

الاية

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

"قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ"

صَدَقَ اللَّهُ الْعَظِيمَ.

سورة البقرة الاية (32)

Dedication

I dedicate my thesis to my family, *to the Soul of my parent and to the soul of my sister Dr: Nemat*

I dedicate my thesis affectionately to my husband Dr., Hashim Abdelwahab, without his caring and supports it would not possible, he has never left my side and he is very special indeed.

To my brothers and Sisters

To my friends and colleagues

With love and respect

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Abstract

Diabetes mellitus is a group of metabolic diseases characterized by hyperglycemia; it is usually caused by an insufficient insulin secretion by the pancreas. The purpose of this study was to characterize the effects of diabetes on the patient's kidneys in order to differentiate these changes from normal ones and hence to help in providing better health care. The sample of this study was of convenient types which consisted of 100 normal and 50 diabetic patients covering various ages (10 up to 70 years) with different diabetes duration. The samples of diabetic patients were (77 females and 73 males). All patients underwent computed tomography for abdomen, getting plain scans, and scan with contrast media. The study was done at general complex of Omer Sawy (Neusoft multi-slice CT Scanner System Model: 128 slices, Antalya Medical Center (general electrical 4 slices) and Modern Medical Center (general electrical 16 slices)). The demographic data were collected including (age, gender, weight, and height). Both kidneys at the upper calyx, renal pelvis, and lower calyx were measured at all directions which showed that the medial upper calyces for the left kidney measured in axial direction were significantly larger than the right kidney at $p \leq 0.001$. The measurements were done for the right and left kidneys length, width, cortex and medulla. CT number (Hounsfield units) for cortex and medulla in the two studied groups (normal control and diabetes group), presented as mean, standard deviation and p-values. There were significant difference between the kidney width of the control and diabetes group for the right and left kidneys at $p \leq 0.000$ and 0.019 respectively. The measurements were also done in the axial planes for the cortex and medulla. Significant changes were detected for both kidneys in the cortex and medulla at $p \leq 0.000$ in each of the cortex and 0.010 and 0.001 for the medulla as compared with the controls. The impact of the diabetes duration on the kidneys length and width presented the results and showed that as the diabetes duration increased the

left kidney width increased by 0.377mm starting from 42.59mm and the impact/contribution of the diabetes to cause effect on the left kidney width measurement was 82%. Whereas the right kidney width increased by 0.460mm starting from 41.31mm and the impact/contribution of the diabetes to cause effect on the width measurement was 70%. For the left kidney length, as the diabetes duration increased the left kidney length decreased by 0.060mm starting from 99.14mm and as the diabetes duration increased, the right kidney length decreased by 0.058mm starting from 96.74mm.

The research agreed with previous studies which showed that the left kidney was larger than the right.

The main finding of study showed that, diabetes affected the parenchyma thickness, and CT number. CT has great value in detecting the renal changes that take place on people who suffer diabetes mellitus.

