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FD No :

Paper : CRP and CP

Date :

Question- 1

Answer :

Alternative procedures used if there is non-visualization of ureteral segment on IVC and CTU are :

Intravenous Urography or CT Urography or computed tomography Urography.

IVC can be used for urotheliosis.

Process :

CTU can be used to find

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Renal stones, even radiolucent ones.

②

⇒ Tumors can be seen by using Iso technique.

## IVC procedure:

Also known as Ipyelography is an X-ray procedure which is used to assist in diagnosis of problems in your kidneys, ureters, bladders and urethra.

## Question-2

Answer:

Ultrasoundography is ideally used for diagnosis of children with a suspected urinary tract Abnormalities.

Voiding cystourethrography is essential for the evaluation of anatomy and abnormalities of the bladder, and urethra and should determine with additional examinations are required.

⇒ Intravenous Urography, CT Scan or MRI Imaging.

⇒ DTPA dynamic renal scintigraphy is one of most important diagnostic tools in evaluation of urological Congenital Abnormalities.

### Procedure:

Use ultrasound as Sonography where a small probe that emits high frequency sound waves that bounce back after being projected to the skin.

### Indications:

- ⇒ Check for normal functions of kidneys.
- ⇒ Check the course of the ureters.
- ⇒ Detect and localize a ureteric obstruction.

### Contraindications:

- ⇒ Contrast allergy.
- ⇒ Hepato-renal syndrome.
- ⇒ Thyrotoxicosis.
- ⇒ Raised serum creatinine.

## Question-3

### Answer:

MRCp is a ~~the~~ very sensitive test to access for intra and extrahepatic bile duct abnormalities. Based on non-invasive test, Eus and ERCP can be further considered.

### MRCp Procedure:

It is a medical imaging technique that uses magnetic resonance imaging to visualize the biliary and pancreatic ducts in a non-invasive manner.

### ERCP procedure:

Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography is a procedure that combine upper GI endoscopy and x-rays to detect and treated problems of biliary.

# ERCP

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- Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography is a technique that combines the use of endoscopy and fluoroscopy to diagnose and treat certain problems of biliary or pancreatic ductal system.

## EDIT TITLE :

- Although percutaneous cholangiography has higher success rate for demonstrable bile ducts, ERCP has three advantages of PTC.

1. The ability to visualize
2. The demonstration of biliary tree and pancreatic duct.
3. Greater therapeutic potential.

# INDICATIONS :

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1: Investigation of extrahepatic biliary obstruction.

2: Post-cholecystectomy syndrome.

3: Pancreatic disease.

# CONTRAINDICATIONS :

1: Australia antigen-positive.  
HIV-positive.

2: Previous gastric surgery.

3: Acute pancreatitis.

4: Pancreatic pseudocyst.

5: Severe cardiorespiratory disease.

# CONTRAST MEDIUM:

Pancreas

LOCM 240.

Bile ducts.

LOCM 150 dilute contrast

medium ensures that 8  
calculi will not be  
observed.

## AFTERCARE :

1. Nil orally until sensation has returned to the pharynx.
  2. Pulse temperature and blood pressure half-hourly for 6h.
  3. Maintain antibiotics if there is biliary or pancreatic obstruction.
  4. Serum/urinary amylase if pancreatitis is suspected.
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## Question - 4

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Answers:

Radiological procedure recommended to evaluate cause of infertility is used mainly 'ultrasound exam'. we can also use sonohystero-graphy, laparoscopy.

⇒ Different imaging techniques are performed to look at the problems,

### Ultra Sound exam:

It can predict when ovulation will ~~ex~~ occur by viewing changing in the follicles.

### Sonohystero-graphy:

Special ultrasound exam looks for scanning or other problems inside uterus.

## Hysteroscopy:

Procedure used as a thin camera within a thin light source that is inserted into cervix and into the uterus.

This can show problems inside uterus and help guide hysteroscopy surgery.

## Indications:

1. Infertility.
2. Recurrent miscarriages.
3. Following tubal surgery.
4. Assessment of the integrity of a caesarean uterine scar.

Answer.

### Conventional Method:

It is used for diagnosing disorders of joint, ligaments and joint is <sup>indirect</sup> Arthrography.

Arthrography is a type of medical imaging used in the evaluation and diagnosing of joint conditions and overexplained pain.

Direct arthrography is very useful in detecting these <sup>indirect</sup> arthrography way also be used where contrast material is injected to the blood

stream or direct where contrast material is injected to joint. CT scan MRI or fluoroscopy way then be performed after Arthrography to wage the joint

# Arthrography: 12

## Method

- Single contrast (contrast)
- Double contrast (air)

## Indication

- Joint capsule torn.
- Joint cavity.
- Synovial membrane.
- Articular cartilage, Labrum
- Ligaments.
- Tendons.
- Loose bodies within joint.
- Prosthesis assessment.

## Contraindication

- Active arthritis.
- Joint infection.
- Bleeding problems.
- Previous sensitivity to contrast media.

## Equipment

⇒ Fluoroscopy with spot films devices.

## Preliminary film

⇒ Routine plain film radiograph.

⇒ AP and true lateral of the joint of interest.

⇒ Axial in shoulder and oblique view / inversion / eversion in ankle.

⇒ Radial and ulnar deviation in wrist joint.

## After case

⇒ Avoid driving for two days.

⇒ Joint pain may occur.

## Knee joint Arthrography

⇒ The patient is lying supine.

⇒ Using sterile technique the skin and underlying soft tissue are anaesthetised posterior to mid point

of the patella.

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⇒ 21g needle is inserted into the joint space and then slightly angle anteriorly so that the tip of the needle comes against the posterior surface of patella.

## Hip Arthrography :

⇒ The patient is lying supine with legs internally rotated so that entire length of femoral neck is visualised

⇒ The position of the femoral vessels are visualised to avoid puncture.

⇒ The skin is clean using a septic technique.

⇒ Any fluid in joint is aspirated and sent for examination.

⇒ Inject 6 to 8ml of contrast under fluoroscopic control