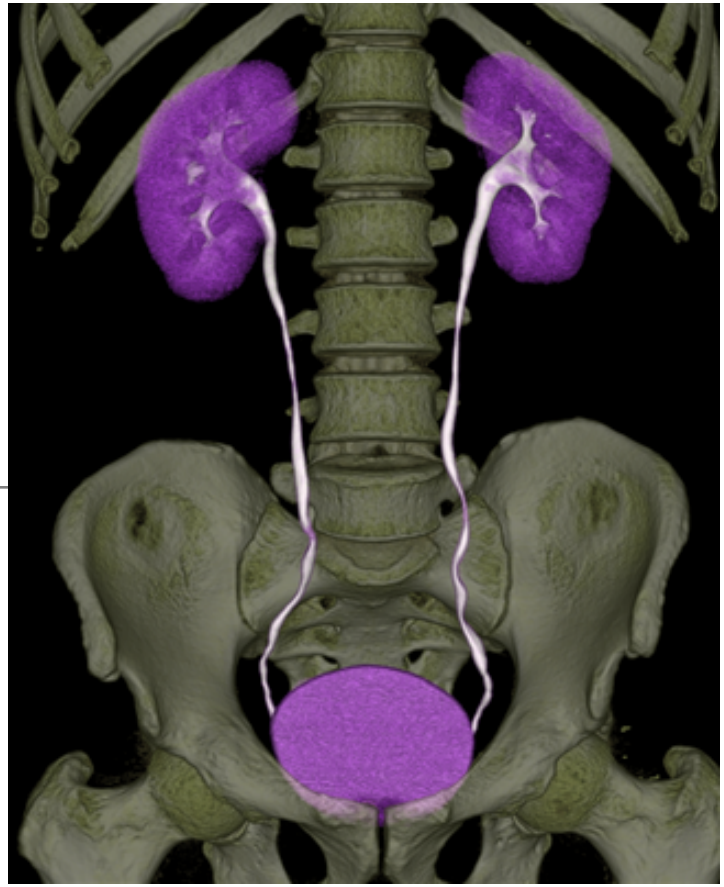
Radiological Anatomy & Investigations of Urinary System



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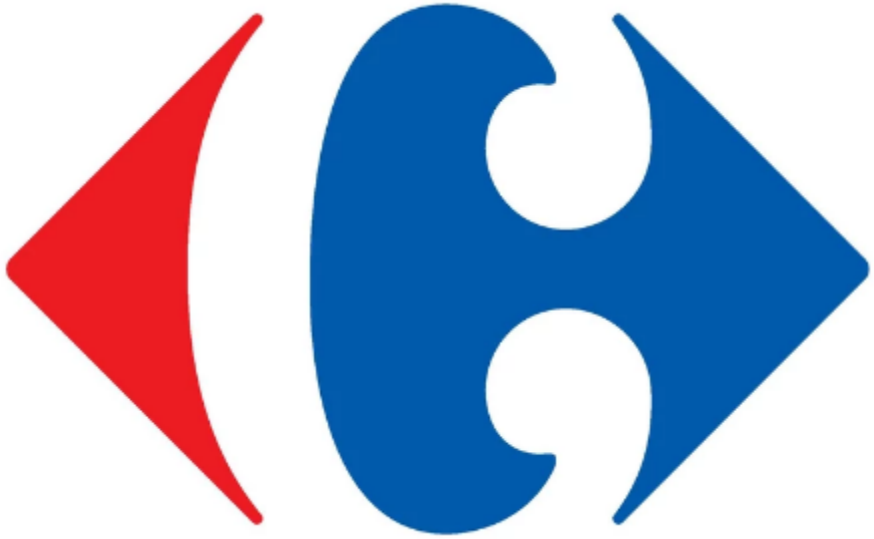
Objectives

- Introduction about medical imaging

- To know the anatomic location and normal size of structures of the urinary tract

- To know the different types of modalities used in imaging the urinary tract

- To identify the kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder and urethra on different imaging modalities



Basic understanding of the image and its reflection is important

What is medical imaging?

A medical specialty that employs the use of imaging to both ***diagnose*** and ***treat*** diseases within the human body

Urinary System

Kidneys

Ureters

Urinary bladder

Urethra

Imaging Modalities

Plain X-Ray

Intravenous Urogram (IVU)

US

CT

MRI

Scintigraphy

Plain X-Ray

First imaging modality

Cheap

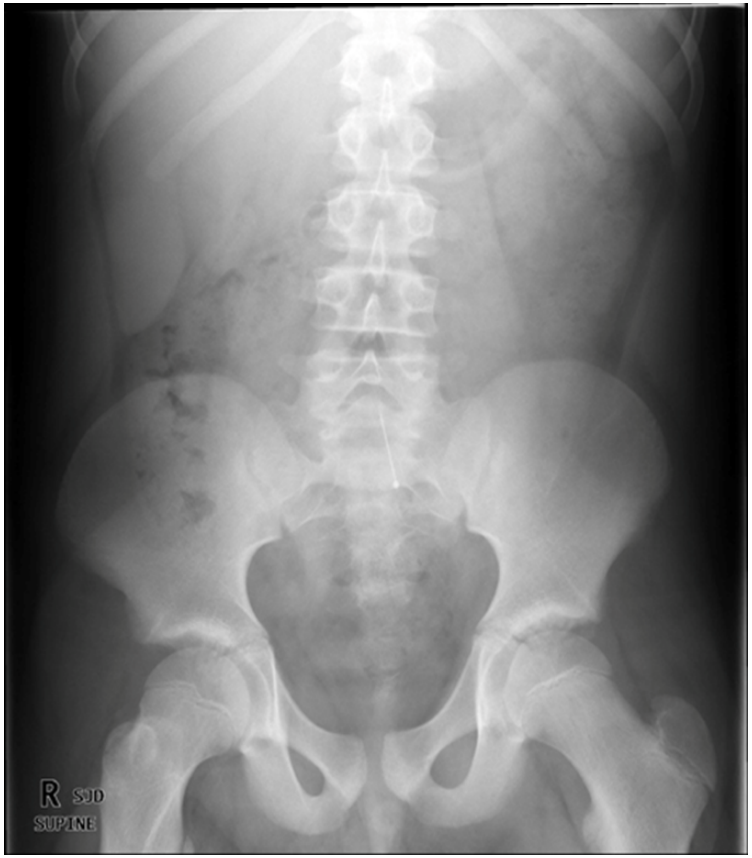
Useful for radio-opaque stones

Image features:

Projectional image

Image contrast determined by tissue density

Good evaluation of radio-opaque stones



IVU

Conventional x-ray + IV contrast

Cheap

Recently replaced by CT and MRI

Provides functional and anatomical information

+

Image features:

Projectional image

Image contrast determined by tissue density and IV contrast

Good evaluation of collecting system and radio-opaque stones

US

Uses high frequency sound waves

(NO RADIATION)

