

Abstract - ID: 41

Author(s): MOHAMED YOUSIF (**Presenter**), SUDAN MEDICAL SPECIALIZATION BOARD

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Hysterosalpingographic Findings Among Females With infertility at Royal Care Hospital, Khartoum-Sudan (Jun2016-Jun2017)

Abstract:

Abstract:

Background: Infertility is a major clinico-social problem affecting many couples. Hysterosalpingography (HSG) is still a very valuable and commonly used investigation in the work-up of women with infertility, however clinicians should not rush to requesting this investigation before they exclude other causes using non-invasive and radiation-free investigations.

Objectives: The study aimed at evaluating the common hysterosalpingographic findings in women presenting with infertility and to correlate these findings.

Methods: Radiology reports of infertile women who underwent HSG at Royal Care Hospital-Khartoum- Sudan, during the period (June 2016-June 2017) were retrospectively reviewed. Clinical notes and radiological findings were analyzed.

Results: The most common age group seen was (27 – 35) years. Primary infertility was more common than secondary infertility. Most of hysterosalpingograms were normal (64%) while abnormal findings were found in only 36%. The most common abnormal finding was bilateral tubal blockage.

Conclusion: Hysterosalpingography remains an indispensable tool for evaluation of infertile woman. However, being an invasive procedure and exposing the patient to

radiation, it should not be rushed into before excluding hormonal and male factors. This study revealed that the age group most commonly affected by infertility was (27-35 years). Primary infertility (69%) was much more common than secondary type. Tubal blockage was the most prevalent abnormal HSG finding, more commonly bilateral and there was a statistically significant correlation between the age of the patient and type of infertility.

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Category: Diagnostic & Interventional Radiology

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Author(s): Murdhi Al Harbi (**Presenter**), PSMCC (prince Sultan Medical military city)
Khaled Soliman, Canada

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Variability in fluoroscopic time during interventional non-cardiac procedures performed outside of the radiology department a single center study

Abstract:

Aims and objectives:

Increasing physician awareness of patient exposure to radiation is an important step towards the reduction of potentially harmful effects of radiation. Published studies demonstrated that providing physicians with feedback regarding their fluoroscopy time leads to a reduction in average fluoroscopy times.

The aim of this work was to publish our medical center data observed during the past year; fluoroscopy time was monitored for radiation protection purposes and the data are analyzed.

Methods and Materials:

The radiation safety officer in diagnostic radiology monitored the fluoroscopy time registered for all procedures. Fluoroscopy time is one of multiple radiation dose indices used in radiation safety auditing. Such auditing is nowadays turning into requirement of patient care safety and quality improvement; as indicated by accreditation bodies both nationally and internationally. High radiation dose procedures must be identified for optimization.

Results:

53 events of fluoroscopic time exceeding 20 minutes were analyzed. The maximum fluoroscopic time noted was 43 min. The longest procedure was Endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). The longest procedure was found to be performed by less experienced physicians and surgeons. Our data is compared with the internationally reported data.

The data were presented as a feedback to the concerned department and to the hospital's radiation safety committee.

Conclusion:

Information about fluoroscopy time taken by interventional radiologist during procedures can be used as a tool for patient dose optimization. Reducing fluoroscopic time (FT) is a radiation protection goal, since it serves the purpose of protection for both the patient and the workers.

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Abstract - ID: 57

Author(s): Abdulwahab Alahmari (**Presenter**), King Saud University

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: Yes

Title: Common measurements and proposed grading system for hydrocephalus in pediatric patients by using CT scan: A cross sectional study.

Abstract:

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:

Hydrocephalus is a fatal disorder mostly affecting neonates and infants. It is treatable in pediatric patients but lacks a grading system for the severity of the disease. This paper proposes a grading system for hydrocephalic pediatric patients based on linear measurements applied on CT scan.

OBJECTIVES:

This study aims to determine average linear parameters of the hydrocephalus brain among pediatric patients by using CT scan, to propose a new grading system for hydrocephalus based on these linear measurements and to find the most common type and grade of hydrocephalus.

METHODOLOGY:

A cross sectional study was conducted on 37 pediatric hydrocephalus subjects in Abha. Five linear measurements FHR, FOHR, BFI, BCI and VI were applied on CT scan and generated a new grading system. Statistical analysis was done by SPSS (V-21) software. Also classifies the subjects by this system into grades of mild to severe and discovers the most common type and category of hydrocephalus.

