

# الاية

: قال تعالى

﴿ شَهِدَ اللَّهُ أَنَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ وَالْمَلَائِكَةُ وَأُولُو الْعِلْمِ قَائِمًا ﴾

﴿ بِالْقِسْطِ <sup>ج</sup> لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ الْعَزِيزُ الْحَكِيمُ ﴾

صدق الله العظيم

﴿سورة آل عمران الآية ١٨﴾

## ***Dedication***

**To my family >>>**

**To my colleges >>**

**To my teachers >>**

**To all health professionals >>**

## ***Acknowledgment***

***Thanks of alla , my supervisor dr. Asmaa ,  
dr.Sohaib and every one give me his time >>***

***Royal Care International Hospital Alatebaa***

***Hospital<<***

## **Abstract**

The main objectives of this clinical study was to determine the normal femoral artery diameter in Sudanese population using Multi Detector Computed Tomography, and to determine if the gender effect the size of the femoral artery. Abdominal artery and femoral artery was measured at three sites in the femur of 100 healthy subjects using RadiAnt DICOM viewer system. The data collected from Royal Care International Hospital and Doctors Hospital in period from march to august 2015

The main result of this study that the dimension of abdominal aorta and the right and left femoral artery its bigger in male than female by rate 16.74:16.17 and for right and left femoral artery bigger in male than female by rate 8.25:7.39.

For the correlation between lower right and lower left femoral artery and the value of relation ( $R^2=0.64$ ) which mean there is a strong relation between the lower right and lower left.

This study concludes that the diameter at male biggest dimension of abdominal aorta and in the aorta bifurcation than female 16.74mm for male and 16.17mm for female, and in the three part of left and right femoral aortic biggest in male too by rate 8.25:7.39, and the dimension of right site always bigger than the left site.

The study recommended that More studies Include a disease of peripheral arteries abdominal aorta and femoral artery disease must be done and further studies using other modalities MRI and Ultrasound.

### **الخلاصة:**

كان الهدف من هذه الدراسة هو قياس المحيط الطبيعي للشريان التاجي في منطقة الفخذين . واستخدم جهاز الأشعة المقطعية متعدد المستقبلات لهذا الغرض . كما كان الغرض تحديد تأثير الجنس في محيط الشريان . تم قياس الشريان الفخذي في ثلاث مناطق لعدد 100 شخص بحالة صحية جيدة .

كانت اهم نتائج الدراسة ان الشريان في منطقة البطن عند التفرع أكبر عند الرجال منه عند النساء بنسبة 16.74 الى 16.17 , وفي منطقة الفخذين الأيمن والأيسر بنسبة 8.25 الى

7.39

حيث بلغت قياساته في منطقة التفرع 16.74 مم عند الرجال و 16.17 مم عند النساء . وفي

منطقة الأفخاذ بلغت القياسات 8.25 مم عند الرجال و 7.96 عند النساء . كما اوضحت

الدراسة انه دوما قياس الشريان الفخذي الأيمن اكبر من قياسه في منطقة الفخذ الأيسر.

خلصت الدراسة الى ان الشريان الفخذي الايمن يكون دوما اكبر من الايسر وانه في الرجال

اكبر منه عند النساء كما انها اوضحت ان نالك علاقة بين قطر الشريان الفخذي والعمر

والجنس

اوصت الدراسة باجراء دراسات اخرى للاوردة والشرايين الطرفية كما اوصت بمزيد من

الدراسات باستخدام الرنين المغناطيسي و الموجات الصوتية .

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