ملخص الدراسة

داء السكري هو مجموعة من الأمراض الاستقلابية التي تتسم بارتفاع مستويات السكر في الدم وعادة يوجد بسبب نقص افراز الانسولين من البنكرياس. هدفت هذه الدراسة إلى وصف آثار مرض السكري على كلى المرضى لكي نميز هذه التغييرات عن المظهر الطبيعي ومن ثم المساعدة في توفير رعاية صحية أفضل. تتكون عينة هذه الدراسة من 100 شخص سليم و 50 شخص مريض بالسكر و تغطي مختلف الأعمار (10 إلى 70 سنة) مع اختلاف مدة مرض السكري. وقد احتوت العينة على 77 اناث , 73 ذكور. وقد خضع جميع المرضى الى فحص بالأشعة المقطعية المحوسبة للبطن، وتم الحصول على صور سطحية وصور بعد استخدام وسيط التباين. تمت الدراسة في السودان بمجمع اللواء عمر ساوى (جهاز اشعة مقطعية نيو سوفت متعدد الشرائح موديل 128 شريحة) و مركز أنطاليا الطبي (جنرال الكتريك 4 شرائح) و المركز الطبي الحديث (جنرال الكترك 16 شريحة). تم جمع المعلومات البيوغرافية مثل (العمر، الجنس، الوزن، الطول) وتم اجراء القياسات لكلا الكليتين حيث شملت منطقة الكاس العلوى والحوض الكلوى والكاس الاسفل. وقد اخذت القياسات من جميع الاتجاهات واطهرت ان الكاسات العليا الداخلية فى الكلية اليسرى التى تم قياسها فى الاتجاه المحورى اكبر بشكل ملحوظ من نظيرها فى الكلية اليمنى فى درجة معنوية $P \leq 0.001$. تم قياس الطول والعرض والقشرة والنخاع للكليتين والرقيم المقطعي للمجموعتين. وقد تم حساب المتوسط والانحراف المعياري بقيمة p وجد. ان هناك فرق كبير ابين عرض الكلية ومجموعة الضبط والسكري للكليتين اليمنى واليسرى عند $0.019 \leq P \leq 0.000$. علي التوالى وقد تم اجراء فحوصات اخرى للكلى فى الوضع المحورى للقشرة والنخاع. ومن خلال القياسات فى القشرة و نخاع الكلية وجد ان هناك تغيرات معنوية لكل من الكليتين فى القشرة و النخاع ب $P \leq 0.000$ و $0.010 \leq P \leq 0.001$ مقارنة مع مجموعة الضبط. وقد اظهرت الدراسة ان هنالك تاثيرا لمدة مرض السكر على طول وعرض الكليتين بحيث ان زيادة مدة المرض ادت الى زيادة عرض الكلية اليسرى ب 0.377 مم بدءا من 42.59 مم وان مساهمة مرض السكري فى احداث اثر على عرض الكلية اليسرى كانت 82% بينما زادة عرض الكلية اليمنى بمقدار 0.460 مم ابتداء من 41.31 مم وكانت المساهمة فى احداث الاثر على عرض الكلية 70% اما بخصوص طول الكلية اليسرى فان زيادة مدة المرض تؤدى الى نقصان طول الكلية اليسرى بمقدار 0.060 مم ابتداء من 99.14 مم وكلما زادة مدة مرض السكري يقل طول الكلية اليمنى بمقدار 0.58 مم ابتداء من 96.74 مم

هذه الدراسة تتفق مع الدراسات السابقة وذلك بأن الكلية اليسرى اكبر من اليمنى واهم ما توصلت اليه هذه الدراسة هي أن مرض السكري يؤثر على سمك القشرة و رقم الأشعة المقطعية , كما ان التصوير بالأشعة المقطعية له دور كبير فى كشف التغييرات التى تصيب الكلى لدى المصابين بمرض السكري.

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Phrase
IV	Intravenous
CT:	Computed Tomography
HU	Houns unit
IVC	Inferior vena cava
US	Ultrasound
MRI	Magnetic resonance imaging
NM	Nuclear medicine
MI	Mile
Tc-99m DMSA	technetium-99m Dimercaptosuccinic acid
Tc-99m DTPA	Diethylenetriaminepentaacetate
Cm	Centimeter
L1-L2	Lumbar1-Lumbar2
300mOsm	Osmolarity
VB	vertebral body
Mw	Megawatt
TBW	Total body water
ICF	Intracellular fluid
K ⁺	Potassium.
Mg ²⁺	Magnesium
ATP	adenosine triphosphates
ADP	adenosine monophosphates
AMP	adenosine monophosphates
ECF	Extracellular fluid
Cl	Chlorine.
IVP	intravenous pyelography
DM	Diabetes Mellitus
GFR	Glomerular filtrating rate glomerular filtrate
DN	diabetic nephropathy
Mg	Milligram
KUBs	kidney, ureter, and bladder
MSCT	multislice computed tomography
ROI	Region of interest.
MR	Magnetic resonance
DICOM	Digital imaging and communication on medical in computer
IDL	Interactive Data Language
kV	Kilovolt
MAs	milli-amperage
Mm	Millimeter
CSI	Cesium iodide.

TFT	thin-film transistor
CTA	Computed axial Tomography
RICK	Radio-Isotopes Centers in Khartoum
PT	Parenchymal thickness
VB	vertebral body
USA	United States of America
SD	standard deviation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
<i>N</i>	Number
ANOVA	analysis of variance,
BMI	body mass index
GFR	glomerular filtration rate
KBR	kidney body ratio
ST	standard transform
RPV	Renal parenchymal volume
BSA	Body weight in women
CW	cortical width
LPP	pole-to-pole kidney length

