

Dedication

For

My mother,

Soul of my father,

My wife and daughters

Acknowledgement

I would like to express my thanks, and gratitude to my supervisor professor doctor Syed Amir Gilani director of Afro-Asia Institute for his keen, and tireless efforts in supervising this study through out all its stage.

I greatly appreciate his patience in revising , and discussing all of the aspects of the study . His guidance, counsel, and continues encouragement were crucial for successful completion of this study.

I am pleased to express my appreciation to Doctor Alsafi Ahmed Abdalla who revised the study and advised me.

Elgeili Adam

Supervisor comment

I have studied the thesis

Ultrasound of renal cystic masses

By:-

Elgeili Adam Abdelgadir Yousif

And I found it satisfactory for submission

I wish him best of luck

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Abstract

Ultrasonography has proved to be an accurate, safe, fast, reliable and most effective Imaging modality to diagnose renal cystic masses.

This study was carried out at the faculty of medical radiology, Fattah Alrahman Albasheer centre and police hospital in the Sudan, and Saudi Germany Hospital- Aseer Saudi Arabia from June 2005 to July 2006 to detect and diagnose renal cystic masses by ultrasound.

112 patients age(between one year to 80 years) has renal cystic masses from 2724 patients scanned.

Hypothesis of the study depend to: - increase the use of Ultrasonography increase detection and diagnosis of renal cystic masses.

The objectives of this study synopsise in the accuracy of Ultrasonography to diagnose renal cystic masses and its spread between male and female in different ages.

Chapter (1) includes the introduction and objectives of the study.

Chapter (2) includes literature review

Chapter (3) includes subjects and methodology (patient and methods, ultrasound machine, transducer, patient preparation and procedure of ultrasound scanning).

Chapter (4) includes the results of the study from which is that the mean age for the occurrence of the renal cystic masses is 55 years which is found greater in males than females and also found more in patients who has clinical indication concerned with renal problems.

The history and family history were found rarely.

Chapter (5) includes the discussion of the results of the study.

Chapter (6) includes conclusion and recommendations, and it is the last chapter. The most important conclusion in the chapter is that, the incidence of renal cystic masses from all patients scanned was 4.1%.

Ultrasonography is to be the first line of diagnostic test in all patients with renal pathology.

Also this chapter includes the references and appendices.

More researches must be done amongst Sudan and ksa population to evaluate and assess the causes and incidence of renal cystic masses disease.

ملخص الدراسة

الموجات فوق الصوتية اثبت إنها دقيقة وآمنة وسريعة ويمكن تصديقها وأكثر فعالية في تشخيص التكيس الكلوي

أجريت الدراسة في كلية علوم الأشعة ومستشفى الشرطة ومركز فتح الرحمن البشير في السودان والمستشفى السعودي الألماني بعسير في المملكة العربية السعودية تناولت الدراسة مرض التكيس الكلوي وكيفية الكشف عنه بالموجات فوق الصوتية .

امتدت فترة الدراسة من يونيو 2005 الي يوليو 2006م أجري الفحص علي 2724 مريض ووجد أن 112 مريض مصابين بمرض التكيس الكلوي.

تعتمد فرضية الدراسة علي إن ازدياد استخدام فحص الموجات فوق الصوتية في إمراض الكلى أدى الي ازدياد استكشاف وتشخيص حالات التكيس الكلوي.

أهداف الدراسة تتلخص في دقة الموجات فوق الصوتية لتشخيص مرض التكيس الكلوي وكذلك انتشاره بين الرجال والنساء في مختلف الأعمار.

يشتمل الباب الأول علي المقدمة والاهداف التي من اجلها أجريت الدراسة

الباب الثاني يحتوي علي الكتابات السابقة.

الباب الثالث يتضمن الوسائل التي اجريت بها الدراسة .

الباب الرابع يتضمن النتائج التي توصلت اليها الدراسة وهي إن متوسط العمر للاصابه بهذا المرض 55 سنة وانه متواجد اكثر عند الرجال كما اكثر المرضى به هم الذين يعانون من اعراض إمراض كلويه ومعظم المرضى ليس لديهم تاريخ مرضي لانفسهم او لاسرهم.

الباب الخامس يشتمل علي مناقشة ما توصلت اليه الدراسة من نتائج.

أما الباب السادس يشتمل على الخلاصه والتوصيات، وهو الباب الأخير. واهم ما ورد فيه أن نسبة تواجد التكيس الكلوي في الدراسة هي 4.1% من كل المرضى الذين اجري الفحص عليهم بواسطة الموجات فوق الصوتية.

وان فحص الموجات فوق الصوتية يجب إن يكون الخطوة الاولى في الفحوصات لكل المرضى الذين يعانون من إمراض كلويه .

وأيضاً تحتوي هذه الدراسة على المراجع والملحق لهذه الدراسة

بحوث عده يجب أن تعمل لسكان السودان والمملكة العربية السعودية لتحديد وتقييم أسباب ونسبة حدوث مرض التكيس الكلوي.

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