# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

### قال تعالى:

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#### **Abstract**

The number of interventional cardiological procedures continues to increase at a steep rate in most countries. Compared to other departments (radiology, urology, operating rooms, etc.) that also use x-ray equipment, the cardiac Cath lab is generally considered an area where exposure to radiation is particularly high. The purpose of this study was to estimate the patient radiation dose in cardiac catheterization at Wad Madani heart disease and surgery centre. The data collected in the period from May 2012 to November 2012. The sample of the study consisted of 50 Patients of age 1-70 years old (24 male and 26 female) patients were enrolled in the study for several operations include diagnostic catheter, permanent pacemaker (P.M), percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty (PTCA), patent duct arteriosis closure (PDA), pulmonary valve stenosis and Percutaneous transvenous mitral commissurotomy (PTMC). Patient data included patient demographics (gender, weight, height and age), dose parameters, such as Kv,mA dose-area product (DAP), fluoroscopy time (T) and air kerma. The study found that the exposure factors parameters (Kv, mA and time) and DAP increased linearly with the increase in the body characteristics (weight and height). The permanent pacemakers scored the higher values of exposure parameters.

#### الملخص

تعتبر عمليات القسطرة القلبية من العمليات التي تشهد تزايدا مستمرا في معظم البلدان. مقارنة مع الاقسام الاخري ( الاشعة ،المسالك البولية ،غرف العمليات الخ )والتي تستخدم ايضا معدات الاشعة السينية، يعتبر معمل القسطرة القلبية منطقة تعرض للاشعاع بشكل خاص. كان الغرض من هذه الدراسة تقييم الجرعة الإشعاعية للمريض في قسطرة القلب في مركز ود مدني لأمراض وجراحة القلب. تم جمع البيانات في الفترة من مايو ٢٠١٢ إلى نوفمبر ٢٠١٢. وقد تكونت عينة الدراسة من ٥٠ مريضا في سن ١-٧٠ سنة(٢٤ من الذكور ، ٢٦ من الاناث). تم تسجيل المرضي في هذه الدراسة في عمليات مختلفة وتضم: القسطرة التشخيصية ، منظم ضربات القلب الدائم ، دعامة الشرايين التاجية ،اغلاق قناة شريانية ، توسيع الصمام المرئوي وتوسيع الصمام الميترالي. ضمت البيانات المعلومات الديموغرافية للمريض (الجنس،العمر،الوزن والارتفاع)وعوامل التعريض ( الكيلوفولت،الملي امبير،الدابميتر والجرعة في المهواء).وجدت الدراسة ان عوامل التعريض والجرعة الاشعاعية تزيد خطيا بزيادة وزن وطول المريض. الهواء).وجدت الدراسة القلب اعلى قيمة لعوامل التعريض والدابميتر .

# Dedication

To my Mother Al Ameera
To my father Eltayeb
To my Brothers
To my family.
And to all my friends

## Acknowledgement

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