Contrast between tissue is determined

by sound reflection

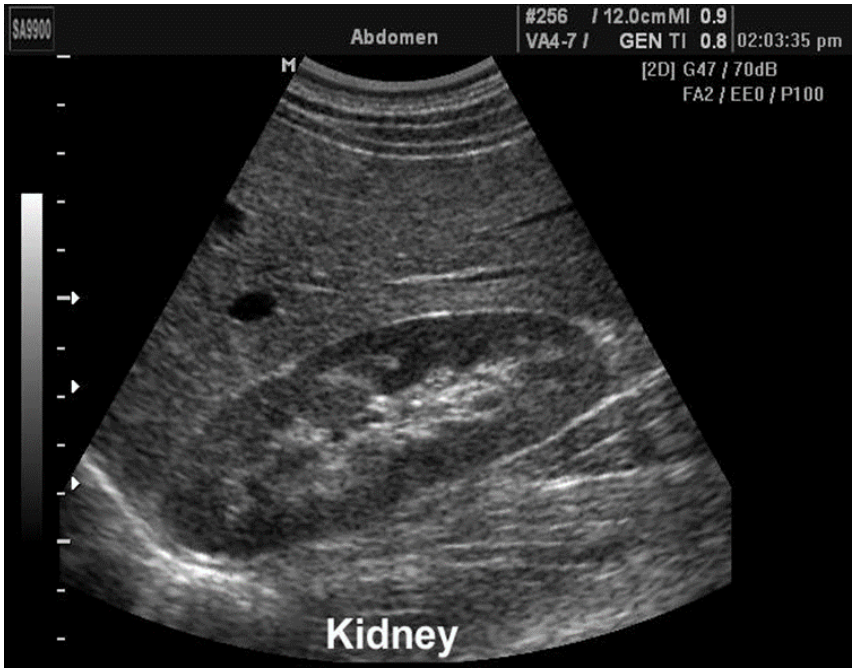
Image features:

Operator dependant

Good resolution

Used for stones, hydronephrosis,

and focal lesions



CT

Same basic principle of radiography

More precise

Costly

+/- contrast

Useful for trauma, stone, tumor and infection

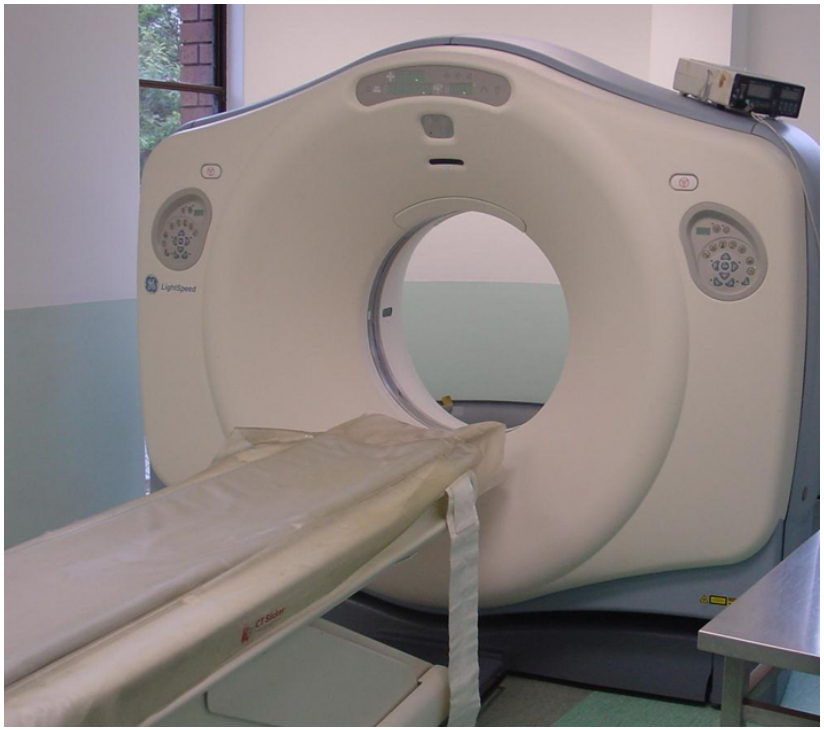


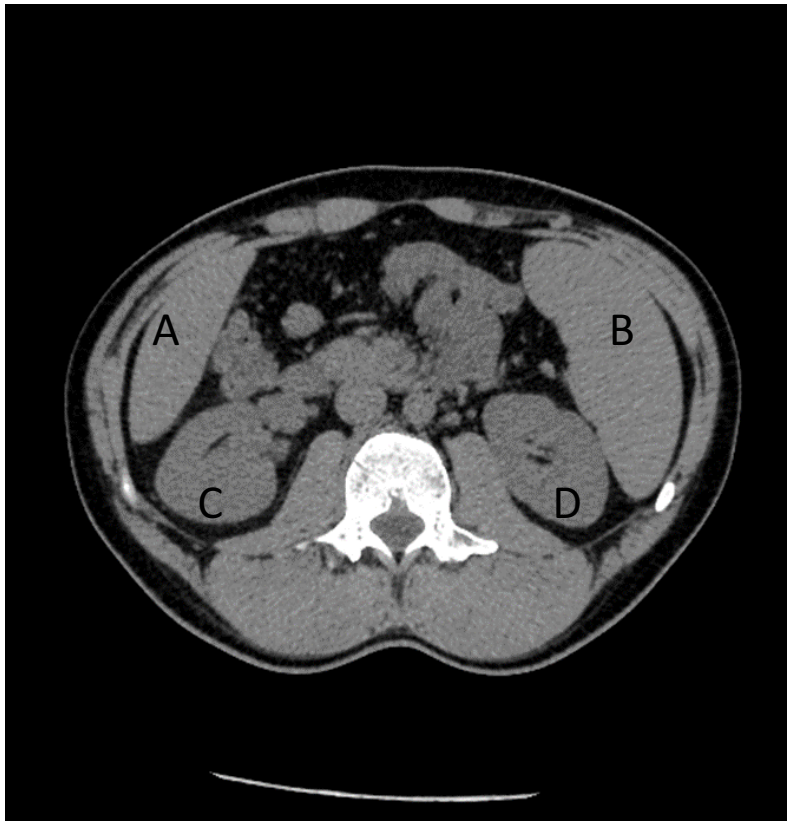
Image features:

Cross sectional images

Image contrast determined by tissue density +/- contrast

Better evaluation of soft tissue

Q) Where is the left kidney?



MRI

Better evaluation of soft tissue

Uses magnetic field

(NO RADIATION)

Expensive

Useful for soft tissue pathology:

