

P#1

Name:- Sebghat ullah

Roll no:- 14636

Papers:- CRP & CP

Miss:- Maheen Gul

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Q no 2:-

\* Venography:-

Venography gives information about deep venous thrombosis, Congenital abnormality and the Oedema of unknown causes.

\* Equipment:-

\* tilting radiography table  
\* Fluoroscopy with spot film devices.

(P.T.O)

P#2

# How venography performed:-

- i #) The patient lying supine with head tilted upto  $40^{\circ}$
  - ii #) A tourniquet's applied above the ankle joint and tibia
  - iii \*) On the <sup>vein</sup> vein of dorsum of foot 19g butterfly needle is inserted
  - iv \*) 40 ml contrast media is injected by hand
  - v \*) further 20 ml bolus injected when Compression is applied to delay to the transit time of Contrast into the
- (P.T.O)



P#3

upper thigh and pelvic views  
and released over the  
femoral veins with patient  
head side down and spot  
film are taken after 2 second  
via) The needle should be flushed  
with normal saline.

III\*#

III\*#

Q No 3:~

\* LOOPOGRAM :-

loopogram gives inform-  
about the anatomy of ilial conduit  
Ureters and Renal pelvicalyceal  
System,

# Contrast :-

low concentration water  
Soluble contrast agent (150 mg/1ml)  
P.T.O

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## # Techniques

⇒ Cannulate ileal conduit with 14-18 Foley catheter and gently inflate balloon, inject contrast into ileal conduit and observe retrograde filling of the renal systems

## # Images

⇒

- \* Plain AP collecting systems
- \* Post filling

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## Q No 5

### \* Catheter

⇒ Catheter having different size and shape required for (P.T.O)



P#5

Selectively catheterization of opening into specific arteries and usually catheter having 1mm diameter

# Types and its Uses,

(i\*) Headhunter tips, ( $H_1$ )

$H_1$  is used for the approaching of brachiocephalic veins

ii) Cobra Catheter ( $C_2$ ):=

It having angle tip joint and for introduction of Celiac and Renal artery,

iii) Pegtil Catheter: =

It having side holes it reduced possible whiplash effect

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## # Guidewires,

it provide the radiologist to position the cathater with in the vascular networ

### \* Composition,

Guidewires is composed of stainless steel fabricated and having soft end and having hydrophillic coating inside

### \* Uses :-

- \* anticoloteng of blood.
- \* Cathater can easily slides
- \* provid safe introduction to Cathather into the vessel
- \* Used in the arthroscleerotic vessel filled with plaque

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Q No 1:-

# Contrast ideal for IV administration:-

Intravenous Contrast (IV)

Scans of colon are generally obtained in portal venous phase (70)

following IV contrast

Modification depend on clinical

Questions - In specific case of small bowel evaluation peak

mucosal enhancement is seen at 50s and this entric phase

is recommended.

# favorable Characteristic for IV Contrast:-

# if the patient had clonic

biopsy then CT should be preferred

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2# patient have high risk group

3# Patient on warfarin

4# Patient with obstructing  
prevent full colonoscopy.

5# it has an evolving role  
in colorectal cancer

Screening:-

Q no 4:-

\* Role of radiologist in performing  
fluoroscopic procedure.

During fluoroscopic procedure the  
radiologist having following  
Role:- (P.T.O)



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- # Use Contrast media to high-light the anatomy.
- # Views Continuous image of the internal structure
- # X-ray tube well energized
- # Radiologist observe something during fluoroscopy examination
- # Radiograph called spot film which can be taken without interruption of the dynamic examination.

III\*#