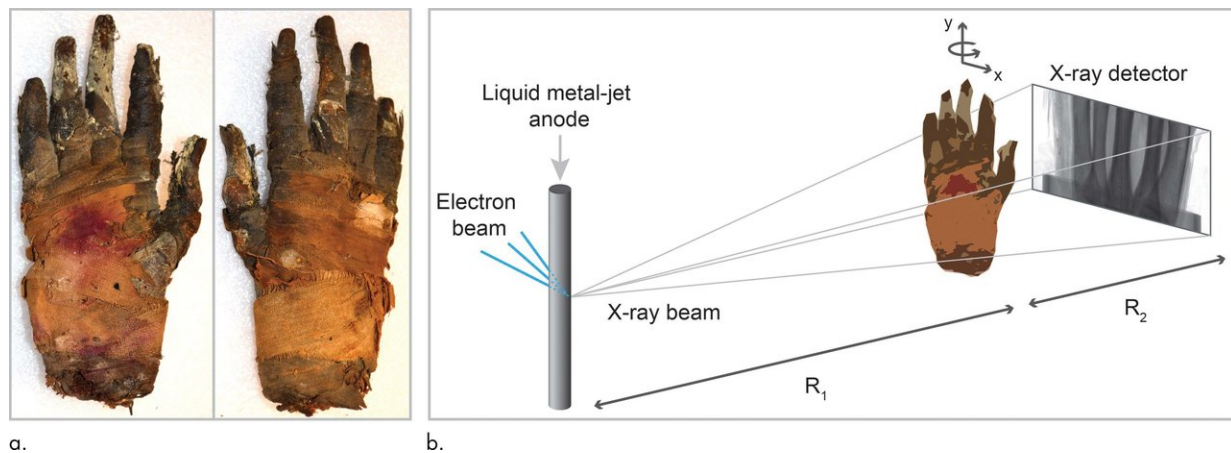


# CT technique expands possibilities of imaging ancient remains

September 25 2018



Images show propagation-based phase-contrast CT of mummified hand. (a) Photograph of human hand that was imaged shows palmar (left) and dorsal (right) views. Hand and parts of fingers are wrapped in linen. Most of skin and all fingernails are well preserved. (b) Schematic of experimental arrangement shows microfocus x-ray source, sample placed on rotation stage, and x-ray detector. Credit: Radiological Society of North America

Researchers in Sweden using computed tomography (CT) have successfully imaged the soft tissue of an ancient Egyptian mummy's hand down to a microscopic level, according to a study published in the journal *Radiology*.

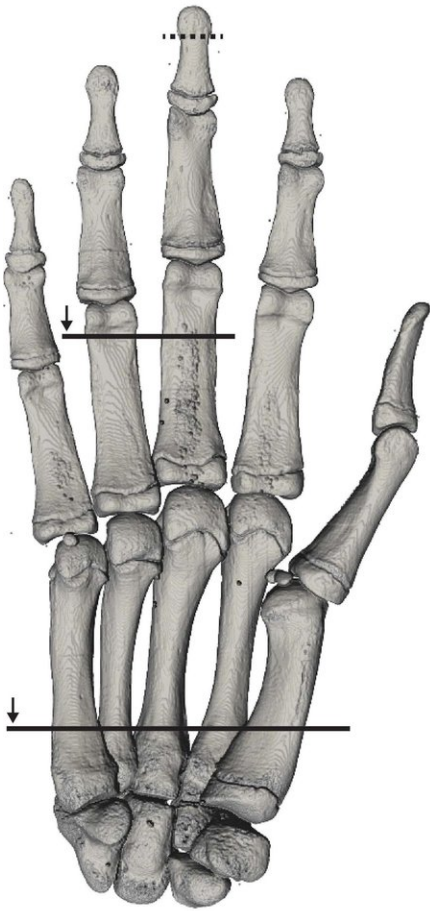
Non-destructive imaging of human and animal mummies with X-rays

and CT has been a boon to the fields of archaeology and paleopathology, or the study of ancient diseases. Imaging studies have contributed to a better knowledge of life and death in ancient times and have the potential to improve our understanding of modern diseases.

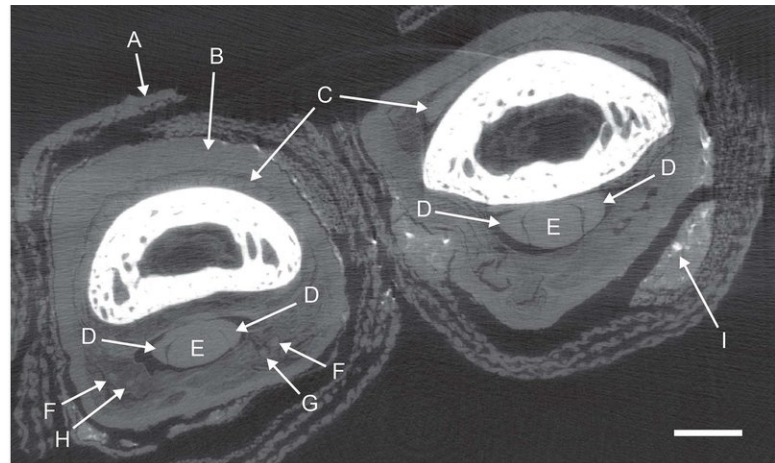
Both X-ray and conventional CT take advantage of the fact that materials absorb different amounts of X-rays. This phenomenon, known as absorption contrast, creates different degrees of contrast within an image.

