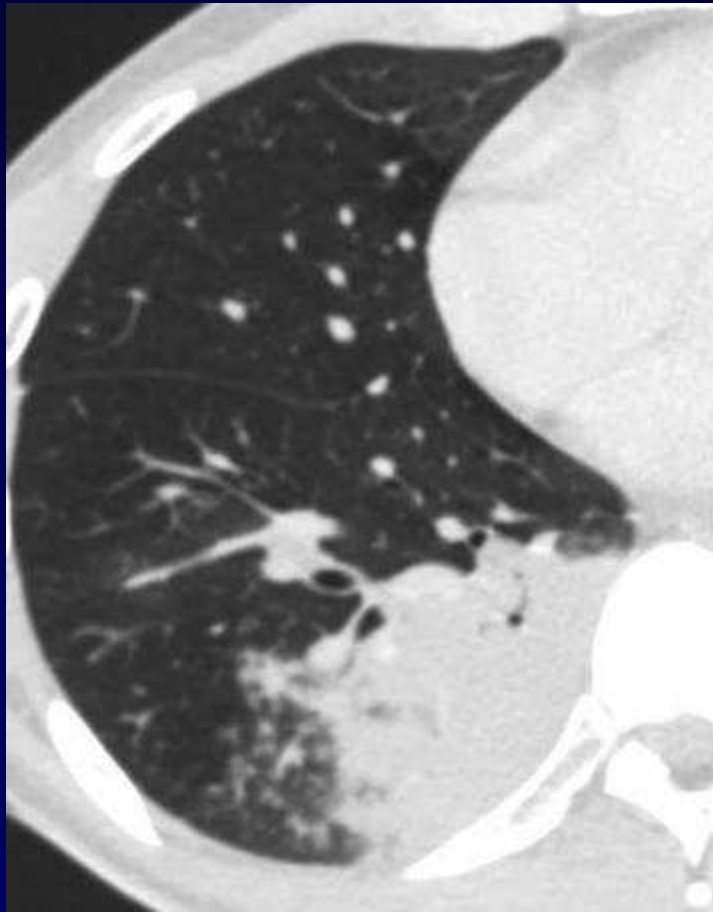


Pnp interstitielle
sclérodermie

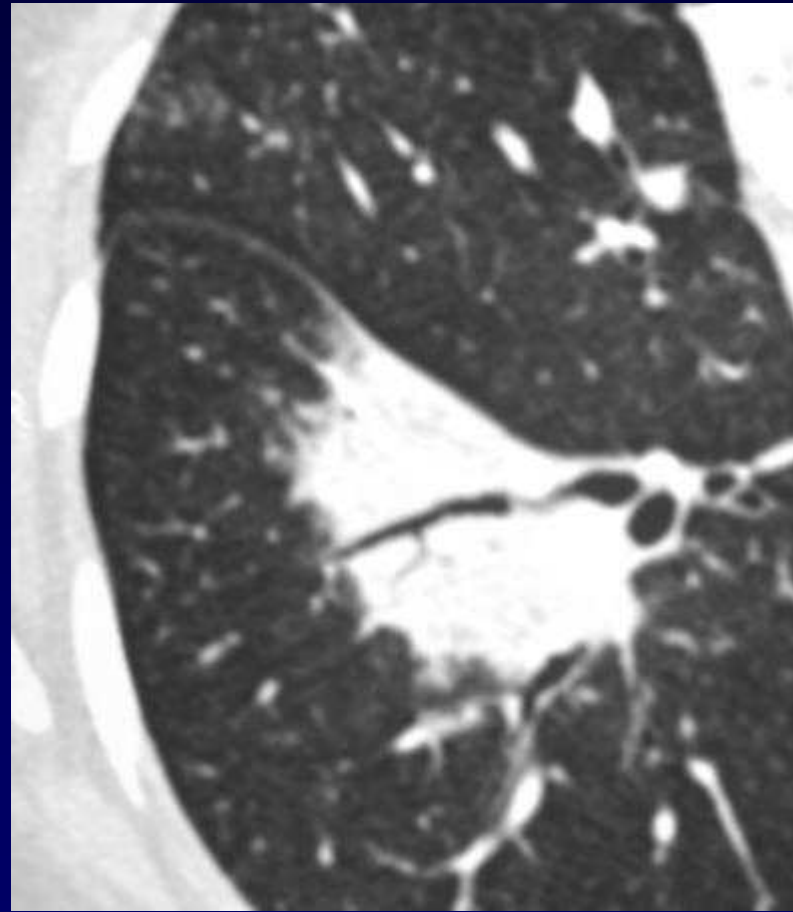


- condensation

efface les contours vasculaires



