

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Evaluation Of Urinary tract obstruction in
Ca. Cervix patients in Sudan detected by
ultrasonography and radioisotope renal scan

Presented by

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Dedication
To
My Husband
Nasreddin

Acknowledgment

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Abbreviations

<	:Less than
>	:More than
^{99m}Tc	:Technetium (99m) Metastable
C/MD	:Corticomedullary differentiation
cm	:Centimeter
df	:Degree of freedom
DMSA	:Dimercaptosuccenic acid
DTPA	: Diethylenetriamine Pentacetic acid
ERPF	: Effective renal plasma flow
GFR	: Glomerulus Filtration Rate
IVU	: Intravenous Urography
KeV	: Kilo electron volt
MAG-3	:Mercaptoacetyltriglycine
MBq	:Mega Becquerel
mm	:Millimeter
MRI	:Magnetic Rezones Imaging
RICK	:Radiation and Isotope Centre Khartoum
SPSS	:Statistical Professional for Social Sciences
U/S	:Ultrasound
WHO	:World Health Organization
χ^2	:Chi-square

الخلاصة

ينتشر مرض سوطان عنق الرحم بصورة كبيرة بين نساء الوردان و هذا المرض يؤثر في مراحل الأخوة علي الجهاز الولي و بعض الأعضاء الاخوي المهمة في الجسم بأضرار كبيرة. تمت هذه الدراسة في المركز القومي للعلاج بالأشعة و الطب النووي- الخطوم و سط 120 و ايضا بسوطان عنق الرحم تأكدت إصابتهم بالمرض من خلال فحص الخوعة و الفوصات المعملية و السورية الأخرى في الفترة من 2001-2003. الهدف من الدراسة مقارنة القيمة التشخيصية للوجات فوق الصوتية مع الفحص بالنظائر المشعة لتشخيص الانسداد الكلوي عند ويضات سوطان عنق الرحم في الوردان .

بعض الويضات كن يشتكين من آلام في الومض-آلام في الظهر- زيف أو حضون للمتابعة ، و لتقويم الحالة تم إجراء فحص بالوجات فوق الصوتية للومض و البطن لكل ويزة طلب لها فحص الكلبي بالنظائر المشعة. أظهرت النتائج ملاحظة الومضات التي تصيب الكلبيتين باستخدام فحص الكلبي بالنظائر المشعة و كانت (45%) بينما كانت في الفحص بالوجات فوق الصوتية للكلبي (50%) و تمت مقارنة النتائج مع ارتفاع مسوي الولين في الدم الذي ظهر في (23.3%) من الوضي .

نسبة لإرتفاع الإصابة بسوطان عنق الرحم في الوردان حيث يمثل نسبة (5.6%) من كل الأورام في الوردان فان فوصات الوجات فوق الصوتية هي لإسيلة التشخيصية السهلة الأرخص التي يجب استخدامها من قبل اختصاصي النساء و الوليد و اختصاصي الأورام دائماً في تشخيص و متابعة ويضات سوطان

عنق الرحم لتجنب المضاعفات في الجهاز الوري مستقبلاً ون إهمال أهمية فحص الكلي بالنظائر المشعة.

Abstract

Carcinoma of the cervix is a common disease in Sudanese women. It is the cancer of lower part of the uterus. The kidneys and other organs are affected in the late stage of the disease.

In this study a group of 120 patients with carcinoma of the cervix confirmed by biopsy, were evaluated by ultrasound scan and renal isotope scan (both Tc^{99m} DMSA and Tc^{99m} DTPA) in the Radiation and Isotope Centre of Khartoum during the year 2001-2003.

The aim of the study was to compare the diagnostic value of the ultrasound scan compared with renal isotope scan for the diagnosis of renal obstruction and parenchymal changes in women with carcinoma of the cervix.

All the patients had renal isotope scan and whole abdomen and pelvic ultrasound examination was performed for each patient.

Renal isotope scan detected changes in about (45 %) of patient compared with ultrasound scan which detected (50 %) of patients, while in blood urea level there was (23.3 %) of patients with high blood urea.

