Mid Term

**Conventional radiological procedure and clinical practice Paper,**

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**Ans No.1:**

**Barium swallow**:

Barium swallow is the best for analysis, if a patient has variation from the norm/trouble in gulping.

**STANDARD PROTOCOL:**

* Guarantees persistent security.
* Licenses normalization of Exam.
* Permits correlation of exhibitions additional time, Treatment.
* Permits correlation with others tolerant, Groups, Normals.
* Permits Better correspondence between clinicians.
* Lip conclusion.
* Hold position.
* Bolus arrangement.
* Oral buildup.
* Delicate sense of taste rise.
* Tongue based.
* Withdrawal PES opening.
* Front hyoid mo.

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**Ans No.2:**

Barium supper is utilized for the anomaly of duodenum and stomach study.

1. **Spots films of stomach lying:**

**RAO (Right Anterior Oblique):**

In here we lie the patient in inclined position and marginally RAO.

**SUPINE:**

WE lie the patient at prostrate situation at pressure cushion, because of it we show the antrum and body.

**LAO (Left Anterior Oblique):**

In this condition we lie the patient in left side at a slant. Accordingly, we exhibit lesser bend on face.

**Left lateral Tilted:**

In this condition we put the head up degree edge. because of it we show the fundus. Thus gas can gather in fundus and we see it plainly.

**(2) Spots films of duodenal loop lying:**

**PRONE:**

In here the patient lies in inclined situation on pressure cushion.

**SUPINE:**

In this condition we lie the patient in recumbent position.

**LAO (lateral Anterior oblique):**

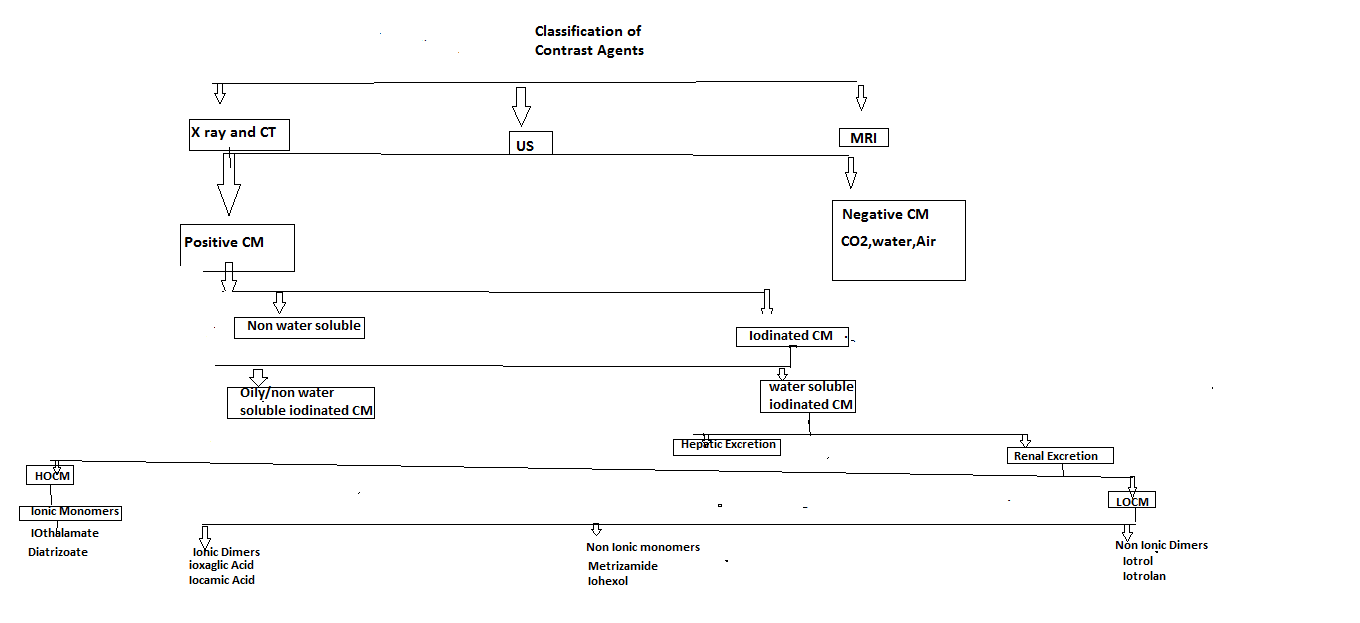
In this condition we lie the patient in left foremost angled.

**The main perspective on fundus in an erect position taken in this stage.**

**Spots film of esophagus:**

It is taken when barium is gulped to show total examination.it exhibit the throat spot film.

**ANS No.3: General classification of contrast:**



**FURTHERS CLASSIFICATION:**

**POSITIVE CONTRAST MEDIA:**

its radio hazy.

its white on film.

It is high nuclear number.

**USE:**

Its ordinarily use for GI track contemplates.

**Iodine compounds:**

**USE:**

**Angiography:**

Differentiate concentrate for vessels.

**NEGATIVE CONTRAST MEDIA:**

Its radio lucent.

It is low nuclear n.

**BARIUM SULPHATE:**

Barium is valuable and essential difference specialists in Radiology division.

Its exceptionally radio dark.

Its nuclear number is 56

It manages just orally and rectally.

**Uses:**

It’s used in barium swallow, barium meal, barium enema

**ADVANTAGES OF BARIUM SULPHATE:**

Principle advantage is dissolvable difference operators. It has fantastic coating.it permits the see typical and unusual strong example.

**IODINE CONTRAST MEDIA:**

Its water solvent. We oversee it just in IV B/C it is water dissolvable. Its nuclear weight is 127 and nuclear number is 53. Its normally delegated ionic and nonionic. because of their generally destructive connection with our body dissolvability.

**USE:**

Angiography, venography and so forth.

**Iodine is preferred because:**

Radiologist favored in light of high differentiation thickness, due its high nuclear numbers.

**3: OILY/ Non water-soluble iodinated CM:**

It is insoluble in water. It is white on radiograph.

**Examples:**

**Myodil:**

investigation of spinal line.

**Ethiodol:**

Both are slick differentiation, its complexity investigation of lymphatic vessels.

**Complication:**

Fat metabolism.

**Use:**

Sialography, hysterosalpingography, its more commonly in oily CM. Decry cystography, galactography, Bronchography, and Myelography.

**4: WATER SOLUBLE IODINATED CM:**

It is utilized for analyze of gastrointestinal ailment. It changes their adequacy in diagnosing gastrointestinal deterrent with security. In puncturing it enter the stomach hole as much as quickly.

**HIGH OSMOLAR CONSTRAST MEDIA:**

It's the most seasoned operators .it are moderately in costly. it is monomers that ionize in solution.it osmolality extend is 1,300 to 2,140/kg. it is around multiple times above to human blood.

**LOW OSMOLAR CONTRAST MEDIA:**

it is 2 multiple times over the osmolality of blood.it oversee intravascular and intrathecal. it's not constantly nonionic monomers.

**Use:**

iodamide, ioxilan, loperamide, ioversol, iohexol.

The LOCM additionally incorporate iso molar differentiation media. The main LOCM is as of now use in Nonionic dimer, iodixanol impact.

Thank You.