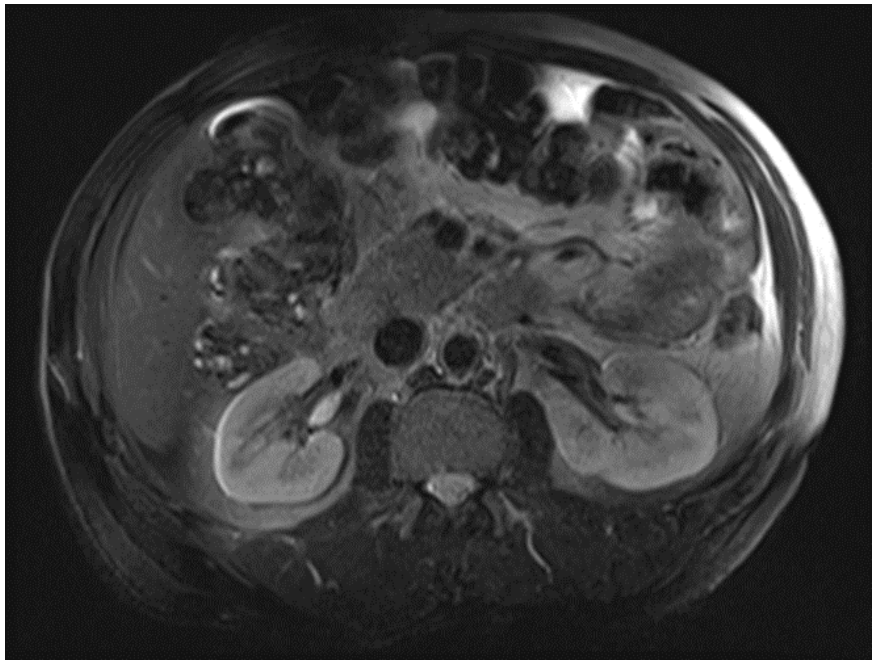
tumor, infection

Image features:

Cross sectional images

Image contrast determined by tissue properties

Excellent for soft tissue evaluation



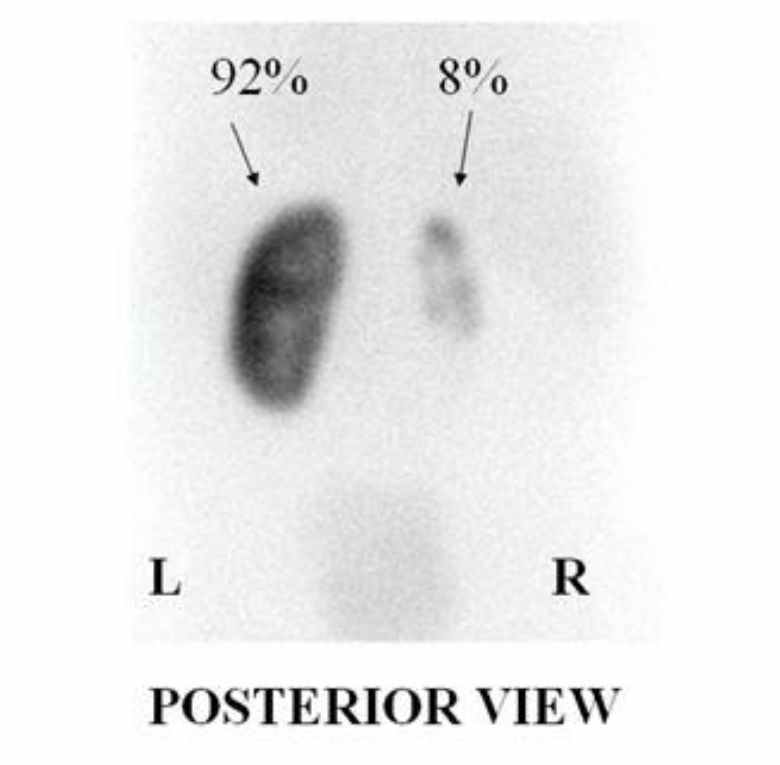
Nuclear medicine

Utilizes a gamma camera and radioactive isotopes

Functional test

Less expensive

Useful for: obstruction and ***split function***

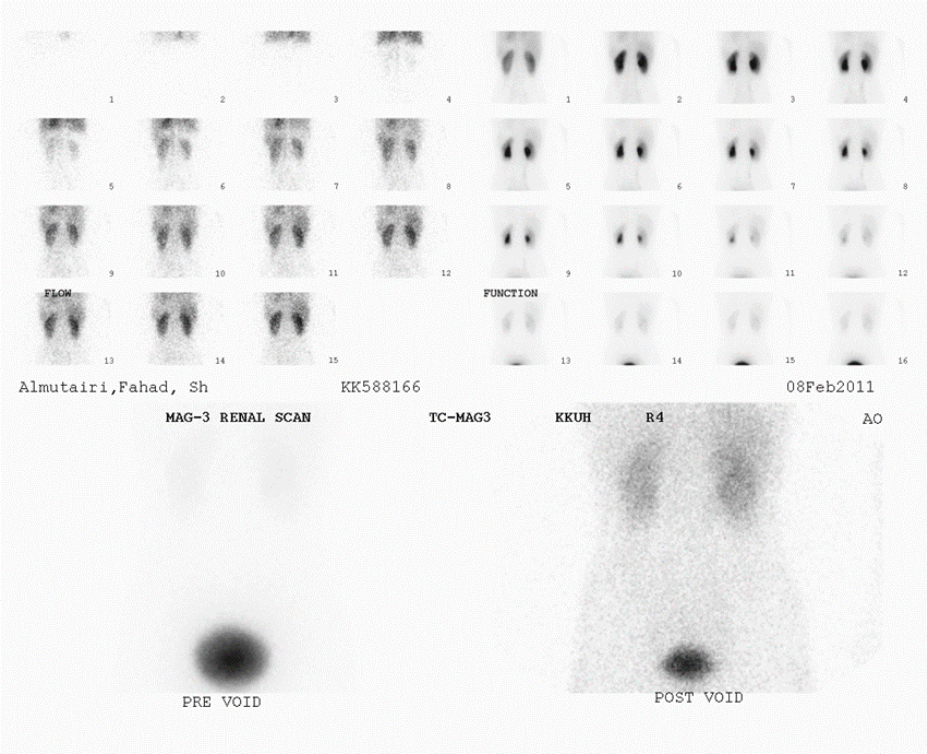


POSTERIOR VIEW

Image features:

