

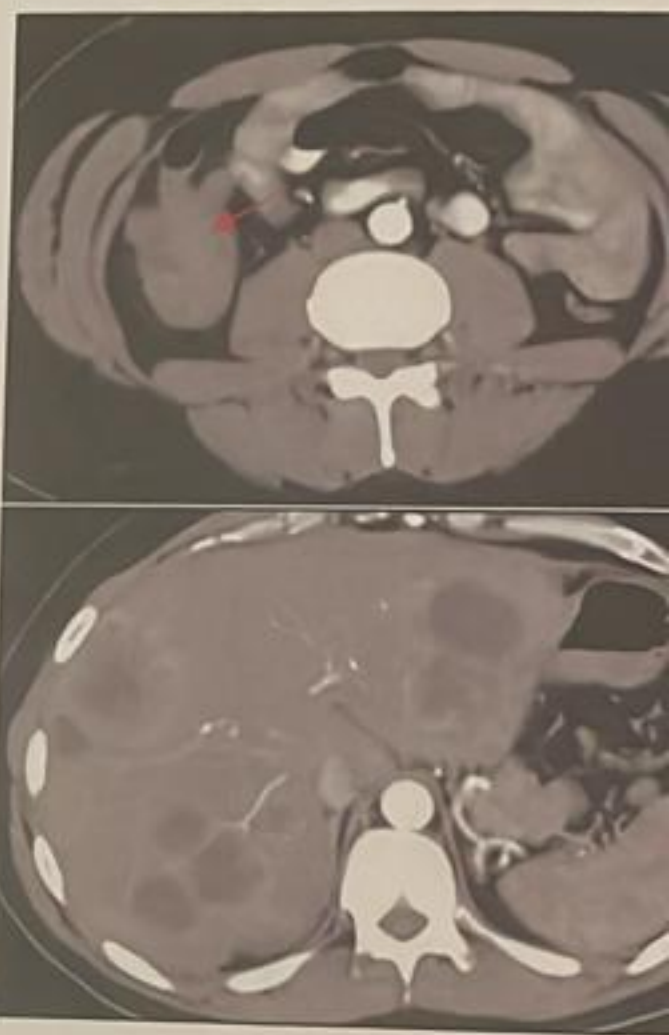
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Date: 05/07/2025

Multislice post contrast CT scan of the abdomen & pelvis with special triphasic study of the liver and multiplanar reformatted images revealed:

- Short segment of circumferential irregular mural thickening is seen implicating the caecum and the lower segment of the ascending colon mounting to heterogeneously enhancing mass . it shows heterogenous post contrast enhancement. It extends for about 6 cm and reaches about 3 cm in thickness.
- It is seen encroaching upon/attenuating the related lumen of the right colon with no obstruction.
- It receives few arterial twigs from the ileo-colic artery.
- Few enlarged regional right colic and ileocolic lymph nodes, largest measures about 1.5 x 1.3 cm along maximum axial dimensions.
- Enlarged liver (measuring about 21 cm) being the seat of multiple innumerable bilobar variable sized hypodense focal lesions.





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- The largest is seen in segment VIII measuring about 6.0 x 4.5 cm along maximum axial dimensions.
- They are seen hypodense in all phases of the study with marginal post-contrast enhancement in the arterial and to a lesser extent the porto-venous phases.
- Few prominent subcentimetric porta hepatis and left paraortic lymph nodes.
- No biliary radicle dilatation.
- Patent portal vein and its branches.
- Normal CT appearance of the pancreas, adrenals, both kidneys, aorta & IVC.
- No free ascites.
- CT cuts of the lower chest revealed bilateral basal atelectatic bands.

OPINION:

- **Caecum and proximal ascending colon irregular mural thickening mounting to mass formation with regional lymphadenopathy as described, likely neoplastic in nature, for histopathological correlation.**
- **Multiple bilobar enhancing hepatic focal lesions, likely metastatic.**

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