SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Computed tomographic virtual colonoscopy, is a relatively new imaging technique used as a screening tool for colorectal neoplasia. It combines graphics software with helical CT technology to produce 2D reformations and 3D endoluminal views of the colon.

In clinical studies performed to date, investigators have fund that a sensitivity was 94% for the detection of adenomas 10 mm or larger, 82% for adenomas 5.0-9.9 mm. It identified almost all cancers.

Polyps 10 mm in diameter or greater are clinically important because the risk of malignancy is 10%, and is at least 30% in adenomas larger than 20 mm in diameter. Lesions smaller than 10 mm in diameter have 1% risk of being cancerous.

CT Virtual colonoscopy is a non-invasive technique, that provides total colonic examination in over 90% of patients, even in those who have distal occlusive colorectal cancer and in circumstances of incomplete colonoscopy.

A number of technological updates were made for the future of virtual colonoscopy in radiology practice, including; multislice CT Computer-assisted diagnosis using intelligent software to identify normal segments of the colon, and reselect targeted segments . Stool labeling agents with subtraction and mucosal contrast agents may enhance detection of polyps.