Projectional image

Image contrast by tissue uptake and metabolism

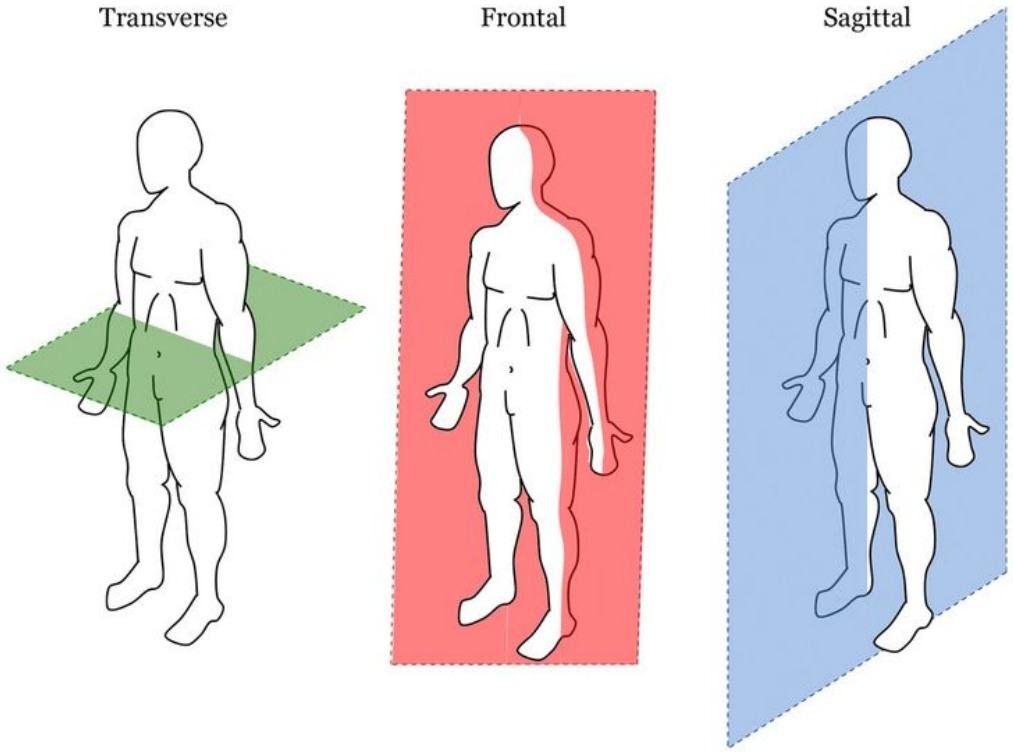


Anatomy

To know the abnormal in radiology

You should know the normal in radiology

You should know anatomy

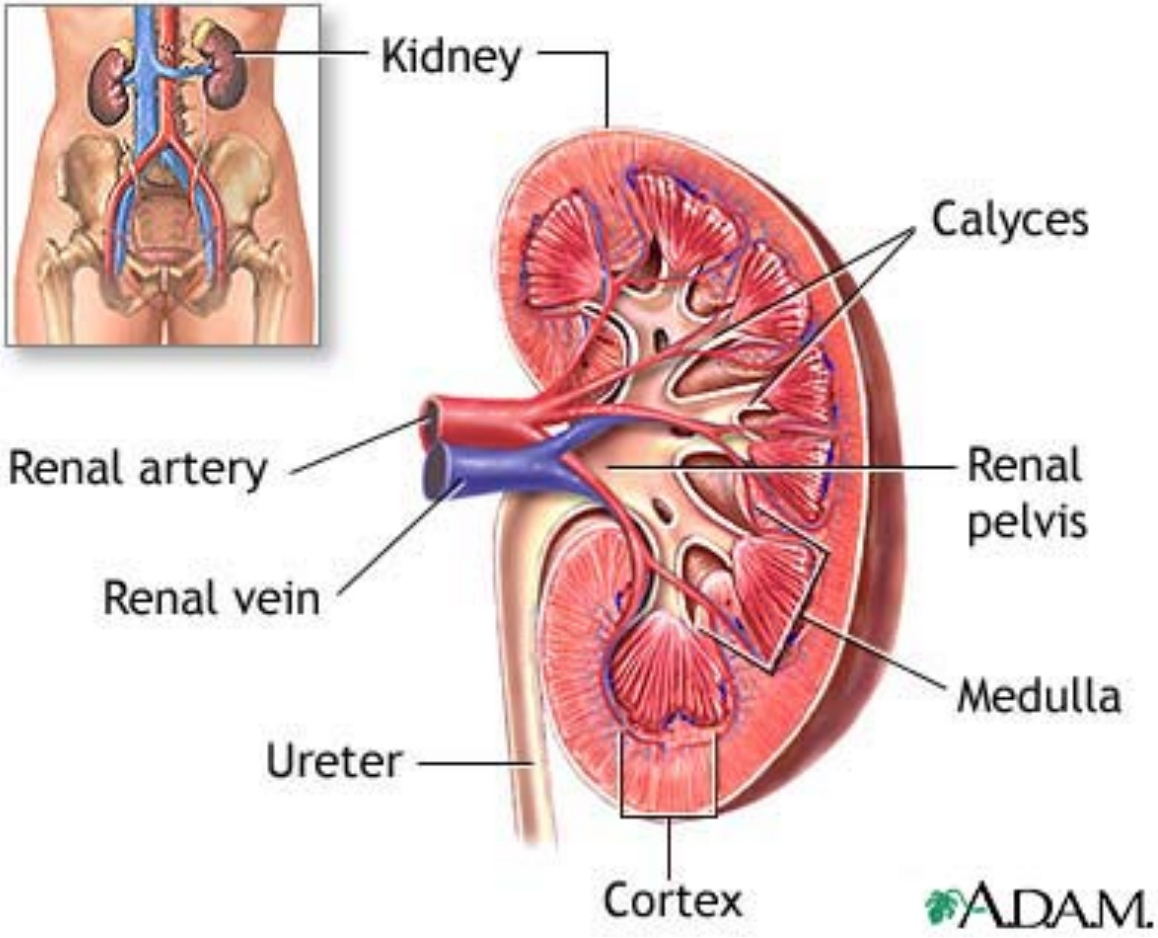

Transverse
Frontal
Sagittal

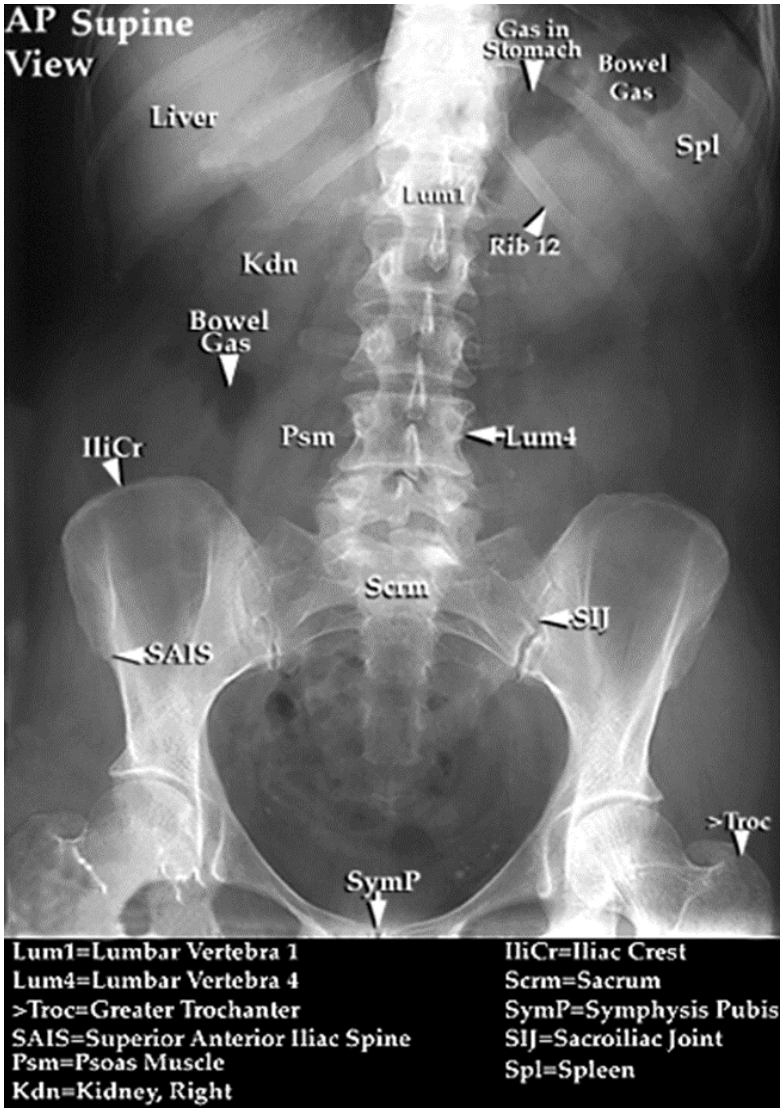
Kidneys

Bean shaped structure

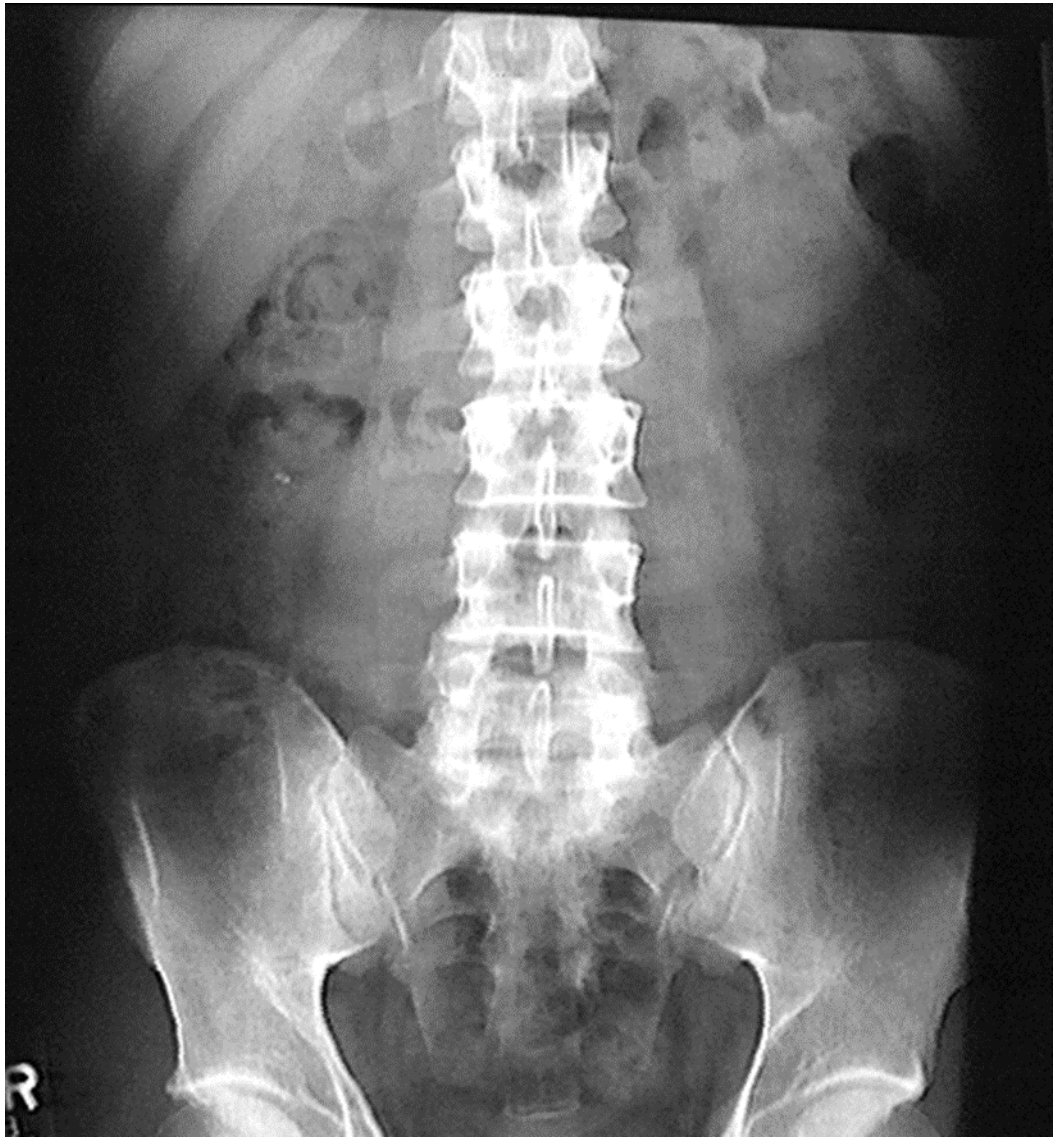
On either side of the lower thoracic and upper lumbar spine

Usual location – between (T11-L3)


Kidney
Calyces
Renal artery
Renal pelvis
Renal vein
Medulla
Ureter
Cortex
A.D.A.M.



Useful when we suspect renal stone



Kidneys are retroperitoneal organs and may be obscured by bowel loops

