# Child Face

Siemens 16 Slice

| Application Examples: facial trauma, fracture |
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| | |
|---|---|
| Oral Contrast | No |
| IV Contrast / Volume | No |

*Technical Factors*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scan Type | Spiral |
| Detector Collimator | Acq 16 x 0.6 mm |
| kV / mAs / Rotation Time (seconds) | 110 kV / 50 mAs / 1.0 |
| Care Dose 4D | On |
| Pitch | 0.8 |
| Typical CTDIvol | 8.88 mGy |

Topogram: Lateral, 256 mm

| Face | Width / Increment | Kernel | Window | FoV | Series Description | Networking |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Recon 1** | 1 x 1 | C60s | Bone | 150 | AXIAL BONE | PACS |
| **Recon 2** | 1 x 1 | C30s | Larynx | 150 | AXIAL STND | PACS |
| **Recon 3** | 0.75 x 0.5 | C60s | Bone | 150 | AXIAL 0.75 x 0.5 BONE | MPR / Definition |
| **Recon 4** | 0.75 x 0.5 | C20s | Bone | 150 | AXIAL 0.75 x 0.5 SMOOTH | TeraRecon |

This protocol is used for routine facial bone studies.

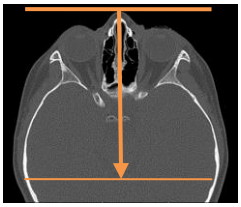
**Patient Position:** Position patient so IOML is perpendicular to table and head is in a symmetrical position (no rotation or tilt).

**Scan Range:** Frontal sinus through hard palate. Include mandible if requested or if the injury is to the mandible.

**Reformations:** Post processing done in 3D card. Coronal and sagittal MPRs are reconstructed perpendicular to hard palate. Extend coronal MPR through cervical spine. If unable to place patient in ideal position, make axial MPR data set parallel to hard palate – 1mm x 1mm.

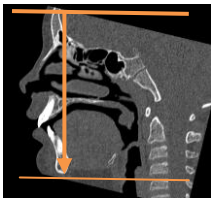
| Series: Face | Reformat Type | Width / Increment | Window | Series Description | Networking |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Recon 3** | Coronal MPR | 3 x 3 | BONE | COR | PACS |
| **Recon 3** | Sagittal MPR | 3 x 3 | BONE | SAG | PACS |

**Coronal MPR**
3x3mm



**Sagittal MPR**
3x3mm

**Axial MPR**
1x1mm



**3D**: Upon request.