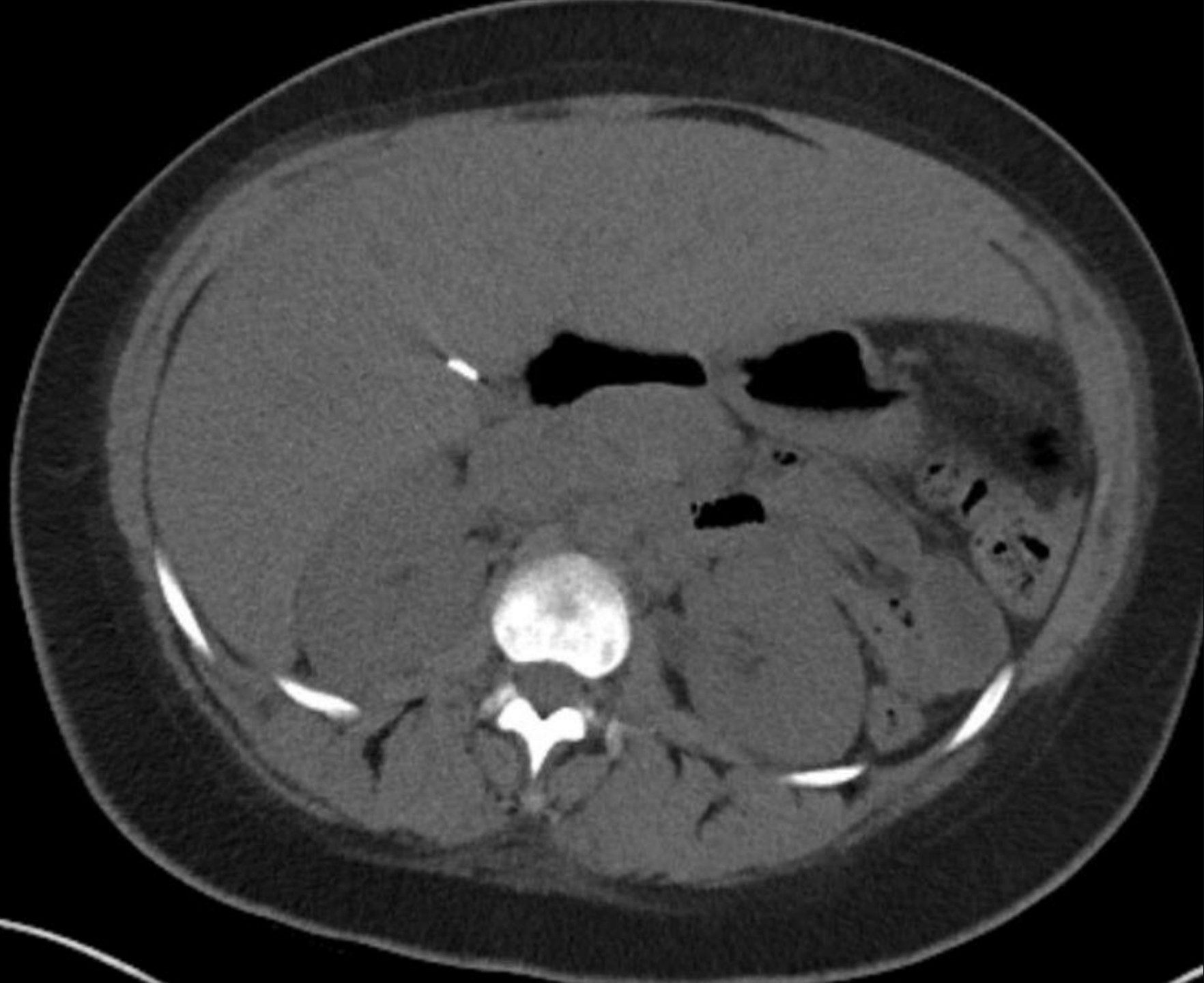


27F chest pain

Jeffrey Guzelian, MD









UCONN
HEALTH

RADIOLOGY



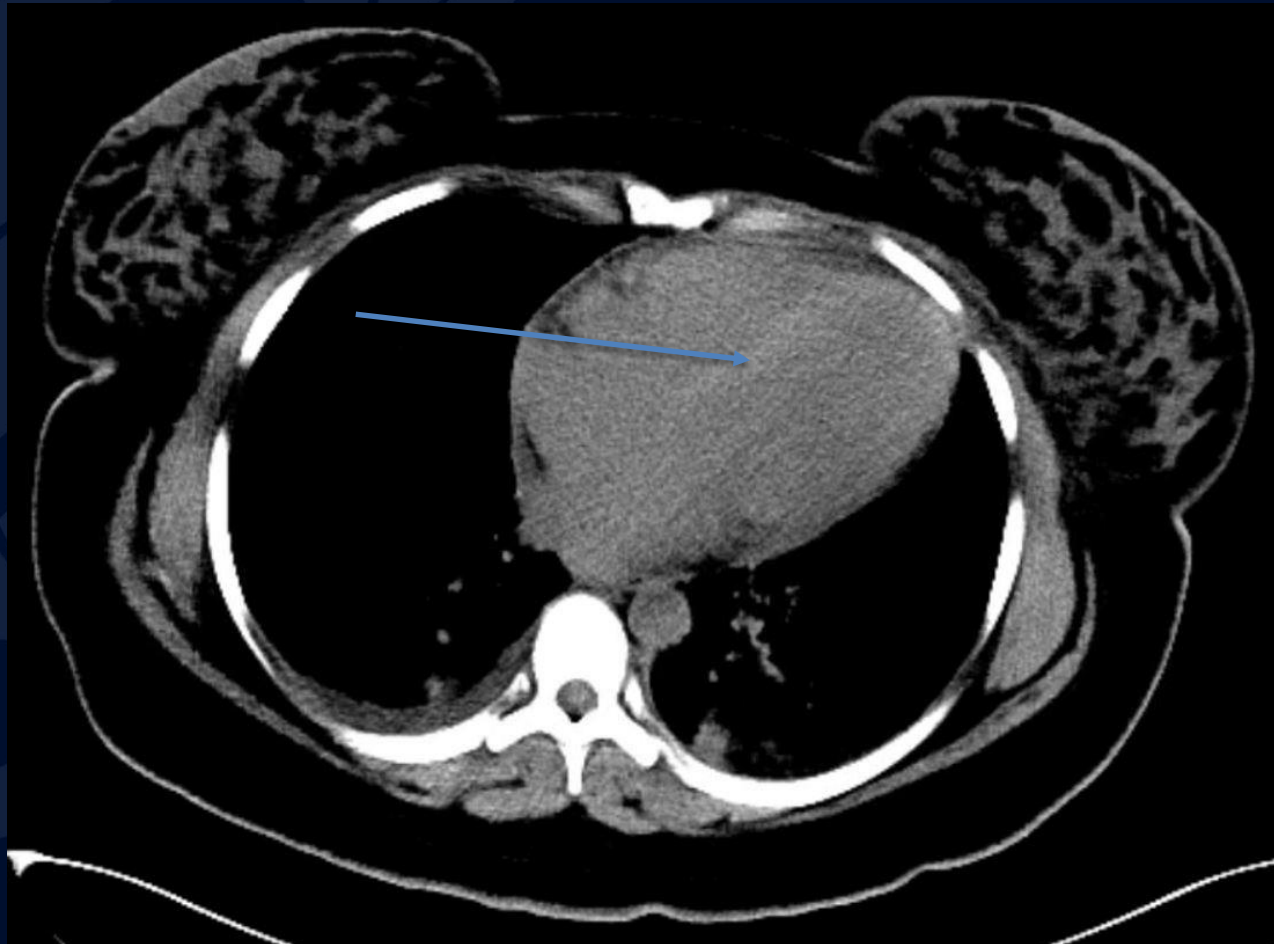


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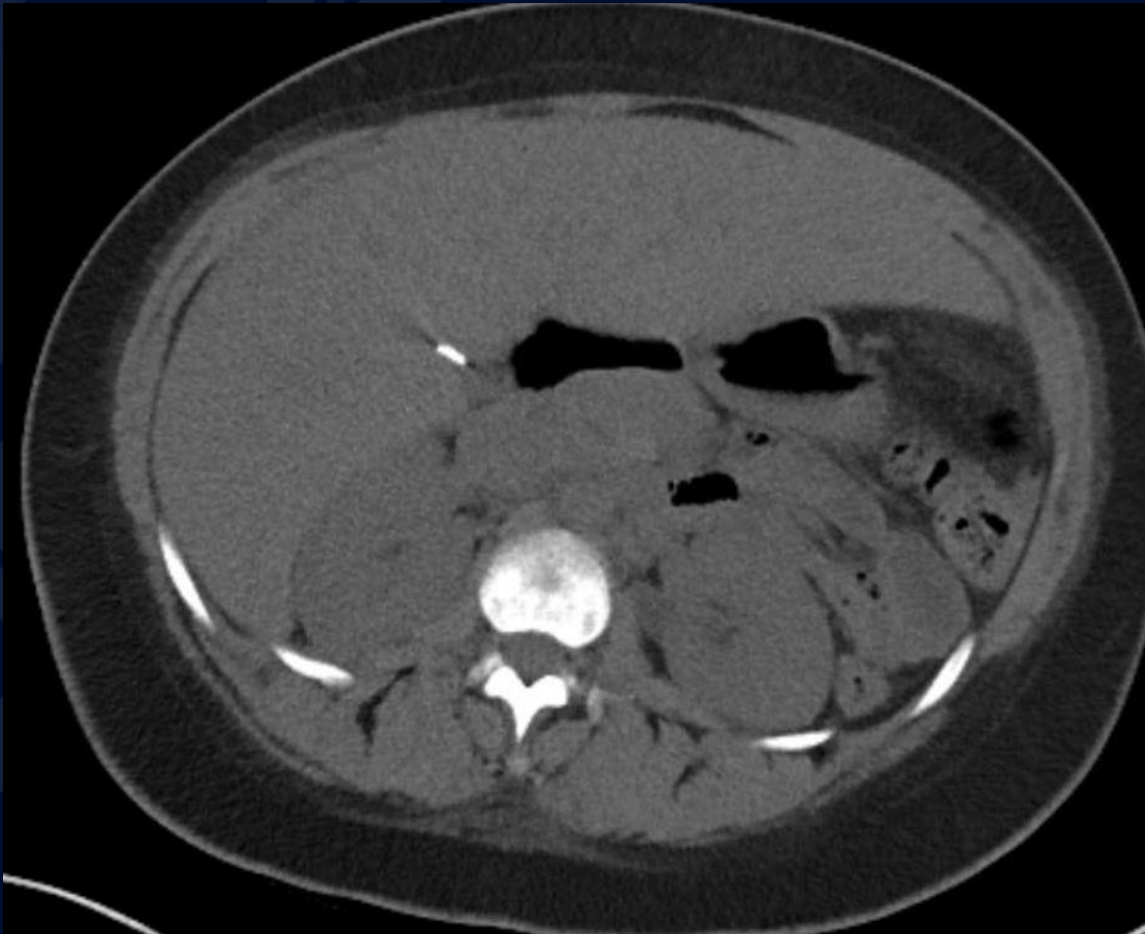
A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The leaf's edge is serrated.

Sickle Cell Disease

- Interventricular septum and myocardium is easily discernible from blood pool on noncontrast CT indicating anemia



Status post cholecystectomy



Patchy sclerosis of bilateral femoral heads



Central endplate
depression deformities
of the vertebral bodies



Small spleen with calcifications (autosplenectomy)



Sickle Cell Disease

- Abnormal hemoglobin → rigid, sickle shaped RBCs
- Chronic anemia → red marrow hyperplasia
- Vasoocclusion → medullary infarction
- Immunocompromise & altered blood flow → osteomyelitis
- Spine: central endplate VB depressions 2/2 infarct (H-shaped/Lincoln log morphology)
- Chest: cardiomegaly, extramedullary hematopoiesis (posterior mediastinum), pulmonary consolidations (acute chest syndrome)
- Abdomen: splenic infarct at young age, pigment gallstones
- Extremities: epiphyseal infarctions (AVN) most common in humeral & femoral heads → sclerosis, subchondral fractures
- Osteomyelitis: femur, tibia, humerus most common