Kidneys

Right kidney is 2 cm lower than the left kidney

Long axis of the kidneys is directed downward and outward, parallel to the lateral border of the psoas muscles

Lower pole is 2-3 cm anterior to the upper pole

Upper pole of left kidney is higher than the upper pole of right kidney.

MRI showing Left Kidney is higher than Right Kidney

CT Scan showing left kidney higher than right

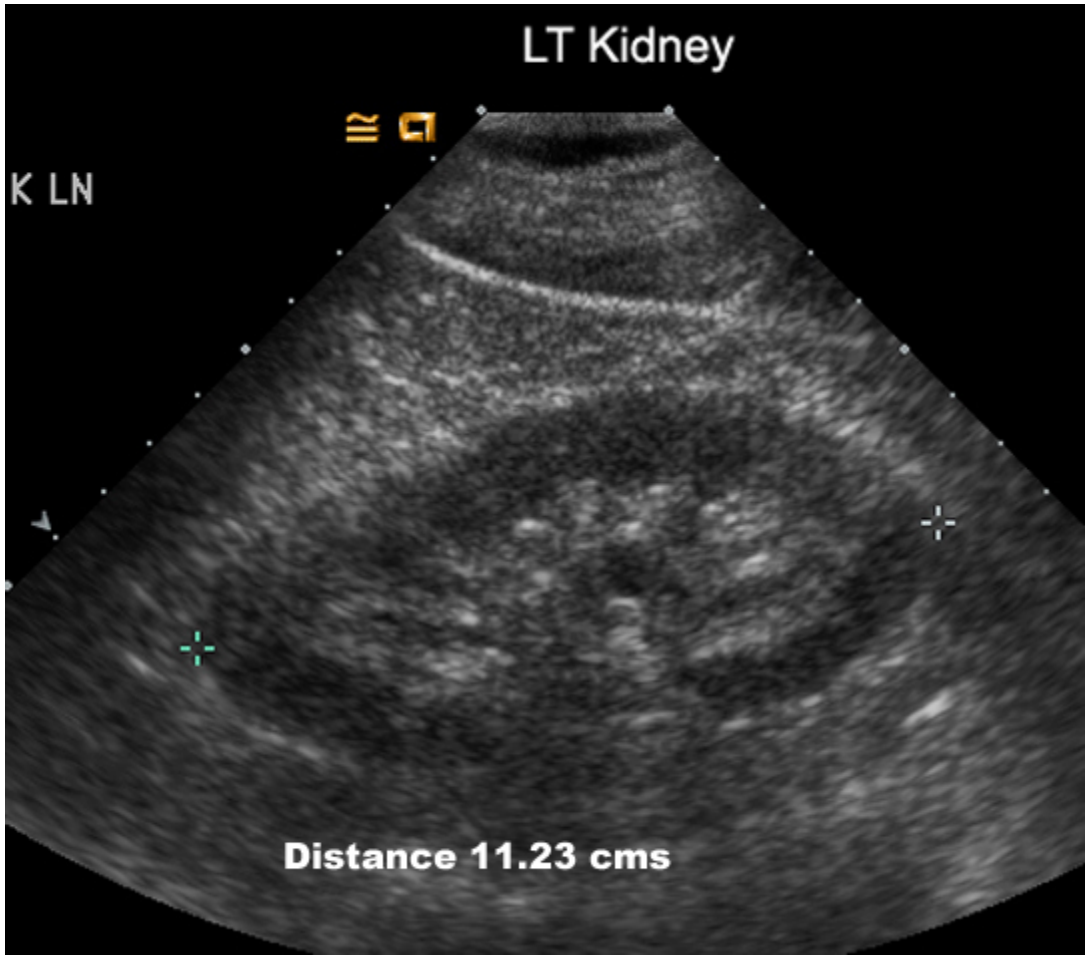
Long axis of the kidneys is directed downward and outward, parallel to the lateral border of the psoas muscles

Kidneys

Normal size : in adults 9-12 cm

Why is it important to know the normal size?

