# الاية

## قال تعالى:

،ُ وَوَبِا قِطْمَى اللهِ \_َ وِزْنَبِّكَا ٓ أَ حُسَمَاناً ۗ ا أَ مَّا يَبُدُلُغَنَّ عِندَكَ الْأَلْمُوبِرُ كَلاَ حَدَّمَهُ ٓ ا فَلاَ تَقُلُ لَّـهُمَ ٓ ٱفَف ٓ ۗ وَ لاَ بِضَ °همُ لَلَهُو َاقْلِحَ لَمَائِعَ ٓ اللَّهُ ۖ لَا يُكَرِنِهِمَّا ٱلرَّحَ ° تَه ِ و قُلْ رَّب ِّ ار °حمَ °هُمَ اكما ٓ رَبَّيَ انِي لِ صَـ غرِيرًا ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

سوره الاسراء ( 24-23 )

# **Dedication**

To whom I should give my all love

To my soft-hearted mother

To my great father

To my wife

To my teachers

To the soul of my best brother

(Loay)

# Acknowledgment

First of all, I thank Allah the Almighty for helping me complete this project. I thankUstaz: Babikir Abd Elwahab, my supervisor, for his help and guidance, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr. Ahmed Mustafa, Ustaz: Abdurrahman Hassan, Ustaz: Auis Bashir And the whole staff of the collage of medical radiological science, SUST. for their great help and support.

.

Finally I would like to thank everybody who helped me inpreparing and finishing this study.

### ملخص الدراسة

هذه الدراسة علمية وعملية وأجريت خلال الفتره من يوليو 2015م إلي اكتوبر 2015م طبقت بجمهورية السودان ولاية الخرطوم. ناقشت الدراسة تقييم المسح بالموجات فوق الصوتية لحجم البنكرياس لدى مرضى السكري مقارنة مع الاناس الاصحاء (المجموعه الضابطه).

هنالك (70) عينه اختيروا من بينهم 35(50%) عينه من مرضى السكري و 35(50%) عينه أناس أصحاء (المجموعه الضابطه), وقد كانت اعمار مرضى السكري بين 25 سنه الى 70 سنه بينما كانت اعنمار الاناس الاصحاء (المجموعه الضابطه بين 20 سنه الى 50 سنه . شملت الدراسه كل مرضى السكري الذين لديهم مرض السكري فقط واستثنت الدراسه مرضى السكري الذين لديهم امراض اخرى مصاحبه.

كل هؤلاء المرضى فحصوا بالموجات فوق الصوتية باستخدام ماسحات مينداري دي بي 2200 بطاقة مقدار ها 3.5 ميقا هرتز.

اجري المسح عن طريق البطن لكل المرضى وتم قياس حجم راس وجسم وزيل البنكرياس لمرضى السكري والاناس الاصحاء (المجموعه الضابطه).

الباحث استخدم معدل لملامح الموجات فوق الصوتية في هذه الدراسة وتم فيه أعطاء ملمح الحجم درجة محددة وتم جمع المعدل لكل مرضى السكري والاناس الاصحاء لمعرفة معدل التغير في حجم البنكرياس. أيضا لتحليل النتائج استخدم الباحث التحليل الخطي والتمييزي.

هذه الدراسة وجدت أن هنالك علاقه عكسيه بين حجم البنكرياس لمرضى السكري والفتره الزمنيه لظهور مرض السكري ,حيث وجدت الدراسه ان حجم راس البنكرياس ينقص بمقدار 0.031 سم فس السنه ,و الجسم بيتقص بمقدار 0.032 سم في السنه بينما الزيل ينقص بمقدار 0.032 سم في السنه.

باستخدام التحليل الخطي والتمبيزي توصلنا إلى معادلات يمكننا عن طريقها التنبؤ بمعدل التغير في حجم البنكرياس في السنه اعتمادا علي عمر المريض والفتره الزمنيه لظهور مرض السكري.

هذه الدراسة أوصت بأنه كل شخص مصاب بمرض السكري يجب إن يفحص بالموجات فوق الصوتية دوريا لاستخلاص اي تغيرات في حجم البنكرياس, لان الموجات فوق الصوتية رخيصة, آمنة وموثوقة.

كا اوصت الدراسه ان

كلالقياساتالتيتجر بللبنكرياسلمر ضدالسكريبالموجاتفو قالصوتيهيجبأنتحفظو تأر شفللمساعدهفيمعر فةحدو دو تطور المرض, ممايعينفيخطة العلاجلمر ضدالسكري.

#### **ABSTRACT:**

This is a scientific and practical study which was done during July-2015 to October 2015 and was carried out in Sudan-Khartoum( Noreen Diabetic Center).

The study discusses the evaluation of U/S Scanning of pancreas and study the change in size of pancreas in diabetic patients compare with healthy (control group). Which including the patients with diabetic disease only and exclude the diabetic patient with other diseases.

Trans abdominal Scanning were performed for all patients and measured the head, body and tail of pancreas in diabetic patient and health (control group).

The author use Ultrasound findings score in this study; in which any finding in diameters, gave specific degree and sum the score of any patient with diabetic disease. Also for data analysis the author uses the crosstabulation, linear regregation and discriminant analysis.

This study found that there inverted relation between the size of pancreas and duration of diabetic .this study showed the head decrease 0.031cm per years, the body decrease 0.031cm per years and the tail decrease 0.032cm per years.

This study found that there inverted relation between the size of pancreas and age of patients.

By using linear and discriminant analysis study found that there were three equations by which, we could predict the change in pancreatic size per years according to the duration of disease and the age of patients.

This study recommended that any diabetic patients should be scanned by U/S routinely to following any changes in pancreatic sizes, because U/S is cheep ,safety, and reliable .

This study recommended that any measurements of pancreas must be documented for tracing and good prognosis of the diabetic changes to help in treatment planning.

### List of abbreviations

DM Diabetes Mellitus

GDM Gestational Diabetes Mellitus

IDDM Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

NIDDM Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus

PEDM Pre Existing Diabetes Mellitus

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Sciences

US Ultrasound

MHz Megahertz

SMA Superior mesenteric artery.

IVS Inferior vena cava

SV Splenic vein

PV Portal vein

CBD Common bile duct

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