

الآية

قال تعالى :

إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يَخْفَىٰ عَلَيْهِ شَيْءٌ فِي الْأَرْضِ وَلَا فِي السَّمَاءِ ، هُوَ
الَّذِي يُصَوِّرُكُمْ فِي الْأَرْحَامِ كَيْفَ يَشَاءُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ.

سورة آل عمران

الآيات (5-6)

Dedication

To them they do a lot of thing for me to be a good person, my father, my mother

To the source of light in darkness of life, my husband

To them how gave me success all during my life my family and my friend

Thanks full to all give me white hand to finish this job.

Best regards for all.

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Abstract

This study deals with the diagnosis of hematuria using ultrasound in sharg elneel hospital Khartoum state, in the period between March to December 2011

The objective of this study was to investigate the ultrasound finding in hematuria patient to explore the potential of ultrasound in diagnosis renal system disorder , It was carried out on 50 patients complaining of presence of blood in urine . The machines used in the study were aloka with 3.5 -7 MHz convex and linear array transducer use (B-mode) scan, All patient were prepared by full bladder and using trans-abdominal probe.

It was found that the most common age is above 60 with percent 38% the most common types of causes is stones of urinary system with percent 42% and the least one is mass in urinary system with percent 6% , Male gender was more common than female with percent 34% for male 16% for female

Lion pain was the most common presenting symptoms with percent 44% followed by burning micturation with 22% the least one is urine retention 10% .

ملخص البحث

هذا البحث اهتم بدراسة نتائج الموجات فوق الصوتية لحالات التبول. إن الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو الكشف عن أسباب التبول الدموي باستخدام الموجات فوق الصوتية. عدد المرضى الذين أجريت عليهم الدراسة خمسون مريض يعانون من وجود دم في البول في مستشفى شرق النيل بمدينة الخرطوم . هذه الدراسة أجريت في الفترة من مارس إلى ديسمبر 2011م . الجهاز الذي أستعمل في هذه الدراسة الوكا وأما المسبار كان محبب وخطي بتردد يتراوح من 5.3-7 ميغاهيرتز. جميع المرضى تم تحضيرهم بملاء المثانة وباستخدام المسبار البطني .

خلصت الدراسة إلى أن المرض أكثر شيوعا في الفئة العمرية فوق الستين عام بنسبة 38% ووجد ان الرجال اكثر اصابة من النساء بنسبة 34% للرجال 16% للنساء اكثر اسباب الاصابة هي حصاوي الجهاز البولي بنسبة 42% واقلها اورام الجهاز البولي بنسبة 6%. اكثر الاعراض هي الام الجوانب بنسبة 44% يليها سخونة البول 22% واقلها حبس البول 10% .

List of abbreviations

APPKD	Autosomal Recessive Polycystic kidney Disease
ADPKD	Autosomal Dominant Polycystic kidney Disease
CT	Computed Tomography
ON	OloInephritis
IVP	Intravenous Pyelography
PT	Patient
RCC	Renal cell carcinoma
UTI	Urinary tract infection
US	ultrasound
MHz	Mega Hertz
BPH	Benign prostatic hyperplasia
MCDK	Multicystic dysplastic kidney

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