1. Bilateral small kidneys - chronic disease (GN)
2. Bilateral normal or large kidneys:
    i. Polycystic Kidney Disease
    ii. Amyloidosis
    iii. Diabetes Mellitus iv. Acute GN
3. One small, other large - consider:
   RENAL ATRTERY STENOSIS



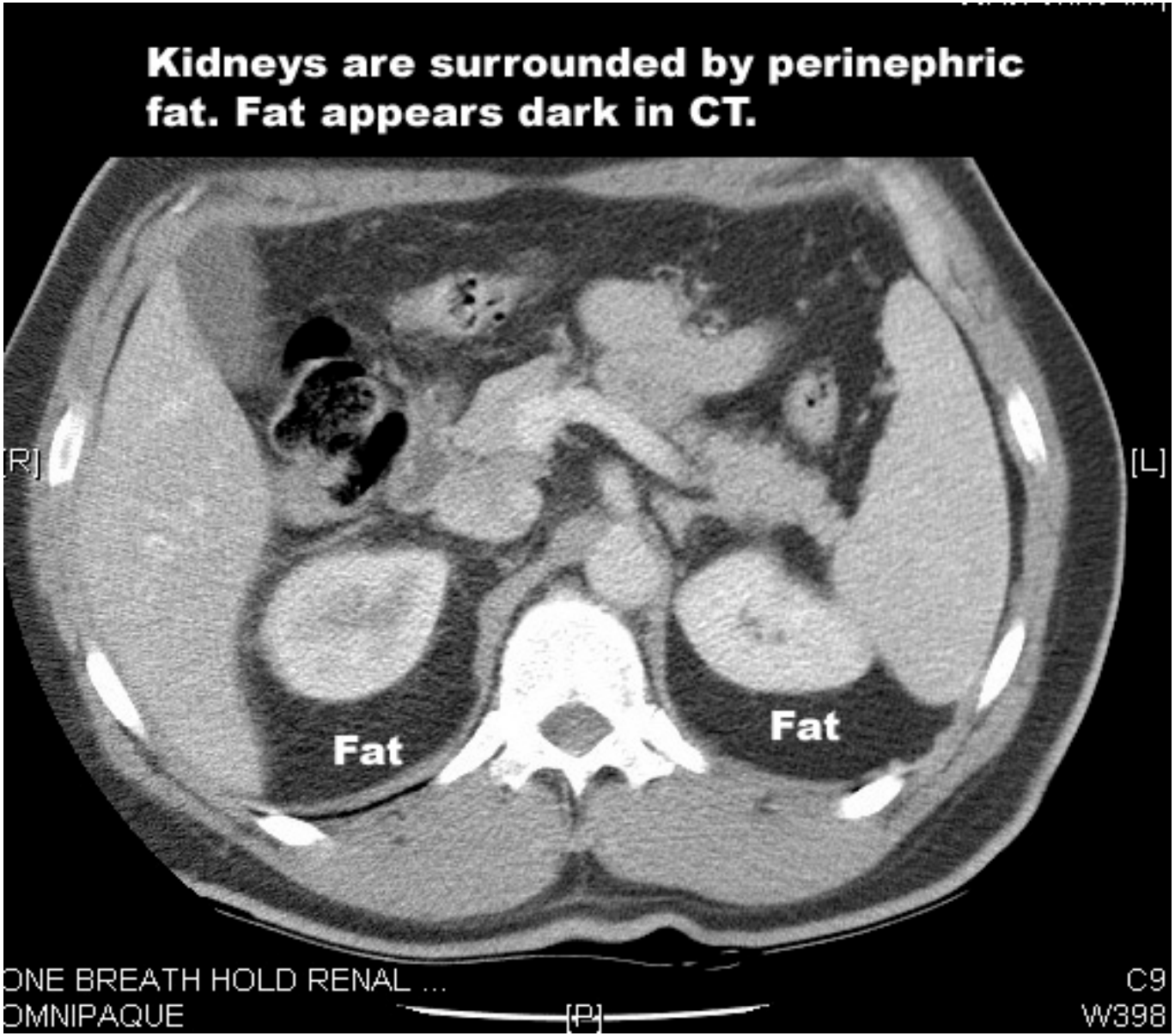
Ultrasound is the best method to measure the size of the Kidney

