

Evidence Discussion (Neck 9.1)

- Radiographs by means of neck and chest radiographs are sensitive for only those radio opaque foreign bodies but have value in providing information regarding other chest pathology such as presence of consolidation, atelectasis and bronchiectasis.¹
- CT is more sensitive than x ray in identifying airway foreign bodies due to its higher resolution.²
- CT scan can rapidly and accurately identify laryngo-tracheo-bronchial abnormalities prior to bronchoscopy such as pneumonia, airway stenosis, atelectasis, effusion and consolidation.^{2,3,4}
- CT provides a sensitivity of more than 96% and a specificity of more than 97% in comparison to bronchoscopy for detecting tracheomalacia. CT provides the advantage of simultaneously evaluating mediastinal, vascular and lung pathologies.⁵

References

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