"For studying bone and other hard, dense materials, absorption contrast works well, but for [soft tissues](#) the absorption contrast is too low to provide detailed information," said Jenny Romell, M.Sc., from KTH Royal Institute of Technology/Albanova University Center in Stockholm, Sweden. "This is why we instead propose propagation-based phase-contrast imaging."

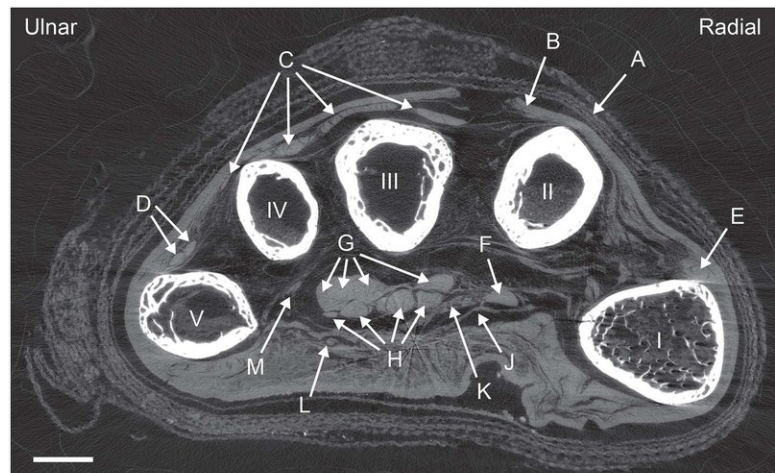
Propagation-based imaging enhances the contrast of X-ray images by detecting both the absorption and [phase shift](#) that occurs as X-rays pass through a sample. The phase effect with X-rays is similar to how a ray of light changes direction as it passes through a lens. Capturing both absorption and phase shift provides higher contrast for soft tissues.



a.



c.



b.

Images show CT of mummified hand. (a) Palmar view of volume rendering depicts bones. (b) Axial view of hand. Arrows indicate linen (A), skin (B), tendons of extensor digitorum communis (C), tendons of extensor digiti minimi (D), tendons of extensor pollicis longus (E), tendons of flexor pollicis longus (F), tendons of flexor digitorum profundus (G), tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis (H), distal portion of carpal ligament (J), median nerve (K), ulnar nerve and/or superficial branch of ulnar artery (L), and possibly deep branch of ulnar artery (M). Scale bar represents 5 mm. (c) Axial section through proximal phalanges of third and fourth fingers. Arrows indicate linen (A), skin (B), tendons of extensor digitorum (C), tendons of flexor digitorum superficialis (D), tendons of flexor digitorum profundus (E), proper palmar digital arteries (F), proper palmar digital nerves of median nerve (G) and of ulnar nerve (H), and

residues from embalming process (I). Credit: Radiological Society of North America