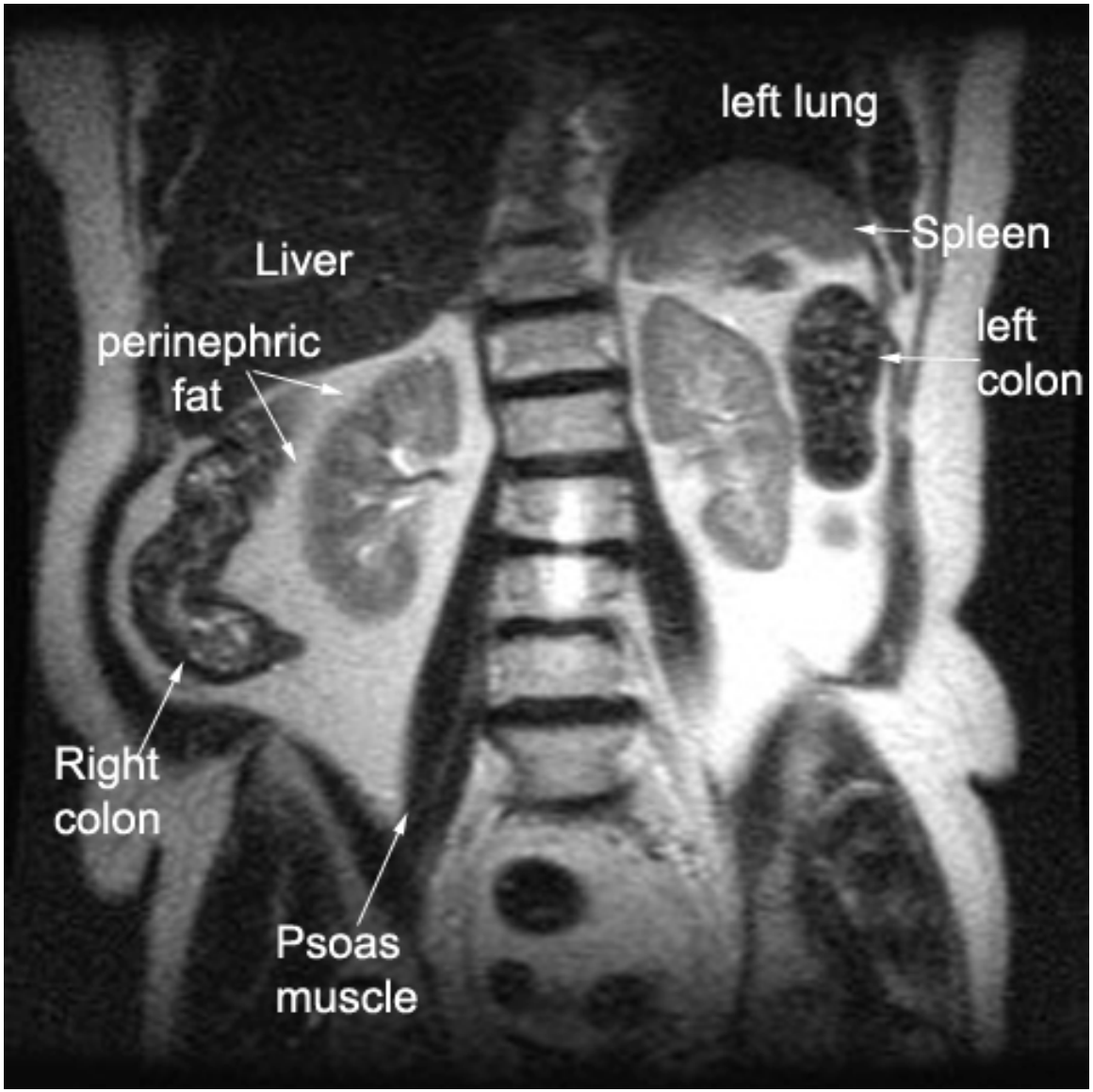
Kidneys

Kidneys are visualized on the X-Ray due to presence of perirenal fat

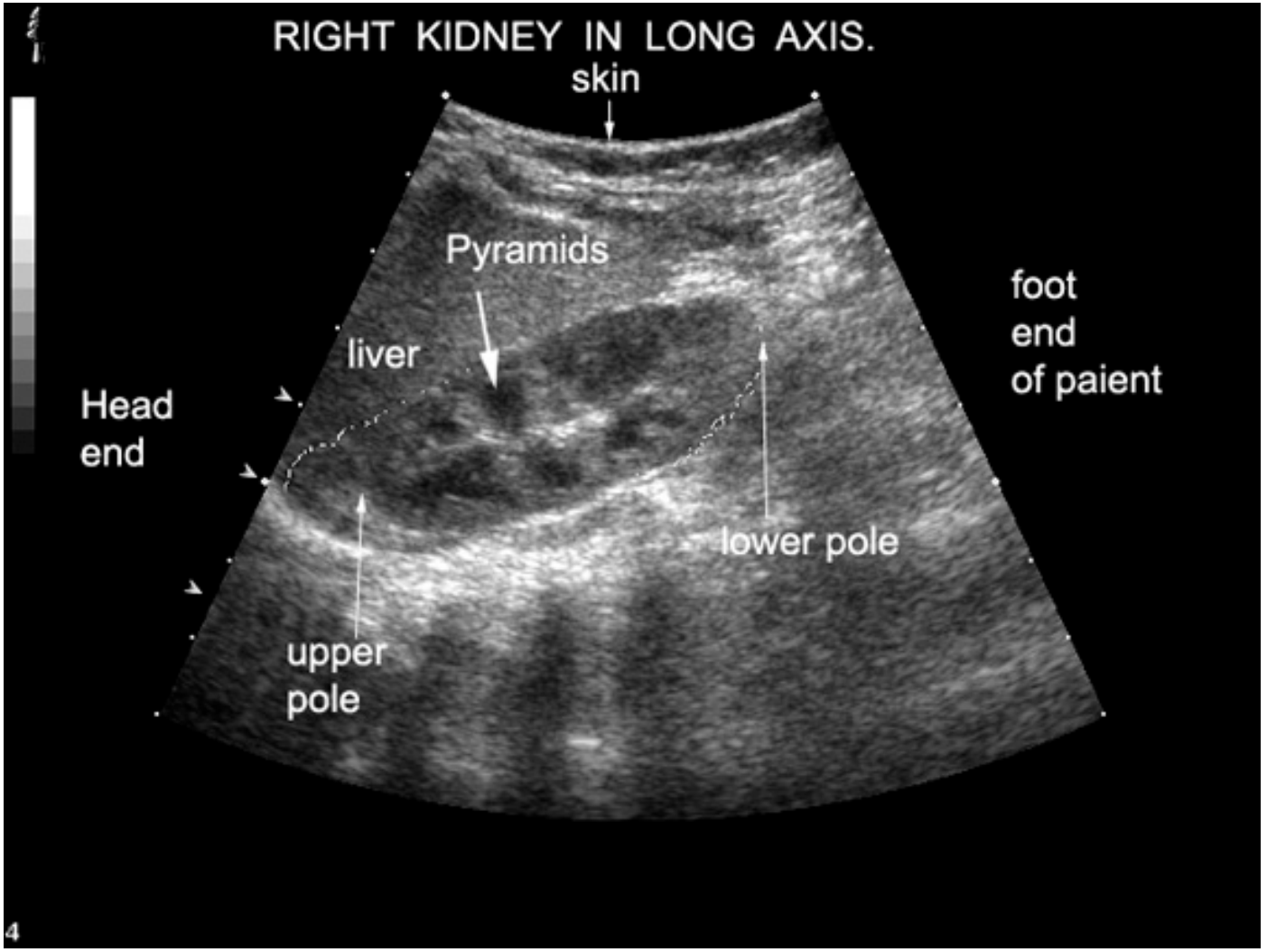
They are contained within the renal capsule and surrounded by perirenal fat and enclosed within the Gerota's fascia

Perirenal hemorrhage, pus and urine are contained within the fascia and detected on CT and US


Kidneys are surrounded by perinephric fat. Fat appears dark in CT.
[R]
[L]
Fat
Fat
ONE BREATH HOLD RENAL ...
OMNIPAQUE
[P]
C9
W398

