# THE IMPACT OF 16 SLICE MDCT ON THE IMAGING OF COMMON ACUTE ABDOMEN CASES IN U.A.E

SUBMITTED FOR THE AWARD OF M.Sc. IN DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGIC
SCIENCETECHNOLOGY

# by

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# **DEDICATION**

To my Family, Teachers, My Friends For their inspiration, guidance and love

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study is to identify the impact of imaging common acute abdominal diseases using the modern multi-row detectors CT scanners (MDCT).

Comparative study of fifty (50) positive cases of five common acute diseases, cholecystitis, pancreatitis, appendicitis, small bowel obstruction, and renal colic due to ureteric calculi was done. All 50 cases has been imaged by 16 slice MDCT scanner, US and/or plain filming. The results are correlated with surgical and medical findings

The study shows reliable results in diagnosis of common acute abdominal diseases under study by MDCT scanners. 95% accuracy in detection of hepatobiliary diseases was recorded. 100% accuracy in detection of GB calculi compared to 90% for US .80% accuracy in detection of CBD calculi was recorded compared to 30% accuracy US of ductal stones. All of the cases of GB, CBD calculi undergone surgery at Madinat Zayed hospital.70% of pancreatitis cases were diagnosed by MDCT .(30%) does not show radio logic finding related to pancreatitis. 50% were diagnosed by US, but MDCT revealed additional diagnosis in 50% of the 10 cases studied (5 cases) these includes, a CBD calculus

Pancreatic cysts, 2 cases psoedopancreatic cysts and a case of pancreatic stones. 100% accuracy in detection of ureters calculi is recorded. compared to 40% are detect by US depending on location of the calculus. 50% of the ureter calculi were seen in plain film. 70% accuracy in detection of small bowel obstruction was recorded. MDCT shows 90% accuracy in detection of appendicitis compared to 80% for US. The MDCT also revealed relevant alternate or additional diseases, which changes management of treatment in 30% of the cases. 3 cases diagnosed clinically as appendicitis proves to be gynecological problem, of ovarian cysts, intrauterine cyst and distal ureters calculus.

Survey on the MDCT performance, the number of eligible participants from the radiologist was 15, physicians and surgeons was 14 and 11 CT technologists. 90% of the participant has more than 5 years experience. All participants have MDCT at their departments.77% are frequent users of MDCT, 22.5% use the scanner sometimes. In response to the core question regarding the recommended standard investigation for acute abdomen, only 2.5% recommend plain x-ray, 10% recommended US, 15% recommended MDCT alone ,while 47.5% recommended U/S and MDCT, indicating that MDCT is a centeral modality for imaging acute cases. 52.5% rated MDCT as highly recommended, while 47.5% recommended MDCT for investigation for some acute abdominal cases. All participants agreed that MDCT improved the efficiency of radiology department, the majority 62% agreed that image quality, type of investigation and number of exams are the main aspects of improvement,

55% responded that data management and radiation dose are future challenges for MDCT users.

This thesis provide evidence that MDCT scanner is a reliable and effective modality for investigation and detection of common acute abdomen pathology.

#### الخلاصة

يهدف البحث إلى التوف على تأثير أجهزة الأشعة المقطعية الله لبية ذات صوف ف الكواشف المتعددة في تويد تشخيص أمراض البطن الحادة الشائعة في ولة الأمرات الوبية.

أخضع البحث خمون حالة تم تشخيصها و اسطة جهاز الأشعة المقطعية الولي الذي يحقي على صوف ف متعددة من الكواشف و مقل نة ذلك بنتائج الفوصات من أجهزة الأشعة و الوجات الصوتية و قد تنول ل البحث خمسة أمراض حادة شائعة في الاامرات الوبية هي التهاب الموراة الصوفولية الناتج عن و و د حصوات في القوات الصوفولية التهاب غدة البنكياس الحاد ؛ التهاب الوائدة الودية انسداد الأمعاء الدقيقة و حصوات الحالب . تم تشخيص معظم حالات أمراض البطن الحادة و اسطة الجهاز بدقة ملوظة كفاءة يعتمد عليها.

