

RADIOGRAPHIC EVALUATION OF MAXILLARY  
SINUS BY-COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY  
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The normal maxillary sinus is radiolucent, this radiolucency is dependent on the air content of the sinus .The reduction of the air content is registered radiologically by creased opacity or obliteration of the an -space .The healthy mucosa of the normal sinus is radiologically risible on the radiograph, it .bony walls are clear cuts and distinct ( Caffey, 19S6),

The radiographic appearance of the paranasal sinuses is less accurate in infants and children than in adults, as in infants the cavities are smaller and the margins of the healthy sinuses are often indistinct Moreover, the details of the infantile cranial bones themselves are not sharp owing to the lesser contrast in density between relatively thin bones and soft tissues of the infantile skull (Simon 1975)

In the postero-anterior view of the skull, the maxillary sinus  
Forms a pyramidal radiolucent area, directed downwards  
Below the and laterally to the lower part of the nasal cavity.