Pneumopathie bactérienne

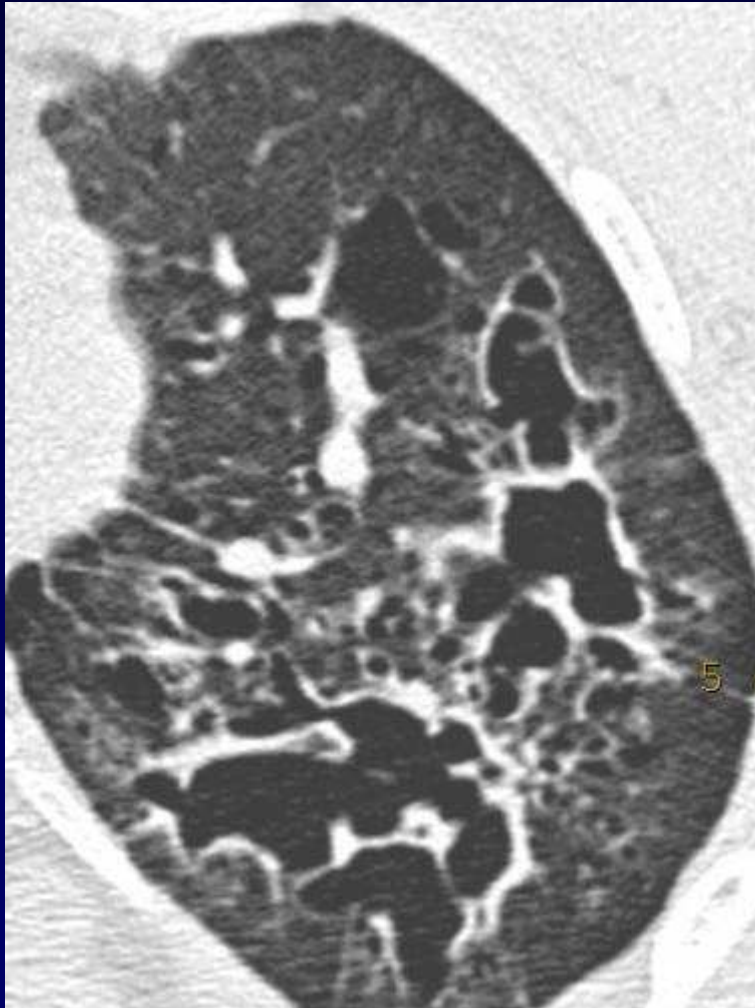


Lymphome

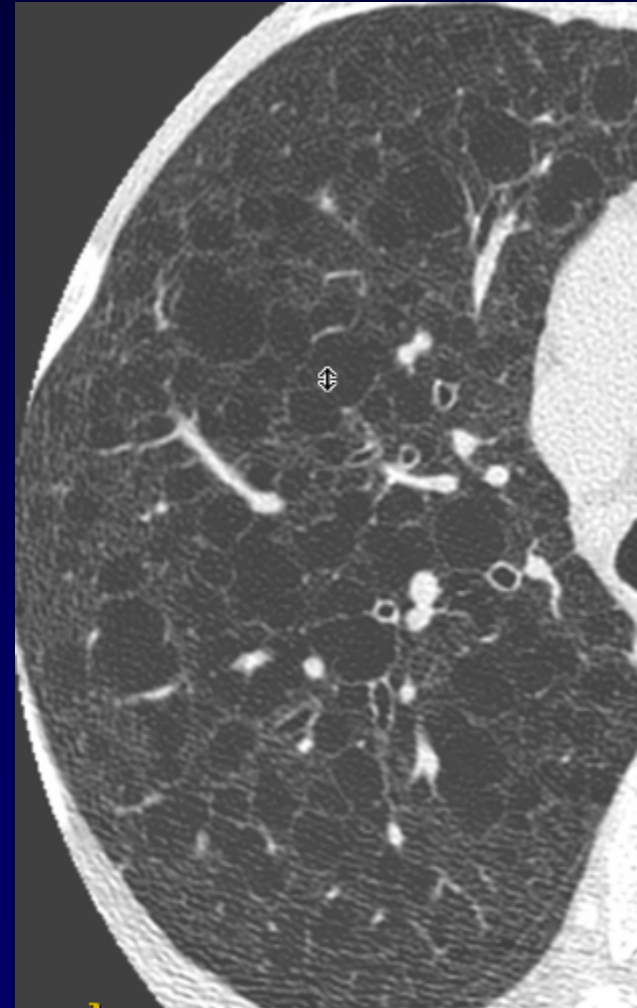


Diminutions de densité

- kystes



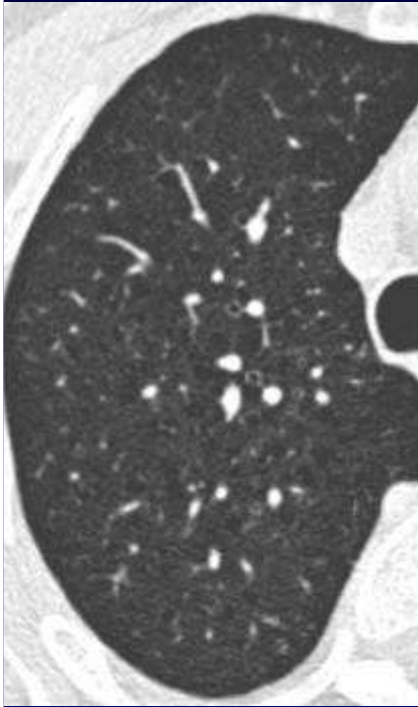
