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Q=1= Ans: +

- Intravenous urography (IVU) was the modality of choice for diagnosing urinary tract abnormalities. IVU has many drawbacks including poor diagnostic accuracy in diagnosis and characterization of parenchymal lesions also in case of non-functioning kidneys. It has little diagnostic role to detect the cause of obstruction in absence of radio-opaque stones along the course of the urinary tract (UT) - In the last two decades, with the ^{era} ~~area~~ of the Computed tomography (CT). CT has become the gold standard for diagnosis of urinary stones, while multiphasic CT urography (CTU) has become the most useful diagnostic tools in different UT abnormalities including

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Complex Congenital anomalies, trauma, infection & tumors.

Also the "one stop shop"

Use of CTU in different anomalies including vascular, Parenchymal, and urothelial evaluation has a great impact in management of patient.

CT has many disadvantages over IUV including its high cost and the higher radiation dose but it is more effective than IUV.

Keywords:

* ∴ CTU, IUV, Urinary tract, obstruction, tumor, Congenital.

Urography uses imaging & contrast material to evaluate or detect blood in urine, kidney or bladder stones, and cancer in the urinary tract. Urography which conventional X-ray is known as intravenous pyelogram (IUP) Urography is also often performed using Computed tomography or MRI.

Q=2 Ans:-

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The urinary system is also known as the renal system or urinary tract. Consist of the kidney, ureter, bladder & the urethra. The purpose of the urinary system is to eliminate waste from the body, regulate blood volume & blood pressure- controls level of electrolytes & metabolites, & regulate blood pH.

CT Scan of the kidneys are useful in the examination of one or both of the kidneys to detect conditions such as tumor or other lesions, obstructive conditions, such as kidney stones, congenital anomalies, polycystic kidney disease. accumulation of fluid around the kidneys, & the location of abscesses.

A renal ultrasound is a safe & painless test that uses sound waves to make image of the kidneys, ureter & bladder.

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During the examination, an ultrasound machine sends sound waves into kidney area & images are recorded on a computer.

Many different developmental abnormalities are classified as "CAKUT" including underdevelopment or absence of a kidney (renal hypodysplasia or agenesis), a kidney of fluid-filled sacs called cyst (multicystic dysplastic kidney) buildup of urine in the kidneys (hydronephrosis) an extra ureter - and the tube that carries urine from each kidney to the bladder (the ureters)

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Q = 3 Ans.:-

Ans:- Extrahepatic biliary tract obstruction is the blockage of the normal flow of bile from the liver to the intestinal tract. The most common causes of EHBO include pancreatic disease. Stone formation within the biliary system (gallstones) Cancer of the pancreas bile duct or intestine. Biliary obstruction causes include hepatocellular disease (eg viral hepatitis - drug induced hepatitis) drug induced cholestasis, biliary cirrhosis, and alcoholic liver disease.

Cytology brushing and tissue biopsy to make a tissue diagnosis may be necessary for the workup for an unknown mass obstruction the biliary tract. This procedure can be performed at the time of an ERCP or by percutaneous or endoscopic ultrasound-directed Biopsy-

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In the KASAI procedure the blocked extrahepatic bile ducts as well as the gallbladder and replaced by a segment of the child's intestine, which is sewn directly to the liver.

~~Dis~~ Disruption in bile flow due to hepatic or intrahepatic biliary system is generally referred as cholestasis. All these can present as elevated bilirubin levels & jaundice.

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Q=4 Ans:-

Ans:- Because tubal occlusion is the most common cause of female infertility, the imaging evaluation begins with hysterosalpingography to determine whether the fallopian tube are patent. Hysterosalpingography readily depicts the course, size, and contour as well as patency of the tube.

Fertility Test may includes:

- Ovulation testing: An at home over the counter ovulation prediction kit detects the surge in luteinizing hormones that occur before ovulation.
- Hysterosalpingography
- Ovarian reserve testing
- Other hormones testing
- Imaging test.

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The most common cause of female infertility include problem with ovulation, damage to the fallopian tube or uterus, or problem with the cervix - Age can contribute to infertility because as a woman ages, her fertility naturally tends to decrease.

An imaging evaluation for female infertility typically begins with an assessment of tubal patency at hysterosalpingography - which may be followed by pelvic US, pelvic MR, imaging or both to further characterized any additional findings (e.g. intrauterine filling defects or uterine contour abnormalities)

Q=5 Ans:

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Ans:- Direct arthrography. Arthrography is a type of medical imaging used in the evaluation and diagnosis of joints condition and unexplained plain pain. It is very effective at detecting disease with in the ligaments tendon & cartilages. Doctors at NYU Langone often use Ultra Sound to diagnose muscles tendon and ligaments injury. This is because ultra sound uses high frequency sound waves to produce an often clearer picture of soft tissue. Such as muscles & ligaments. Compared with x-ray images.

MRI & Ultra Sound are now widely used for the assessment of tendon and ligament abnormalities. Healthy tendons and ligaments contain high

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high level of collagen with
a structured orientation.

Ultra sound imaging of tendons
requires high - frequency
transducers to clearly
visualize their internal
structure -

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End