



**I dedicate this research to:  
My parents, wife, sons, family,  
&  
Friends**

**Acknowledgement**

***I'm so grateful to those individuals***

**Who**

***Played apart in preparing this book, thank to  
my family who always encourage and  
supporting me.***

Bader

**Abstract**

High-resolution real-time ultrasonography serves as an important tool for Differential Diagnosis Ultrasound of Renal Cyst.

The wide range of causes of renal cyst demands ultrasound evaluation

In this study, we present a broad overview of the subject, with discussions of the wide series of causes of renal cyst and descriptions of the ultrasonographic findings and those of correlative imaging studies when needed. The accuracy of diagnosing renal cyst using ultrasound in this study was 94%, and it is highly accurate in differentiating

The study include 100 patients, above 50age Ultrasound examination was done, include all abdominal organs (liver, G/B, CBD, pancreas, spleen, portal vein, kidneys, and pelvic organs).

50% of the patients got renal cyst, 11% of the patients Ultrasound reveal normal appearance.

## ملخص البحث

إن أجهزة الموجات فوق الصوتية الحديثة تعتبر وسيلة أساسية في تشخيص حالات التكيس الكلوى بمختلف أشكالها وأسبابها.

كما تلعب دوراً بارزاً في التمييز بين هذه الأسباب والتفريق بين التكيسات الكلوية بفاعلية عالية، ونسبة لتعدد اسباب التكيسات وأنواعها، وقمنا بتقصي واسع لكل أنواع التكيسات متناولين ذلك بالتحليل والمناقشة لدور الموجات فوق الصوتية في التمييز بين هذه الحالات وتقييمها. حيث أثبتت الدراسة فعالية عالية بلغت 94% في تشخيص حالات التكيسات ( ، وفعالية عالية جداً في التمييز ما بين أنواعها المختلفة.

اشتمل البحث على خمسة أبواب يحتوى الباب الأول على مقدمة عن الدراسة والأهداف ومدة الدراسة والطرق والوسائل والمواد التي استخدمت في الدراسة. في الباب الثاني تناول البحث الإطار النظري وشمل ذلك تشريح الجهاز الكلوى ووظائف الكلى وتعريفها والتقنية التي استخدمت في الفحوصات بالموجات فوق الصوتية.

أما الباب الثالث تناول عرض الحالات من حيث العمر والجنس ونوع أجهزة الموجات فوق الصوتية التي استخدمت. الباب الرابع احتوى على النتائج التي توصلت إليها الدراسة، وتحليل البيانات.

تناول البحث الخامس والأخير في هذه الدراسة المناقشة وخلاصة البحث وتوصيات البحث وقائمة المصادر والمراجع.

## **List of Contents**

**Dedication**

**i**

**Acknowledgement**

**ii**

**Abstract**

**iii**

**الخلاصة**

**iv**

**List of contents**

**v**

**List of figures**

**vii**

**List of tables'**

**ix**

## **Chapter One**

**Introduction**

**1**

**Hypothesis**

**1**

**Objectives of the study**

**2**

**Thesis outline**

**2**

## **Chapter Two**

**Literature Review**

**Anatomical Review**

**3**

**Pathology of the kidney**

**15**

**Physiology & previous studies**

**20**

**Chapter Three**

**Methodology**

**30**

**Chapter Four**

**Section One**

**Results of the study**

**43**

**Section Two**

**Discussion**

**52**

**Chapter Five**

**Conclusion**

**57**

**Recommendation**

**58**

**References**

**59**

**Appendix**

**62**

## **List of Figures**

<b>No</b>	<b>Figure caption</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>.</b>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Figure 2.1 shows the Anatomical structures of the Urinary Tract of Human</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Figure (2.2) the anterior surfaces of the kidneys, showing the areas of contact of neighboring viscera (4).</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Figure (2.3) Posterior abdominal wall after removing the peritoneum, showing kidneys,</b>	<b>6</b>

