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15304

Paper .

Conventional Radiological Procedure

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Date 25/6/2020

Q1) If there is non-visualization of ureteral segment on IIV and CTU which alternative procedure will you perform? What is the general protocol for performing that procedure?

Ans

Retrograde pyelogram

=> Urethral catheters are pass up through the ureter in the renal pelvis by means cystoscopy.

=> Contrast agent is then introduction by injection through the catheter.

Protocol :-

- The doctor will explain the procedure. to ask any question that might have about the procedure.
- You will be asked about sign a consent form. read carefull if patient not clear than ask question.
- Patient are pregnant or suspect that may be pregnant, you should by notify doctor.

(2)

- inform your doctor if you are allergic any medication.
- inform your doctor that you will be allergic contrast dye.
- asked to remove clothing, jewelry, and other object.
- you will be given a gown to wear.
- $\frac{1}{2}$ line may be inserted your arm, hand.
- you will be to lie face down on the x-rays.
- inform 4 or 5 hours before N.B.M. after procedure.

(3)

Q 2: Which radiological procedure is commonly performed for assessing congenital anomalies of renal system? Explain in detail the whole procedure.

Ans Intravenous Pyelogram (IVU)

⇒ An intravenous pyelogram (IVP) also called (IVU) is a

Radiological procedure used

to visualize abnormalities of

the system, including the kidney

ureter, and bladder unlike

kidney, ureter, and bladder x-ray

(KUB) which is a plain radiographic

(IVP) uses contrast to highlight

the urine

Procedure:-

An injection of x-ray contrast medium is given to a patient

via a needle or cannula

into a the vein typical in the

antecubital fossa of arm. The

contrast enters from blood stream

via the kidney, and the

14)

and, ∴ the contrast media becomes visible on x-ray almost immediately after injection. x-ray taken at specific intervals to observe its travel through different urinary system to give comprehensive view of the and some information function of renal system.

(15)

Q3 Which procedure is performed for investigation of extrahepatic biliary obstruction? Discuss the general protocol for procedure.

Ans Endoscopic retrograde cholangio-pancreatography (ERCP) is a procedure combine upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy and x-ray ~~test~~ ^{problem} of the biliary pancreatic duct.

Procedure :-

- => you'll asked asked lie examination table.
- => An intravenous needle will be placed in your arm to provide sedative help stay relaxed and comfortable during they procedure.
- => A healthcare professional when give local anesthetic dose will spray anesthetic on back of your throat.
- => The doctor will carefully down esophagus through your

your stomach, and into your duodenum. A small camera mounted the endoscope will send video image to monitor. the endoscope pump your stomach and duodenum, making easier to

During ERCP

- located the opening where the bile and pancreatic duct empty into the duodenum.
 - slide a thin flexible tube catheter through endoscopy into the duct.
 - injection special dye called contrast medium.
 - uses a type of x-rays image called fluoroscopy to examine.
- The doctor may
- open blocked
 - breakup or remove stone
 - insert - stent
 - performed a biopsy
- The procedure most often take between one and two hour.

(7)

Q 4 Which radiological procedure is recommended for evaluating the cause of female infertility? Explain the detail.

Ans HSG

=> HSG is done a hospital clinic health care provider office.

HSG done in the first half (days 1-14) of the menstrual cycle. this timing reduce chance that you

o may be pregnant.

=> during HSG contrast medium is placed in the uterus fallopian tube. this fluid contains dye. the shows up contrast to the structure on x-ray screen. the dye outline inner size and shape.

The procedure is performed as follows.

o you will be asked to lie on your feet placed pelvic exam.

The speculum is inserted into vagina.

- The end of the cervix may be injected with local anesthetic (Pain relief)
- one or two methods may be used insert the dye the Cervix grasped with a forceps Steady.
- The fluid may clamping if the Tube are blocked.
- x-ray image are made as the Contrast medium the uterus and Tube.
- After the image, the cannula Tube removed.

Q.5: Explain in detail the Conventional radiological procedure use for diagnostic. The disorder of joint and tendon. Arthrography.

Arthrography is medical image used in the evaluation and diagnosis of joint condition. it can either be direct or indirect.

⇒ This examination is usually done on an outpatient basis.

• The patient positioned on the examination table x-ray table of the joint may be taken to the procedure. If recent x-ray are available compare with arthrography image.

⇒ After the local anesthetic has taken effect, a longer needle insert into joint.

The radiologist, a physician

=> Contrast material and sometimes air are injected into the joint space while the radiologist observe with fluoroscopy or ultrasound.

=> Some causes, additional medication, such as anti-inflammatory steroids.

may be injection into joint along with the contrast material. After removed,

The patient will be asked to move the effected joint to distribute the contrast material through out the space. the radiologist may move the joint while evaluating the joint motion under fluoroscopy.

=> A conventional direct radiography exam complete 30 minutes. exam involving MRI take more than one hour.