The spleen is normally located in the left upper quadrant, within a thin fibroelastic capsule, deep to the left lower ribs, nestled between the stomach and the splenic flexure of the colon. The spleen is a challenging organ for imaging. Although the spleen is included on virtually every imaging study of the Imaging plays a role in evaluating the spleen. Varied findings are noted in the spleen, most of them are incidental findings. Some of the them are incidental findings. Some of the
incidental findings are congenital and can mimic incidental find
other lesions.
However, lesions in spleen can point to a more systemic disease


There are numerous etiologies of splenic infarct. The vast majority are infiltrative hematologic diseases that cause thromboembolic thromboembolic conditions that produce obstruction of larger vessels


Splenunculi/Accessory spleen are small nodules seen in $16 \%$ of CT Scans; they are small benign located near the spleen, but can occur anywhere in the upper abdomen or even in the pancreas: can mimic other lesions \{metastasis, splenosis\}


Haemangioma of the spleen the most common benign Haemangioma of the spleen the most common benign
neoplasm of the spleen; usually solitary. Multiple lesions also neoplasm of the spleen; Usually solitary. Muitiple lesions aiso
occur with some syndromes. Giant haemangiomas can rupture spontaneously


Spleen often has varied vascular enhancement on contrast CT


Absence of spleen- post surgical for various reasons


Hyperdense spleen is seen in retained contrast \{ Thorotrastpreviously used as imaging contrast $\}$ or after Gold injections \{images courtesy : Wikipedia

