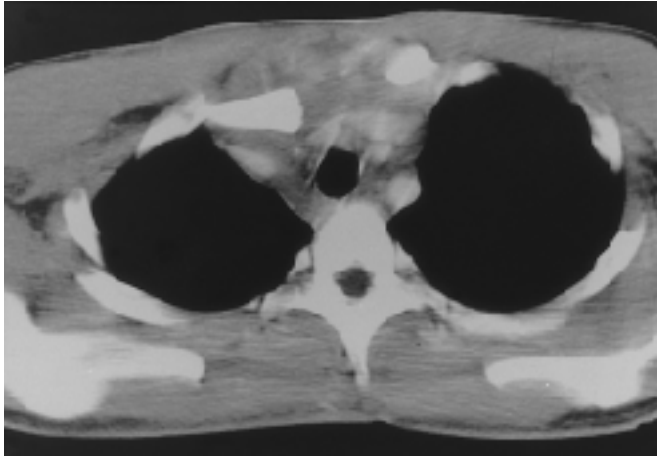


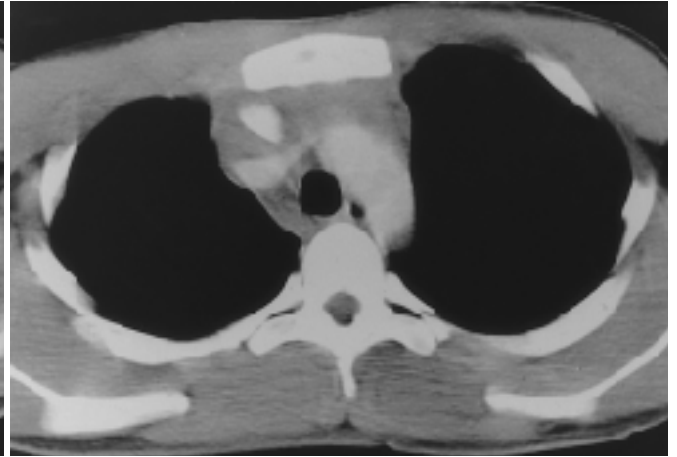
가
CT
(Fig. 3).
(1,2).
가
(3,4).
1 SSD(shaded surface display)
3 (three-dimensional, 3D) (recon-
struction image) CT
16 가
가 (Fig. 1)
CT
vein) (superior vena cava) (innominate
(Fig. 2).
SSD 3
(manubrium sterni) 가
1%
20:1 (5). 가
가 (4).
가
가
가
30% 가



Fig. 1. Initial chest radiograph shows right superior mediastinal widening.



A



B

Fig. 2. A,B. CT scan demonstrates posterior dislocation of right sternoclavicular joint and adjacent mediastinal high density of soft tissue swelling, indicating hematoma, compressing proximal SVC and both innominate veins but well patent.

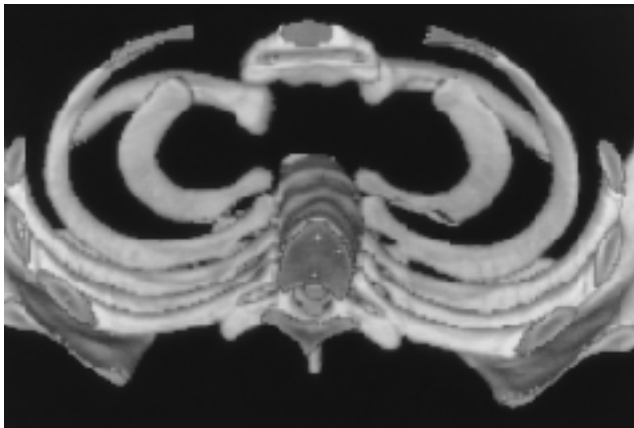


Fig. 3. 3-D image with SSD method (inferior view) depicts abnormal relationship of the right clavicular medial end and the manubrium sterni, clearly.

(4.6). 가

(6). 25 % , 가

(4.7).

(8).

Rockwood, Hobbs, Heinig, Kattan
(special projection) (5), CT

가

(initial plain film) CT

(4). CT 가

(4).

가

(3,4). CT

가

SSD

3

CT

가

가

CT

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Superior Mediastinal Widening from Traumatic Posterior Dislocation of Sternoclavicular Joint : A Case Report¹

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Superior mediastinal widening, as seen on chest radiographs of traumatized patients, has been considered the hallmark of mediastinal injury. The usual causes of superior mediastinal widening are rupture of the aorta, esophagus or trachea, and hematoma as a result of spinal fracture. Posterior dislocation of the sternoclavicular joint is rarely a cause.

We report a case of superior mediastinal widening resulting from traumatic posterior dislocation of the sternoclavicular joint, and describe the CT findings, including those of 3-D imaging.

Index words : Joints, sternoclavicular
Mediastinum, injuries
Mediastinum, CT

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