Because of the high prevalence of carcinoma of the cervix in Sudan (5.6 %) of all cancers ,ultrasound scan is the most cheap and available tool for obstetrician and oncologists as a guide to detect renal obstruction and changes, paraortic lymph nodes enlargement, liver metastasis and other masses in carcinoma cervix patients.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dedication.....	I
Acknowledgment.....	II
Abbreviations.....	I
Abstract (Arabic).....	IV
Abstract (English).....	V
Table of contents.....	VI
List of tables and figures.....	VII.
Chapter I	
1.1 Introduction and literature review	
1.1 Introduction.....	1
1.1.1 Definition of the research problem.....	2
1.1.2 Objective of the research.....	2
1.2 Literature review.....	4
1.2 Uterus and cervix.....	4
1.2.1 Anatomy of the uterus.....	4
1.2.1.a Structure of the uterus.....	5
1.2.1.b Position of the uterus.....	6
1.2.1.c Relations of the uterus	8
1.2.1.d Blood supply of the uterus.....	8
1.2.2 Function of the uterus	9

1.2.3	Pathology	of	the	
uterus.....				10
1.2.3.1	Etiology	of	carcinoma	of the
cervix.....				10
1.2.3.2	Pathology	of	the	
cervix.....				12
1.2.3.2.1	Premalignant disease of the cervix.....			12
1.2.3.2.2	Malignant tumors of the cervix.....			
.12				
1.2.3. 2 .2 .1	Squamous		cell	
carcinoma.....				12
1.2.3. 2 .2 .2.			Adenocarcinoma	
.....				13
1.2.3. 3	Staging of cervical cancer.....			14
1.3.	Renal System.....			16
1.3.1	Anatomy of renal system.....			16
1.3.1.1	Kidneys			16
1.3.1. 1.1	Coverings.....			17
1.3.1. 1.2	Renal Structure			18
1.3.1. 1.3	Important Relations.....			19
1.3.1. 1.4	Blood Supply.....			20
1.3.1.2.	Ureters.....			22
1.3.1.2.1	Relations.....			22
1.3.1.2.2	Blood supply.....			23
1.3.1.3.	Urinary Bladder.....			24
1.3.1.3. 1	Location.....			24
1.3.1.3. 2	Blood supply.....			25
1.3.2	Physiology of kidneys.....			25
1.3.3	Pathology.....			26
1.3.3.1	Urinary tract Obstruction.....			27
1.3.3 .2	Etiology and effects.....			27
1.3.3 .3	Hydronephrosis.....			28
1.3.3 .4	Clinical features.....			28
1.3.4	Urinary tract imaging.....			30
1.4	Ultrasound.....			32
1.4.1	Basic physical principles			32
1.4.2	Production and transmission of ultrasound			32
1.4.3	Indication.....			34

1.4.3.1	Renal Ultrasound.....	34
1.4.3.1.1	The specific indication.....	34
1.4.3.1.2.	The main indication.....	35
1.4.4	Preparation.....	35
1.4.5	Scanning Technique	35
1.4.6	Normal renal ultrasound.....	36
1.4.7	Ultrasound in urinary tract obstruction.....	38
1.7.8	Causes of obstruction	38
1.4.9	Retroperitoneal diseases.....	39
1.5	Nuclear Medicine	40
1.5.1	Principle.....	40
1.5.2	Basic of scintigraphic study.....	41
1.5.3	Renogram.....	41
1.5.4	Positioning.....	42
1.5.5	Radiopharmaceuticals.....	43
1.5.6	Glomerular Filtration.....	44
1.5.6	Tc99m DTPA	
	44
1.5.7	Tubular Binding.....	45
1.5.7	99mTcDMSA.....	45
1.5.8	Indication.....	45
Chapter two.....		47
Patients and methods.....		47
2.1 .Study area.....		47
2.2 Source of data		
collection.....		48
2.3 Methods of data		
collection.....		48
2.4 Instruments of data		
collection.....		48
2.5 Method of data		
analysis.....		48
2.6 Sample type and study		
type.....		48
2.7 Variables of data		
collection.....		49
2.8 Study population and		
sampling.....		49
2.9 Sample		
size.....		49

2.10	Medical
history.....50	
2.11	Ultrasound
examinations.....50	
2.11.1.Kidneys.....51	
2.11.2.Ureters.....53	
2.11.3.Bladder.....53	
2.11.4.Paraortic lymph	
nodes.....53	
2 . 1 1 . 5 . L i v e r	
Metastasis.....53	
2 . 1 1 . 6 . C e r v i c a l	
mass.....54	
2.12	Nuclear medicine
Examinations.....54	
2.12.1.	99m Tc
DTPA.....54	
2.12.2	99m Tc DMSA
.....55	
2.13	Statistical
Analysis.....56	
Chapter	Three
.....57	
Data Analysis	and
presentation.....57	
C h a p t e r	r
four.....91	
Discussion.....91	
C h a p t e r	r
five.....98	
Conclusion	and
recommendation.....98	
5.1.Conclusion.....98	
5.2. Recommendations.....	
99	
References.....	
99	