List of Tables

Table		Page No.
4.1	Descriptive Statistics of kidneys characteristics data and CT (HU) for cortex and medulla for both right and left kidneys and T-Test	61
4-2	Descriptive Statistics of the both kidneys measurements at the upper calyx, renal pelvis, Lower calyx measured at all directions and T-Test.	61
4-3	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys length, width, cortex width and medulla width and CT (HU) and ANOVA Test	62
4-4	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys measurements at upper calyces distributed according to gender and ANOVA test	63
4-5	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys measurements at renal pelvis distributed according to gender and ANOVA test	64
4-6	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys measurements at Lower Calyx distributed according to gender and ANOVA test	65
4-7	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys measurements distributed according to age and ANOVA test	66
4-8	Descriptive Statistics of the Kidneys cortex and medulla measurements and CT (HU) distributed according to age and ANOVA test	67
4-9	Descriptive Statistics of both Kidneys upper calyx measurements at different sites distributed according to age and ANOVA test	68
4-10	Descriptive Statistics of both Kidneys renal pelvis measurements at different sites distributed according to age and ANOVA test	70
4-11	Descriptive Statistics of both Kidneys lower calyx measurements at different sites distributed according to age and ANOVA test	71
4-12	The right and left kidneys length, width, cortex and medulla measurements, CT number (HU) for cortex and medulla in the two studied groups (normal and diabetes), presented as mean and standard deviation and p-value.	73
4-13	The right and left kidneys upper calyx measurements, for anterior, posterior, medial and lateral segments in the two studied groups (normal and diabetes), presented as mean and standard deviation and p-value	74
4-14	The right and left kidneys renal pelvis measurements, for posterior, medial and lateral segments in the two studied groups (normal and diabetes), presented as mean and standard deviation and p-value	75
4-15	The right and left kidneys renal pelvis measurements, for posterior, medial and lateral segments in the two studied groups (normal and diabetes), presented as mean and standard deviation and p-value	75

List of Figures

FIGURES		PAGE NO.
2	Background and Literature Review	9
2-1	Anatomy of urinary system.	
2-2	Urinary system, anterior view	11
2-3	Urinary system, posterior view	11
2-4	Renal structure	12
2-5	Kidney orientation, frontal view.	12
2-6	anterior views of the kidneys showing the areas of contact with associated structures	13
2-7	Anatomy/Function of the Kidney	14
2-8	Anatomy/Function of the Kidney	14
2-9	Normal CT renal anatomy	15
2-10	Renal Circulation	16
2-11	renal blood vessels	17
2-12	Nephron Structure	18
2-13	Functional Overview of the Nephron	20
2-14	Functional of the Nephron	20
2-15	Kidney Disease	31
2-16	main symptoms of diabetes	34
2-17	NeuViz 128 128-Slice CT scanner System	42
4-1	a bar graph illustrate the % frequency Distribution of study sample according to Participant's age	60
4-2	a bar graph illustrate the % frequency Distribution of study sample according to Participant's	60
4-3	A: a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between the diabetes duration and left kidney width	76
4-3	B: a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between the diabetes duration and right kidney width	76
4-4	A: a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between the diabetes duration and left kidney length,	77
4-4	B: a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between the diabetes duration and right kidney length	77
4-5	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Left kidney Length and Age,	78
4-6	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Rite kidney Length and Age,	78
4-7	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Left kidney Width and BMI,	79
4-8	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Rite kidney Width and BMI,	79
4-9	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Rite kidney Length and Weight,	80
4-10	a scatter plot diagram shows the relation between Normal Left kidney Length and Weight,	80
5-1	(A) Upper calyx and (D) L1	102
5-2	(A)Upper calyx	103
5-3	A) Upper calyx	103
5-4	(B) renal pelvis	104
5-5	B, renal pelvis	104
5-6	C, lower calyx	105
5-7	C, lower calyx	105
5-8	C, lower calyx	106
5-9	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	106
5-10	Length and width of left kidney (coronal)	107
5-11	A-1, upper calyx	107
5-12	(B-1), renal pelvis	108
5-13	(C-1), lower calyx	108
5-14	(D-1) L1	109

5-15	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	109
5-16	Length and width of left kidney (coronal)	110
5-17	(A-2), upper calyx (right)	110
5-18	(B-2), renal pelvis	111
5-19	(C-2), lower calyx	111
5-20	(D-2) L1	112
5-21	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	112
5-22	kidney (coronal)	113
5-23	(A-3), upper calyx and (D) L1	113
5-24	(B-3), renal pelvis	114
5-25	(C-4), lower calyx	114
5-26	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	115
5-27	Length and width of right	115
5-28	(A-4), upper calyx and L1	116
5-29	(B-4), renal pelvis	116
5-30	(C-4), lower calyx	117
5-31	(D-4) L1	117
5-32	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	118
5-33	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	118
5-34	Length and width of right kidney (coronal)	119
5-35	Length and width of right kidney (Sagittal)	119
5-36	(A-5), upper calyx (right)	120
5-37	(B-5), renal pelvis	120
5-38	(C-5), lower calyx	121
5-39	(D-5) L1	121
5-40	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	122
5-41	Length and width of right kidney (coronal)	122
5-42	Length and width of right kidney (Sagittal)	123
5-43	(A), upper calyx (right)	124
5-44	(B), renal pelvis	124
5-45	(C), lower calyx	125
5-46	(D) L1	125
5-47	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	126
5-48	Length and width of right kidney (coronal)	126
5-49	(A-1), upper calyx (right) and (D) L1	127
5-50	(B-1), renal pelvis	127
5-51	(C-1), lower calyx	128
5-52	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	128
5-53	Length and width of right kidney (coronal)	129
5-54	Length and width of right kidney (Sagittal)	129
5-55	(A-2), upper calyx (left) and (D) L1	130
5-56	3-73 (B-2), renal pelvis	130
5-57	(C-2), lower calyx	131
5-58	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	131
5-59	Length and width of left kidney (coronal)	132
5-60	Length and width of left kidney (Sagittal)	132
5-61	(A-3), upper calyx (left)	133
5-62	(B-3), renal pelvis	133
5-63	C-3), lower calyx	134
5-64	(D-3) L1	134
5-65	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	135