RESULTS

The highest frequency is two years. The most common type was communicated and most common grades were mild and moderate. The mean measurements (reference value) in mm were found for FOHR=0.63, FHR=0.52, BCI=0.34, BFI=0.60 and VI=0.55. There was significant difference of linear parameters related to age groups.

CONCLUSION:

The grading system successfully divides pediatric patients into mild to severe categories, effect of age on each linear measurement can also be evaluated in hydrocephalic patients and this grading can also be helpful to evaluate any mass effect like brain atrophy.

KEYWORDS:

Hydrocephalus, pediatrics, computed tomography.

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Abstract - ID: 64

Author(s): Mohammad Alfadni (**Presenter**), Ribat teaching hospital
heitham Awadallah, Resercher
Abdelmoneim Alattaya, Consultant Radiologist

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Incidental findings in CTKUB examination among Sudanese,a case series study

Abstract:

Abstract Background: CT KUB scanning is a common diagnostic procedure. Its usefulness exceeds diagnosing renal problems to identify incidental findings that are commonly overlooked. The aim of this study is to identify the incidental findings, its probability of occurrence and types. Method: It is a case series study conducted in a specialized diagnostic center in Khartoum- Sudan. The center is receiving patients from different parts of the country. As part of diagnostic process for urinary symptoms, 92 CT KUB patients were enrolled in the study during the year 2016. Results: The overall proportion of positive incidental findings among 92 patients was 12% (11 out of 92 subjects were positive). 70 cases (76%) of the subjects had positive KUB findings; nine cases of them (13%) had at least one type of incidental findings. On the other hand; 22 subjects had no KUB findings; and only 2 (01%) of them had incidental findings. Conclusion: The probability of incidental findings in this study is high among patients with positive KUB findings (RR=13 times). Therefore, providing extra effort to identify incidental findings among patients having positive CT KUB findings is essential. .

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Abstract - ID: 74

Author(s): Laila Alromaih (**Presenter**), IAU
Maram AlGhumlas, IAU

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Clinical presentation of patients with urolithiasis in a tertiary hospital at eastern province of Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

Title: Clinical presentation of patients with urolithiasis in a tertiary hospital at eastern province of Saudi Arabia

Laila AlRomaih, Maram AlGhumlas, Dhabia AlDossary, Hind AlOtaibi.

Supervisor: Dr.Ali Alzahrani

Purpose: To study the common symptoms patients presented with in emergency departments ER

secondary to urolithiasis at tertiary hospital at eastern province of Saudi Arabia.

Methods: This is a retrospective study of all patient who underwent emergency CT abdomen secondary to abdominal or flank pain between 2013 and 2016 at King Fahad Hospital of the University, AL Khobar, Saudi Arabia.

Results: Out of 4726 CT scan done, 344 showed presence of urolithiasis. Most of the patients were male (75%). The commonest presentations were pain (98.1 %), nausea (20.3%), vomiting (24.3%), hematuria (21.6%) and fever (6.1 %). Lower urinary tract symptoms were presents in 34.8% of patients.

Most of the stones were in one side (67%) whether in the right side (36.2%) or in the left side (30.8%). About third of patients had bilateral stones. Most of the stones were in the lower third of the ureter (40.6%), however almost third of patients had multiple stones along the course of the ureter (3 1.8%). It was uncommon to see solitary stone in the kidney as the primary cause of ER visits (12.2%).

Conclusions: Patient with urolithiasis is uncommon and frequently seen in the ER. CT is valuable tool to diagnoses these cases accurately. Most of patient had ureteric stones that make other radiological means less sensitive for diagnosing these conditions.

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Abstract - ID: 391

Author(s): IBRAHIM ALRASHIDI (**Presenter**), PRINCE SULTAN MILITARY MEDICAL CITY

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: ENDOVASCULAR MANAGEMENT OF HYPERVASCULAR UTERINE POLYPS IN VIRGIN PATIENT

Abstract:

Abstract

We report a case of uterine artery embolization (UAE) of endometrial polyposis in a 42-year-old virgin female who had 10 years history of menorrhagia resulting in with chronic anemia. Endometrial polyps resolved and patient's symptoms improved with no recurrence at 18 month follow up pelvic MRI. This case presents UAE as an alternative option for management of endometrial polyps in patients who decline surgical or hysteroscopic options.

