CT scans are important diagnostic tools in medicine. They are generally performed in radiology departments or departments for diagnostic imaging in hospitals. They are extremely useful to get detailed information that surpasses the simple findings an x-ray can provide.

Recently CT scanning has been used as a tool by archeologists to examine a patient that has passed away 3,300 years ago. Tutankhamun, the Egyptian king, died very young. After an x-ray examination in 1968 which seemed to detect bone fragments in the boy king’s skull, it was speculated that he had been a victim of foul play. Dr. Ashraf Selim, a radiologist at Cairo University and leader of the CT examination of King Tut, did not find any evidence of this. During the discovery of the mummy by the Englishman Howard Carter in 1922 Carter and his cronies were quite rough, when they tried to remove the pharaoh’s golden mask, and as a result some bone fractured, which also matched a defect within the first cervical vertebra. This being an injury long time after death excluded foul play. What was obvious in the CT finding was a fracture to the femoral bone, which occurred before the death of the young king. While researchers cannot assess how this injury happened, the findings suggest that the injury was likely an open wound that became infected and led to the untimely death of the king (no antibiotics there at that time).
About Ray Schilling
Dr. Ray Schilling born in Tübingen, Germany and
Graduated from Eberhard-Karls-University Medical
School, Tuebingen in 1971. Once Post-doctoral cancer
research position holder at the Ontario Cancer Institute in Toronto, is
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Dr. Schilling has published a book on anti-aging medicine at Amazon.com entitled “A Survivor’s Guide to Successful Aging”.

Dr. Schilling has published a book on “Healing Gone Wrong Healing Done Right”.

“Prostate Cancer Unmasked” analyzes 9 different treatment varieties of prostate cancer and their 10-year survival data.

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Tut's death may have left Ankhesenamun in a desperate situation. A letter to the King of the Hittites, who ruled much of what is now Turkey and Syria, asking him to send a groom to share the throne of Egypt may have been written by her as a last-ditch effort to hold onto power. Documents show the Hittite prince Zannanza was sent to Egypt but he seems to have disappeared on the way. DNA analysis by Rühli showed that the boy king suffered from malaria and CT scans indicated he probably had a rare bone disorder called Köhler disease that caused his left foot to be deformed. Tut's tomb contained 130 walking sticks, some even showed signs that he had used them during his life. Neither of these diseases would necessarily have been fatal, according to Rühli. The layout of King Tut's tomb was also suggestive of a hidden chamber, he said. Based on the geometry of the tomb and other features, Reeves put forth the idea that Queen Nefertiti, Tut's stepmom, was hiding behind one of those doors. In 2016, Japanese radar technologist Hirokatsu Watanabe performed radar scans of the tomb to look for more evidence of any hidden chambers. Forensic scientists and artists completed in 2005 the first ever facial reconstructions of King Tut using CT scans of his mummified remains. The pharaoh's reconstructed facial composition turned out to be strikingly similar to ancient portraits of Tut. Behind the doors. King Tut's death was of course a big event. Even by royal standards he was the last ruler in his family line. His funeral was the death bell of a dynasty that ruled in Egypt for centuries. CT scanning gave surprising as well as fascinating images of Tut's body. The image of a gray head appeared on the computer screen. Neck bones appeared quite clearly.