Histiocytose X



Lymphangioliomyomatose



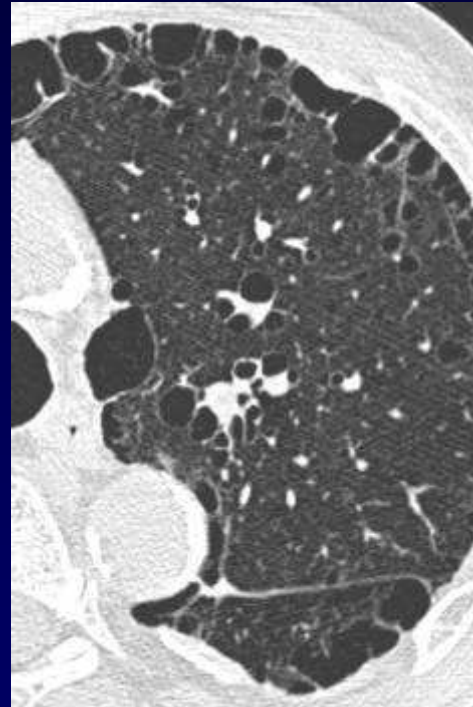
- emphysème



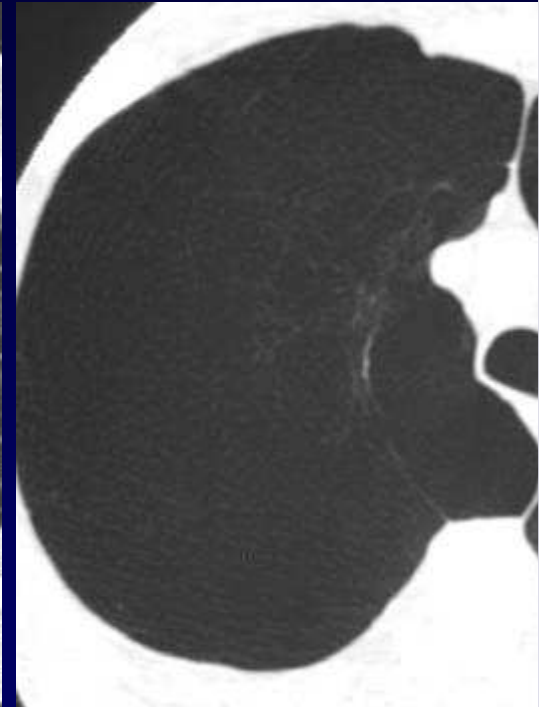
Centrolobulaire



Panlobulaire