بالنسبة لاهراض التهاب الصواء و حصوات العراة تم تشخيص 10 حالات بنسبة دقة %95 . في حالة و احدة من هذه الحالات تم تشخيص حصوة عراة و لم يتم تشخيص حليمة كل الحالات تم أهراء الهراحة لهاو متابعتها بمستشفى مدينة زايد . تم تشخيص 70% من حالات

التهاب البنكرياس 50%من الحالات تم تشخيص وض أضافي أو بديل و اسطة جهاز الأشعة المقطعية

تم تشخيص حالات حصوات الحالب بدقة %100 مقابل 40% تم تشخيصها و اسطة الوجات و ق الصوتية كما خلصت الواسة إلى كفاءة فوصات الأشعة المقطعية في تشخيص حالات انسداد الأمعاء بدقة 70%. مقابل 60% و اسطة الأشعة العادية و التنظوية .

90% من حالات التهاب الذائدة الودية تم تشخيصها واسطة الجهاز مقابل 80% واسطة الوجات الصوتية .

خلصت الهواسة أيضا إلى أن إجراء الفوصات لأهواض البطن الحادة و اسطة جهاز الأشعة المقطعية متعدد الكواشف يسهم في كشف أهراض بديلة أو إضافية بنسبة تؤل ح بين 10% إلى 20% بالنسبة للوجال و من 10% إلى 30% بالنسبة للنساء .

تم إجراء استبيان عن أثرو كفاءة الجهاز في تشخيص أمراض البطن الحادة . شمل الاستبيان عدد 15 من اختصاصي الأشعة ، و 11 تقنى الأشعة المقطعية و 14 من أختصاصي الجواحة من اللذين يتعامل ن مع هذه الأجهزة.

90% من هؤلاء من فري الخوة التي ويد على 5 سؤات تعمل على جهاز الأشعة المقطعية وضوع الواسة . 77 % يعمول ن بصفة مستوة على الجهاز . نسبة اللذين أجاوا على السؤال الخاص بفرع الفوصات التي يفضول نها لتشخيص أمواض البطن الحادة هي 2.5% فقط لفوصات اللأشعة العادية مقابل 10% للوجات الصوتية 15% للأشعة المقطعية الوليية ذات الكواشف المتعددة . كما أظهر الاستبيان أن 47.5% يفضول ن الوجات الصوتية مع الأشعة المقطعية لفوص أمواض البطن الحادة . مما يثبت ان جهاز الاشعة المقطعية الوليي جهاز وكرى في تشخيص حالات البطن الحادة . 100% من المشولكين يعتقون أن الأشعة المقطعية ذات الكواشف المتعددة وفعت من كفاءة وأداء أقسام الأشعة . %62 يعتقون أن الودة الوعية للصورة وعدد الفوصات وعية الفوصات هي أهم المجالات التي تطرت فيها أقسام الأشعة بعد إدخال الأشعة المقطعية متعددة الكواشف . 55% يعتقون أن إدارة المعل مات و تقليل هوعة الأشعة هي أهم المحالات التي سؤاجه مستخدمي هذه الأجهزة مستقبلا .

يثبت من هذه الهراسة أن جهاز الأشعة المقطعية متعدد الكواشف جهاز فعال ويعتمد عليه في تشخيص أمراض البطن الحادة الشائعة و منها حصوات و التهاب الموراة و القوات الموراية ، التهاب غدة البنكوياس ، انسداد الأمعاء الدقيقة ،التهاب الذائدة الودية و الآلام الناتجة عن حصوات الحالب بنسبة دقة عالية كما يتميز عن الفوصات الأخرى في مقوته على كشف أمراض بديلة أو أخري و يكون ذلك سببا في تغيير طويقة التعامل مع الحالة الموضية .

#### List of Abbreviations

**CBD** : Common bile duct

**EMI** : Experimental Musical Instrumentation

**ERCP**: Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiopancreatography

**3D** : Three Dimensions

**FOV** : Field of view

**GE** : General Electric

**G B** : Gall Bladder

HIS : Hospital Information System

**HR** : High Resolution

**HU**: Heat Unit

**MRCP** : Magnetic Resonance Cholangiopancreatography

MIP : Maximum Intensity projection

**MDCT** : Multi Detector Computed Tomography

**MRDCT**: Multi-row detectors CT

**RLQ** : Right lower quadrant

RIS : Radiology Information System

PACS : picture Archive Communication System

**PECT**: positron emission computed tomography

**PTC**: precutanious Transhepatic cholangiography

PT : patient

**SBO** : Small Bowel obstruction

**S.P.S.S.**: Statistical Package System Software

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