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Abstract - ID: 400

Author(s): Arwa Al mutari (**Presenter**), King Abdulaziz Medical City in Riyadh Sulaiman Al Rajhi, Assesstent professor king saud university for health science, chest radiologist

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: Yes

Title: Case Report of Hydatid Cyst in the Pulmonary Artery Uncommon presentation: CT and MRI findings

Abstract:

Background: Hydatid cyst can be found in any organ as primary echinococcosis or because of spread from other organs as secondary echinococcosis. In adult, the liver and lungs are the most common locations, pulmonary artery involvement by hydatid cyst is rare.

Clinical case: We report a rare case of an 86 years old female with a history of hepatic hydatid cyst since 2012, presenting with pulmonary artery hydatid cyst located in the right pulmonary artery, and complains of chronic productive cough, yellow -greenish sputum and dyspnea. She lives in the rural area. Chest x-ray, computed tomography, and magnetic resonance Imaging was done. Chest x-ray showed a mass -like opacity in the right lower zone, right paracardial area. CT showed pulmonary artery with multiseptated hydatid cysts. MRI confirmed the presence of cystic lesion within the right pulmonary trunk extending to the right lower lobe pulmonary artery showing low signal intensity on T1 and high signal intensity on T2 with septation. The patient was discharged on

oral Albendazole 400 mg twice daily and oral Praziquantel 1800 mg twice weekly. After ten months, the patient had CT and MRI which showed mild regression of the size of both right main pulmonary artery and 2 left sided hydatid cysts . Praziquantel was stopped and now she is only on oral Albendazole 400 mg twice daily.

Conclusion: Recognizing the possibility of the presence of hydatid cyst in pulmonary artery is important. Also, knowing the features on CT and MRI may aid in the differential diagnosis.

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Other Subject Category - Please Specify: case report

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Abstract - ID: 401

Author(s): Turki Alfarhan (**Presenter**), Turki Alfarhan
Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No
Title: King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Audit for Liver Biopsies adequacy, complication rates and accuracy.

Abstract:**King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center Audit for Liver Biopsies adequacy, complication rates and accuracy.**

Authors: Faisal A. AlSugair, Turki F. AlFarhan, Amr M. Elsaadany, Bandar O. Safar.

Radiology Department, King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Center.

Purpose:

Liver biopsies are one of the most performed procedures in KFSH&RC, which is known to be one of the largest oncology and transplant centers in the middle east. Image guiding biopsies have proven to be cost effective and of minimal complications. It is an essential tool in tailoring the optimal care for each individual patient. We reviewed the procedural aspects, specimen adequacy, diagnostic accuracy and complications of imaging guided liver biopsies done in the Interventional Radiology Section at KFSH&RC over an 11-month period.

Participants:

198 biopsies were performed over an 11-month period from 29Aug 2016 till 2 August 2017 to participate in this retrospective audit.

32 cases were excluded due to inadequate data, leaving us with 166 cases in total.

Methods:

Retrospective stratification of the cases based on age group, gender, native vs. transplant liver, focal vs non-focal lesion, pre-biopsy laboratory assessment, indication of the biopsy, underlying disease (if any) and pathological findings. Type of biopsy, number of passes, adequacy of the specimen and post procedural complications were all assessed in our study.

Results:

The pediatric population represented 24.6%(42) while adults were 74.4% (124) of the cases done. Female patients represented 41.5% (69) while male patients represented 58.5 % (97) of the biopsies.32% (53) specimens were obtained from a diffuse transplant while 1.8% (1) were obtained from the patients with focal transplant lesions.

As per native liver subjects, 46.5% (52) from a focal lesionwhile (60) 53.5 % were obtained from a diffuse pathology.

The sample was adequate in 97% (161) of the cases. The biopsytract was plugged in 1.2% (2) of the cases . No immediate post procedural complications.

Conclusion:

The study shows that adherence to hospital guidelines has proven to decrease the complication rates and increase the accuracy and specimen adequacy of liver biopsies.

