بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

(يَا أَيُّهَا الْإِنْسَانُ مَا غَرَّكَ بِرَبِّكَ الْكَرِيمِ *
الَّذِي خَلَقَكَ فَسَوَّاكَ فَعَدَلَكَ *
فِي أَيِّ صُورَةٍ مَا شَاءَ رَكَّبَكَ)

صدق الله العظيم ...

الانفطار الايات **(6 - 8)**

Dedication

To my parent

To my sisters

My brothers

My friends

To everyone whom

Gave me a bit of

Wise advice

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to thank all those who helped me. Without them, I could not have completed this project.

This research could not have been written without

Dr. Mohammed Mohamed Omer who not only served as my supervisor but also encouraged and challenged me throughout my academic program.

I would like to thank all people who have helped me and contributed to this research.

To my colleague in Alamal diagnostic center doctors, radiologist, technologists and staff of reception.

To my office partners.

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Abstract

This study assessed the effectiveness of computed tomography and ultrasound in the diagnosis of renal stone and compared between two images modalities when they are applied for the same cases.

It was conducted at radiology departments in Al-amal hospital _ Khartoum.

This study was expanded from August 2011 up to December 2011.

Random samples of 50 patients, 35males (70%)and 15 females (30%)their ages range from 15 to 72 years old with symptoms of renal stones were chosen, spiral CT and US were done to explain the suitable technique that demonstrate renal stones clearly.

The most affected age group from 21-40 years old represent 56 %, most patients were affected in the both sides, with no history of renal stones in their families, kednys were the most affected area, and Most patients suffer from kedney stones (36%) and ureters 6%).

Ultrasound images have a role in the diagnosis of renal stones but CT scan is better and more sensitive. These results are established by account the number of appearances that showing in CT images and compared them with those appeared in ultrasound images

It can be said that the two image modalities were performed together and used as essential techniques of renal stones, which help to obtain accurate diagnosis and demonstrate any changes that can affect urinary systems by stones.

ملخص البحث

فى هذه الدراسه تم قياس فعالية الأشعه المقطعيه الحلزونية والموجات فوق الصوتية فى تشخيص حصاوى المسالك البولية و تمت المقارنه عند اجرائهما معا" لنفس الحالات.

أجريت هذه الدراسه بـ قسم الأشعه المقطعيه بمستشفى الامل الوطنى _ الخرطوم فى الفتره من اغسطس 2011الى ديسمبر 2011

أخذت عينه عشوائيه تتكون من 50 مريض (35 من الرجال و 15من النساء) تتراوح اعمارهم بين 15 الى 72 سنه يعانون من اعراض حصاوى المسالك البولية. خضع كل المرضى لاجراء الفحصين لتوضيح الطريقه المناسبه حصاوى المسالك البولية بصوره دقيقه.

اوضحت الدراسة ان اكثر الاعمار عرضة للمرض بين 21 الى 40 سنة وان اكثر المرضى مصابين بالجانبين وان تاريخهم الاسرى لا يوضح مدى الاصابة

و يلعب الموجات فوق الصوتية دور فى تشخيص حصاوى المسالك البولية لكن الاشعة المقطعية افضل و أكثر حساسيه وتم الحصول على هذه النتائج من خلال حساب عدد الظواهر التى قام الاشعة المقطعية بايضاحها وتمت مقارنتها بتلك التى ظهرت فى الموجات فوق الصوتية

ومن هنا يمكن القول انه يمكن تشخيص حصاوى المسالك البولية باجراء الفحصين مع بعضهما البعض بصوره اساسيه للحصول على التشخيص الدقيق لاظهار التغيرات المرضيه.

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