5-66	Length and width of left kidney (coronal)	135
5-67	(A-4), upper calyx (right)	136
5-68	(B-4), renal pelvis	136
5-69	(D-4) L1	137
5-70	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	137
5-71	Length and width of right kidney (coronal)	138
5-72	(A-5), upper calyx (left)	138
5-73	(A-5), upper calyx (left)	139
5-74	(B-5), renal pelvis	139
5-75	3-92(C-5), lower calyx	140
5-76	(D-5) L1	140
5-77	Cortex and Medulla (axial)	141
5-78	Length and width of left kidney (coronal)	141

List of contents

Particulars	Page No.
الإيضاح	I
Dedication	II
Acknowledgement	III
Abstract English	IV
Abstract Arabic	VI
List Abbreviations	VIII
List of Tables	X
List of Figures	XI
List of content	XIII
CHAPTER ONE	1
1-1 Introduction – Background	1
1-2 The problem of study	7
1-3 Objectives	7
1-3-1 general Objectives	7
1-3-2 Specific objectives	8
1.4 Significance of the study	8
1-1 Overview of the study	8
CHAPTER TWO	9
2 Background and Literature Review	9
2-1 Anatomy of urinary system	9
2-2 Urinary System	10
2-2 Physiology	14
2-2-1 Urinary Function	14
2-2-2 Blood Supply	17
2-2-3 The nephron	19
2-2-4 Glomerular filtration	19
2-3 The pathology of kidneys	22
2-3-1 Congenital Disorders	22
2-3-1-1 Anomalies of rotation, position, and fusion	22

2-3-2 Inflammatory disorder	23
2-3-2-1 Glomerulonephritis	23
2-3-4 Tuberculosis	24
2-3-5 Papillary necrosis	24
2-3-6 Cystitis	24
2-3-7 Kidney Stone	25
2-3-8 Urinary Tract Obstruction	25
2-3-9 Disease involving blood vessels	26
2-3-10 Urinary tract tumor	26
2-3-10-1 Wilms' tumor (nephroblastoma)	27
2-3-10-2 Renal cyst	27
2-3-11 Gout	28
2-3-12 renal vein thrombosis	29
2-3-13 Acute Renal Failure	29
2-3-13-1 Chronic Renal Failure	29
2-3-13-2 What Causes Kidney Disease?	29
2-3-13-3 Causes of Kidney Disease	30
2-3-13-4 Chronic Kidney Disease	31
2-3-14 Diabetes	31
2-3-14-1 Diabetic Nephropathy	32
2-3-14-2 The effects include	32
2-3-14-3 Pathophysiology	34
2-3-14-4 Medical Management	35
2-3-14-4-1 General Management	35
2-3-14-5 Microalbuminuria	35
2-4 Radiological investigation	36
2-4-1 Conventional radiographs	36
2-4-2 The meaning of Computed tomography	38
2-4-2-1 Computed tomography	38
2-4-2-2 General comments	39
2-4-2-3 Principles of Multislice computed tomographic technology	39
2-4-2-4 Preparation for CT Examinations	41

2-4-3 Magnetic Resonance Imaging	42
2-4-4 Nuclear Medicine	43
2.5 Previous study	44
Chapter Three	52
3 Materials and Methods	52
3.1 Materials	52
3.2 Population of the study	52
3.3 Methods of data analysis	53
3.4 Technique	56
3.5 Image interpretation	54
3-6 Statistical analysis	59
CHAPTER FOUR	60
4 Results	60
CHAPTER FIVE	79
5.1 Discussion	79
5.2 Conclusion	86
5.3 Recommendations	87
References	88
Appendix images	101