

vessel¹⁴ may be overcome by using flow-sensitive magnetic resonance angiography (MRA). MRA is also good at detecting the level of the aneurysm, the origin of the renal arteries and it is very sensitive in the detection of inflammation. In 39 of 113 (34.5%) patients undergoing routine pre-operative CT in this

study, the additional data obtained by CT significantly changed the timing of, or the approach to, operative management. We therefore conclude that CT should be routine in the pre-operative evaluation of abdominal aortic aneurysms.

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