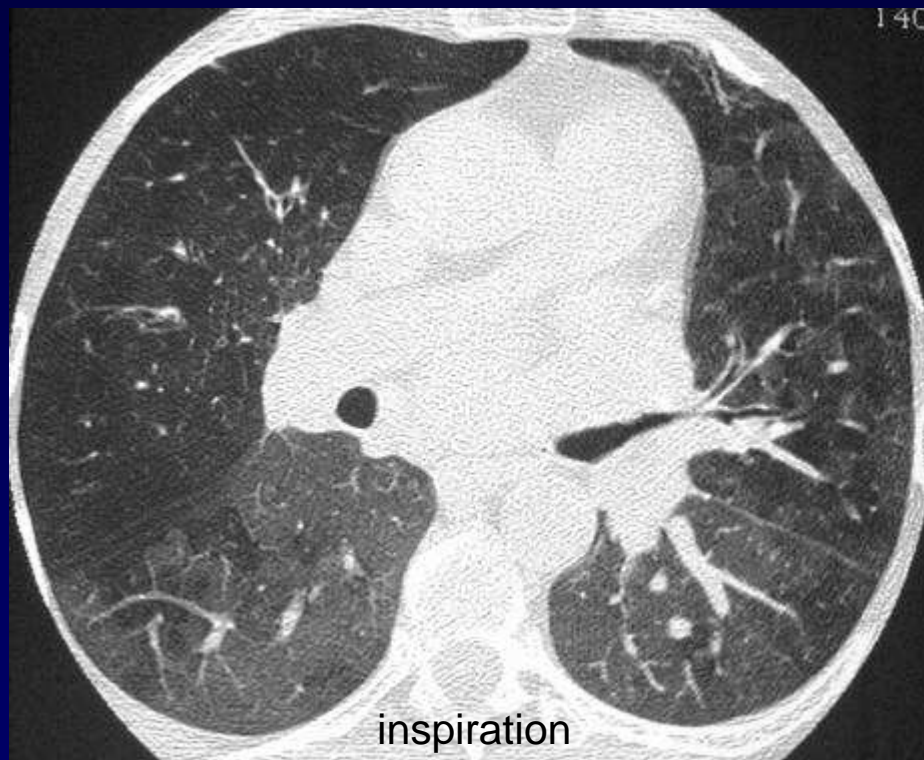
Paraseptal



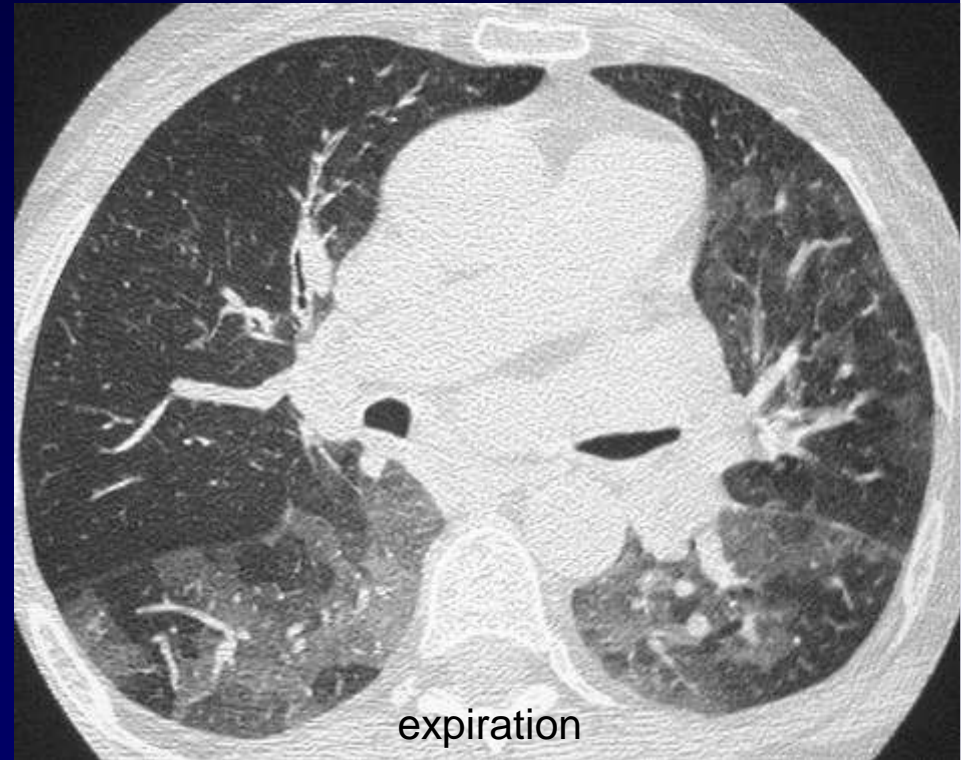
Bulleux



- piégeage



inspiration



expiration

Bronchiolite obstructive