List of Tables and figures

Diagram (1.1) Coronal View of the uterus , cervix and vagina.....	5
Diagram (1. 2) Sagital view showing relations and positions of the uterus.....	7
Diagram (1.3) Showing Uterus blood supply	10
Diagram (1.4) carcinoma of the cervix.....	14
Diagram (1.5) Renal System Relation.....	16
Diagram (1.6) Frontal Section of the kidney.....	17
Diagram (1.7) renal blood supply.....	20
Diagram (1.8) Anterior view of ureters relation with uterus.....	22
Diagram (1.9) The nephron.....	26
Figure (1 .10) The ultrasound machine and probe.....	34
Diagram (1.11)Normal ultrasound image of the kidney.....	37
Diagram (1.12) ultrasound dilated renal pelvis of the kidney.....	39
Figure (1.13) The gamma camera.....	43

Table and figure3.1 :Age distribution of Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and nuclear medicine during the year 2001-2003 in RICK.....57

Table and figure 3.2 : shows residence distribution of Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the year 2001-2003 in RICK.....58

Table and figure3.3 : Shows the marital status of Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during 2001-2003 in RICK.....59

Table and figure3.4 : Shows the first marriage age groups of Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during 2001-2003 in RICK.....60

Table and figure3.5: Shows times of marriages for Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the year 2001-2003 in RICK.....61

Table and figure3.6 : Shows the Symptoms and signs for Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the year 2001-2003 in RICK.....62

Table and figure3.7 : Shows the Staging of carcinoma of the cervix according to FIGO classification of Sudanese women investigated in ultrasound and nuclear medicine department during 2001-2003.....63

Table and figure3. 8 : Shows the involvement of kidneys detected by ultrasound for Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix during the year 2001-2003 in RICK.....64

Table and figure3.9 :The hydronephrosis in kidneys detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....65

Table and figure3.10 : The affected kidneys detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix

investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....66

Table and figure3.11: The photopenic area in the kidneys detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound & isotope renal scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....67

Table and figure3.12 : Shows the χ^2 test between hydronephrosis detected by ultrasound and photopenic area detected by renal isotope scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound & nuclear medicine during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....68

Table and figure3.13 : shows the affected kidneys detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during 2001-2003 in RICK.....69

Table and figure3.14 : The affected kidneys detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....70

Table and figure3.15 : Shows the χ^2 test between affected kidney by ultrasound and affected kidney by nuclear medicine in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.71

Table and figure3.16 : shows the corticomedullary differentiation in the right kidney detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.72

Table and figure3.17 : shows the functioning of the right kidney detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during 2001-2003 in RICK.73

Table and figure3.18 : Shows the χ^2 test between corticomedullary differentiation right kidney detected by ultrasound and functioning right kidney detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated in ultrasound & isotope renal scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.74

Table and figure3.19 : shows the corticomedullary differentiation in the left kidney detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.75

Table and figure3.20 : shows the functioning of the left kidney detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK76

Table and figure3.21 : Shows the χ^2 test between corticomedullary differentiation left kidney detected by ultrasound and functioning left kidney detected by isotope renal scan in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound & isotope renal scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.77

Table and figure3.22 : shows The blood urea level in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound & isotope renal scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....78

Table and figure3.23 : Shows The types of hydronephrosis detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK..79

Table and figure3.24 : Shows the χ^2 test between Hydronephrosis detected by ultrasound and blood urea level in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....80

Table and figure3.25 : Shows the χ^2 test between photopenic area detected by isotope renal scan and blood urea level in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound

and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....81

Table and figure3.26 : Shows The types of operations done for Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in R I C K82

Table and figure3.27 : Shows the types of treatment received for Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in R I C K83

Table and figure3.28 : Shows Smoking habit in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.....84

Table and figure3.29 : Shows The involvement of the ureters detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.85

Table and figure3.30: Shows The involvement of the liver detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.86

Table and figure3.31: Shows The involvement of paraortic lymph nodes detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RICK.87

Table and figure3.32 : Shows the involvement of urinary bladder detected by ultrasound in Sudanese women with carcinoma of the cervix investigated by ultrasound and renal isotope scan during the years 2001-2003 in RIC.....88

Chapter one

Introduction and literature review

Chapter Two

Patients and methods

Chapter three

Data analysis and presentation

Chapter four

Discussion

Chapter Five

Conclusion and recommendations