**suprarenal capsules, and great vessels (4).**

<b>4</b>	<b>Figure (2.4a) showing the longitudinal section of the left kidney.</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Fig (2.4b) this diagrams shows the internal structure of the kidney</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Figure 2.5 shows components of the nephron</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>7</b>	<b>Figure 3.1 shows the U\S longitudinal Survey (Sagittal Plane) from Anterior Approach</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8</b>	<b>Figure 3.2 shows the U\S longitudinal survey with a probe moved medial and inferior</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9</b>	<b>Figure (3.3) shows the U\S longitudinal scanning with rocking of the probe to right and left with medial</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Figure (3.4) shows the longitudinal scanning to determine the Kidney laterally</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>11</b>	<b>Figure (4.5) Coronal U\S survey of the right kidney instead of longitudinal</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Figure (3.6) shows the U\S Transverse Survey (Transverse Plane) - Anterior approach</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>13</b>	<b>Figure (3.7) shows U\S transverse scanning to find the mid-portion and hilum of the kidney</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Figure (3.8) shows the U\S transverse scanning to find the inferior pole of the Kidney</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Figure (3.9) shows the right Kidney image in longitudinal and transverse scan</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Figure (3.10) shows the Longitudinal Survey for the left Kidney</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>17</b>	<b>Figure (3.11) shows the approach of transducer angulations to visualize the left Kidney</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>Figure (3.12) shows an approach to visualize the pole of the left Kidney</b>	<b>38</b>

- 19 **Figure (3.13) shows an approach to visualize the 38  
posterior portion of the left Kidney**
- 20 **Figure (3.14) shows an U\S approach to evaluate 39  
the entire left kidney**
- 21 **(3.15) shows an U\ Figure S approach to 40  
visualize the transverse section of the left  
Kidney**
- 22 **Figure (3.16) shows an alternative approach to 40  
visualize the transverse section of the left  
Kidney**
- 23 **Figure (3.17) shows an U\S approach to find the 41  
mid-portion and hilum of the left kidney (The  
renal artery and vein)**
- 24 **Figure (3.18) shows an U\S approach to visualize 42  
the inferior pole of left Kidney**
- 25 **Figure (3.19) shows the longitudinal and 42  
transverse sections of the left Kidney**
- 26 **Figure (5.1) shows the distribution of renal 44  
cystic patients based on their gender.**
- 27 **Figure (5.2) shows the distribution of Renal Cyst 45  
patients based on their ages Table (5.3) shows  
the distribution of Renal Cyst patients based on  
their Symptoms and signs in 100 patients  
investigated.**
- 28 **Figure (5.3) shows the distribution of Renal Cyst 46  
patients based on their Symptoms and signs in  
100 patients investigated Figure.**
- 29 **Figure (4-4) shows differential diagnosis 47  
diseases of kidney through 100 patients.**
- 30 **Figure (4-5) Show different location of simple 48  
renal cyst through 89 patients**
- 31 **Figure (4-6) Show cystic criteria through 49  
89patients scanned.**

- 32 Figure show different sizes of simple renal cyst 50 through 89patients scanned.**
- 33 Figure (4-8) Show Concomitant sonographic 51 abnormalities through 89 patients scanned.**

## **List of Tables**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Table caption</b>	<b>Page No.</b>
1	Tables 2.1 Differential diagnosis of renal mass	17
2	Table 2-2 shows the common renal cystic disease	21
3	Table (5.1) shows the Renal Cyst patients distributed on their Gender in Frequency Percentage	43
4	Table (5.2) shows the distribution of Renal Cyst patients based on their ages.	44
5	Table (5.3) shows the distribution of Renal Cyst patients based on their Symptoms and signs in 100 patients investigated.	45
6	Table (4-4) shows differential diagnosis diseases of kidney through 100 patients.	46
7	Table (4-5) Show location of simple renal cyst through 89 patients.	47

8	<b>Table (4-6) Show cystic criteria through 89patients scanned.</b>	48
9	<b>Table (4-7) shows the Cyst Size Distribution among the study sample of RenalCyst Patients.</b>	49
10	<b>Table (4-8) Show Concomitant sonographic abnormalities through 89 patients scanned.</b>	50