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Abstract - ID: 402

Author(s): Saadia Talay (**Presenter**), Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Fatimah Alhamoud, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Amjad Aldarwish, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Huda Al-Mubarak, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Noor Aljabr, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Mahbubunnabi Tamal, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University
Kamran Khawaja, Imam Abdulrahman bin Faisal University

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Integration of 3D Virtual Reality (VR) in Diagnostic and Therapeutic Imaging

Abstract:

Present methods of visualizing 3D medical images have several limitations. Medical image datasets consist of a series of 2D images as slices. Typically, physicians and radiologists mentally assemble these images in such a way that it relates to the realistic 3D structures of the body. This method requires extensive training and is prone to errors. Virtual reality (VR), a recent technological advancement, is an artificial, 3D, computer-generated environment which allows a user to be totally immersed in the virtual world. Though it is mainly used by the entertainment industry, more recently, its utility in the healthcare fields such as diagnostic and therapeutic imaging has been investigated with promising outcomes. An integrated 3D VR system with automatic segmentation and visualization software would allow a user to visualize anatomical structures in a realistic and interactive 3D environment.. A seamless integration system consisting of the HTC Vive, 3D Slicer, and Unity is proposed here. As part of the integration process, an automatic segmentation algorithm is also proposed for computed tomography angiography (CTA) images. The system will read DICOM images from a 3D imaging modality as an input and segment the dataset using 3D Slicer. Next, surface or volume rendering will be performed on the segmented images before exporting it to Unity, a platform that allows interfacing with VR systems. The rendered image will finally be viewed through the HTC Vive VR system allowing for interactive navigation and detailed examination of the image dataset as a virtual 3D model of the patient.

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Abstract - ID: 501

Author(s): Abdelmoneim Sulieman (**Presenter**), Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University
Batil Alonazi, Prince Sattam bin Abdulaziz University

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Occupational and patient exposure in therapeutic cardiac catheterization procedures

Abstract:

The objectives of this study were to measure occupational and patients exposure during cardiologic procedures. Measurements were taken from 27 cardiac catheterization procedures. The medical staff was monitored using thermoluminescence dosimeter (TLD) chips. The radiation doses were measured for the cardiologist at five locations: the forehead, thyroid, chest (over the lead apron), waist (over the lead apron) and hand, while the exposure to the assistant was measured at two locations: The chest (over the lead apron) and hand.

The mean and range of age (years) weight (kg) and body mass index (BMI kg/m²) were 55 (22-75), 78 (62-128) and 27.8 (20.3-41.8), respectively. The mean kerma area product (KAP) was 2813.6μGy.m² and the mean fluoroscopic time was 4.788 min. The mean radiation dose for cardiologist per procedures were 0.9 mGy for the forehead, 0.92 mGy for the thyroid, 1.38 mGy for the chest, 1.28 mGy and 1.41 mGy for the waist and for the hand and the total effective dose was 0.07 mSv while the mean radiation doses for assistant was 0.72 mGy for the chest, 0.82 mGy for the hand and the total effective dose was 0.04 mSv. Patient and staff dose reduction is important in regard to recent recommendations regarding eye dose annual limits (20 mSv/year). Most of excessive exposure to patients and staff are avoidable due to the poor adherence to radiation protection measures. Cardiac catheterization is operator dependent procedures; therefore, advance training in radiation safety and protection for staff is essential

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Abstract - ID: 510

Author(s): Ala Mohammed (**Presenter**), The National Ribat University

Are you an invited speaker/presenter to ICRM2018?: No

Title: Computerized Tomography Imaging Value in Diagnosing Head Injuries, Compared with Conventional Skull X-rays

Abstract:

Head injuries are the main causes of death in Sudan. The emergency neurosurgery department of Teaching Khartoum Hospital , is the only specialized department in Sudan , which deals with the management of head injury patients. The objective of the study is to maintain the efficiency of CT in diagnosing head injuries as a first accurate radiological Investigation in emergency department. This study is descriptive case study concerning patients with head injuries in order to compare between CT and conventional skull x-ray investigations. The incidence of the head injuries is higher in males rather than females, and the occurrence had been at the age of 16-30 years. Most of the head injuries were caused by road traffic accidents (RTA) (158 cases – 63.2%). No difference between the CT scanning and the conventional skull x-ray in demonstrating the linear fractures of the skull (100% to 98.7%). The incidence of the head injuries is higher in males rather than females, and the occurrence had been at the age of 16-30 years. Most of the head injuries were caused by road traffic accidents (RTA) (158 cases – 63.2%).

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