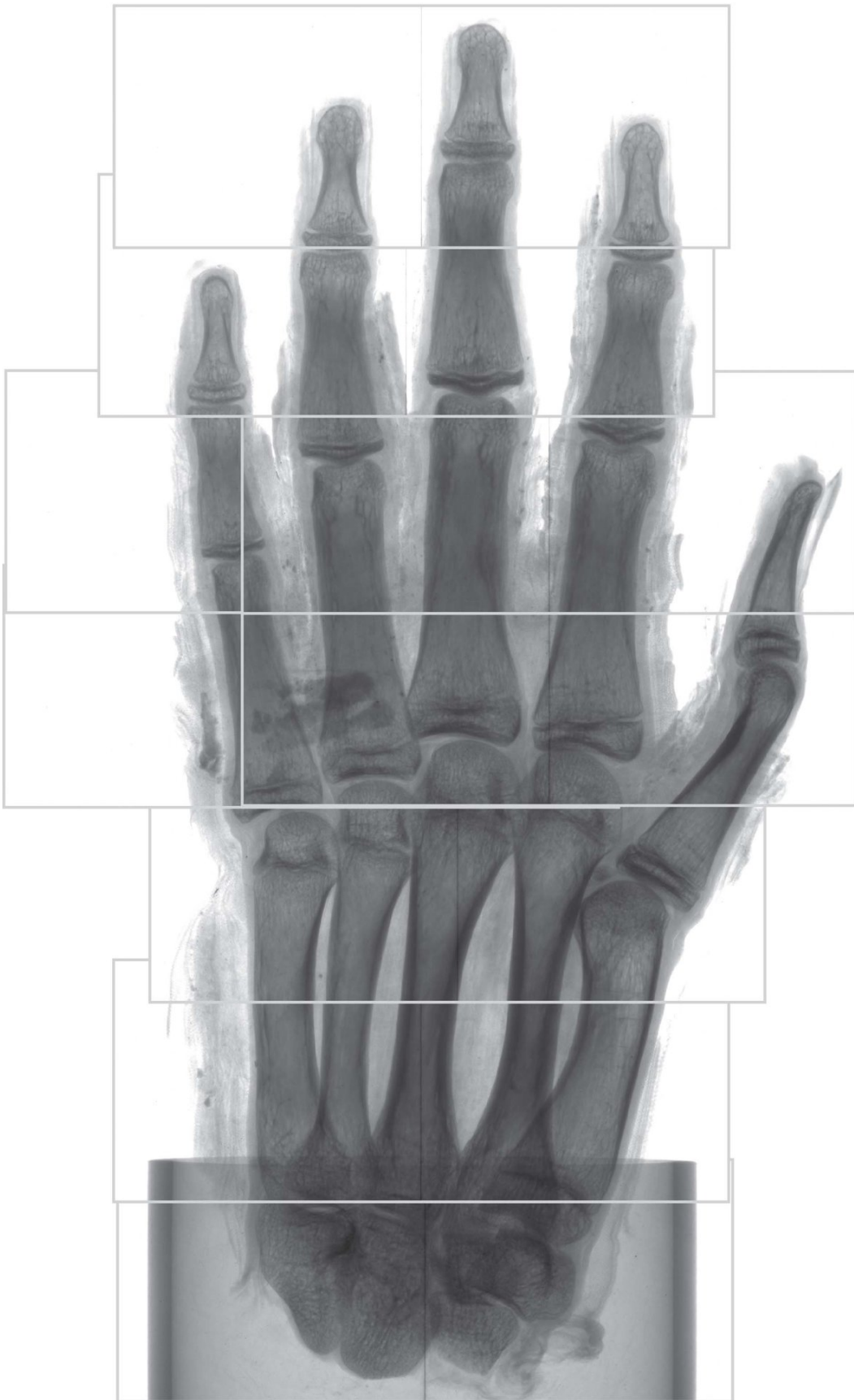
"There is a risk of missing traces of diseases only preserved within the soft [tissue](#) if only absorption-contrast imaging is used," Romell said.

"With phase-contrast imaging, however, the soft tissue structures can be imaged down to cellular resolution, which opens up the opportunity for detailed analysis of the soft tissues."

Romell and colleagues evaluated phase-contrast CT by imaging a mummified human right hand from ancient Egypt. The hand, today in the collection of the Museum of Mediterranean and Near Eastern Antiquities, was brought to Sweden at the end of the 19th century, along with other mummified body parts and a fragment of mummy cartonnage (papier-mâché case). The cartonnage belonged to an Egyptian man and has been dated to around 400 BCE (before common era). They scanned the entire hand and then performed a detailed scan of the tip of the middle finger.

The estimated resolution of the final [images](#) was between 6 to 9 micrometers, or slightly more than the width of a human red blood cell. Researchers were able to see the remains of adipose cells, blood vessels and nerves; they were even able to detect blood vessels in the nail bed and distinguish the different layers of the skin.

"With phase-contrast CT, ancient soft tissues can be imaged in a way that we have never seen before," Romell said.





Regions for tomographic scans. For the imaging of the hand, a total of nine tomographic scans were performed. Here, the field of view for each scan is shown. Before tomographic reconstruction, the left regions of the fourth and fifth scan from the bottom were stitched together with their respective right counterpart. The scale shows centimeters. Credit: Radiological Society of North America

The findings point the way to a role for phase-contrast CT as an adjunct or alternative to invasive methods used in soft-tissue paleopathology that require extraction and chemical processing of the tissue. Due to their potentially destructive nature, these methods are undesirable or unacceptable for the analysis of many old and fragile specimens.

"Just as conventional CT has become a standard procedure in the investigation of mummies and other ancient remains, we see phase-contrast CT as a natural complement to the existing methods," Romell said. "We hope that phase-contrast CT will find its way to the medical researchers and archaeologists who have long struggled to retrieve information from soft tissues, and that a widespread use of the phase-contrast method will lead to new discoveries in the field of paleopathology."

**More information:** "Soft-Tissue Imaging in a Human Mummy: Propagation-based Phase-contrast CT" *Radiology*, 2018.

Provided by Radiological Society of North America

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