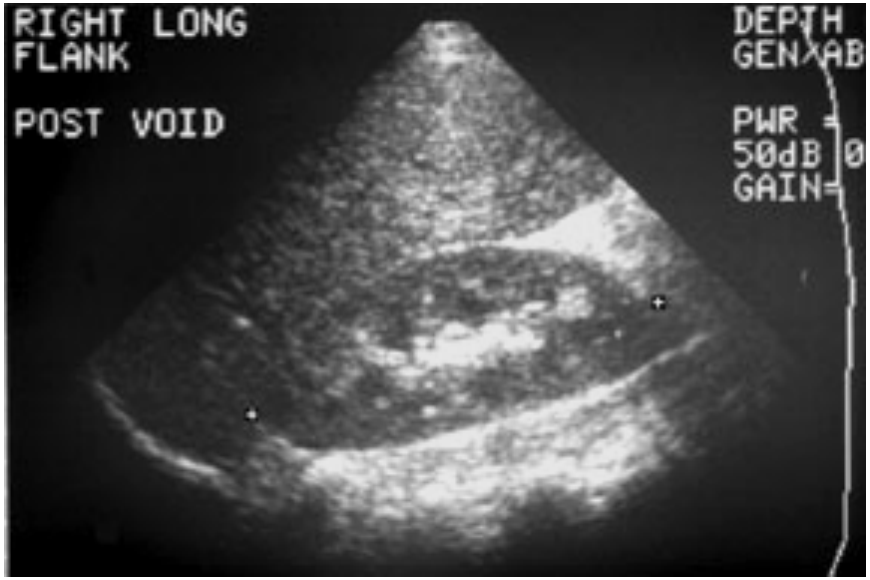


MRI: Fat is bright in T2

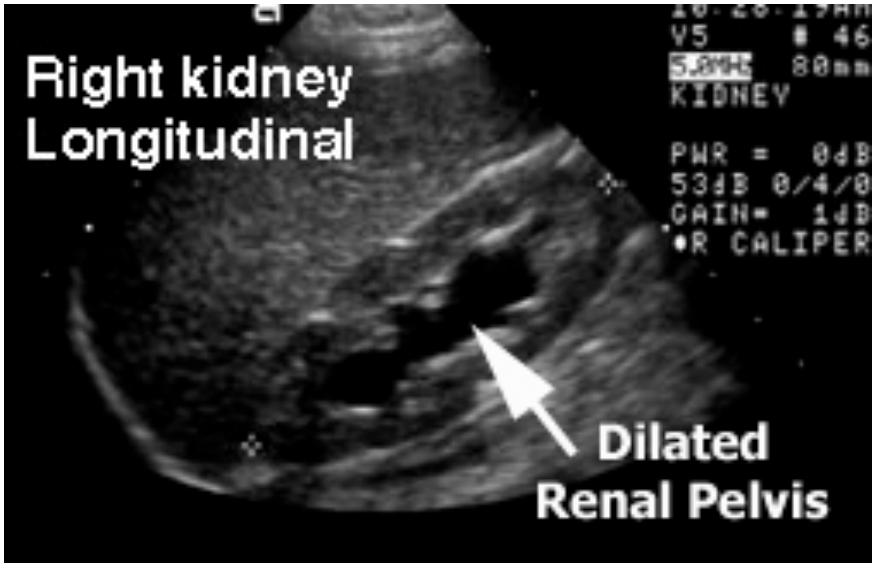


Ultrasound of Right Kidney

ULTRASOUND OF KIDNEYS

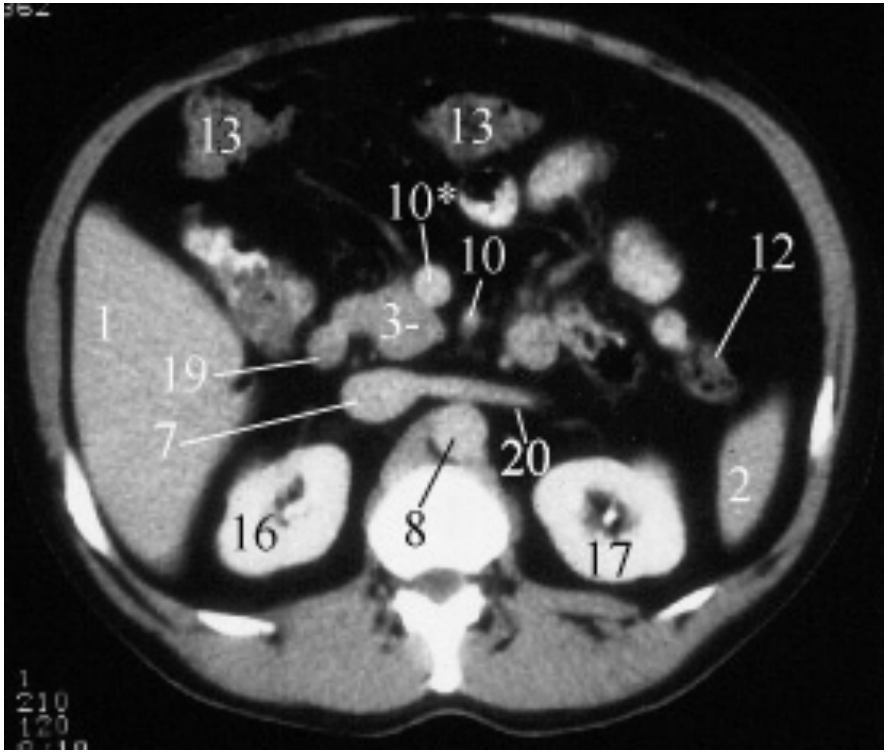


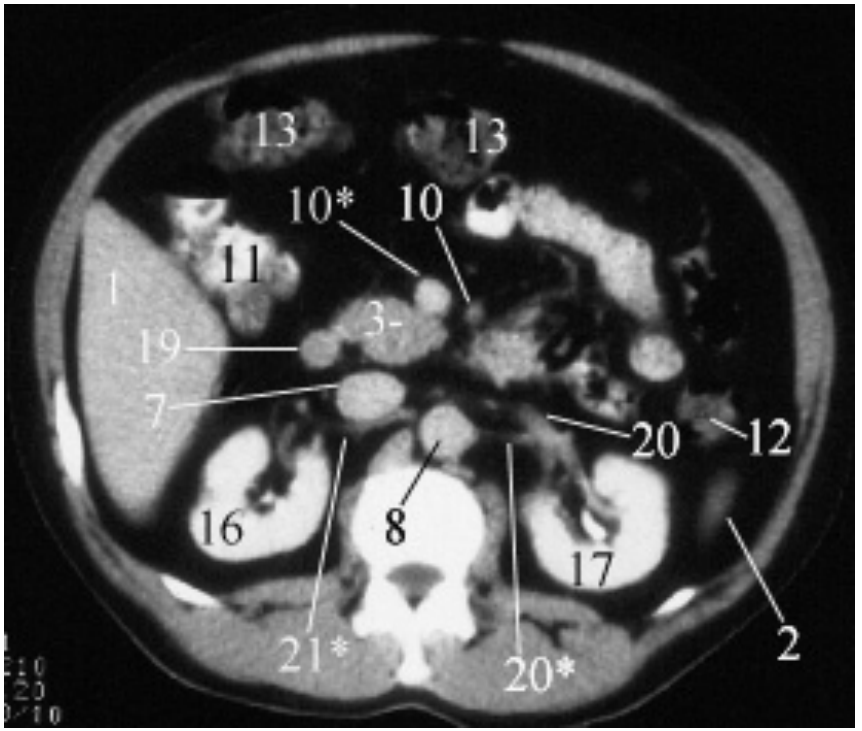
NORMAL STUDY



DILATED RENAL PELVIS

CT Scan of the Kidneys





Renal Vasculature

Renal Vasculature

Renal arteries branch from the abdominal aorta laterally *between L1 and L2*, **below the origin of the superior mesenteric artery**

The right renal artery passes posterior to the IVC

There may be more than one renal artery (on one or both sides) in 20-30% cases

Renal Vasculature

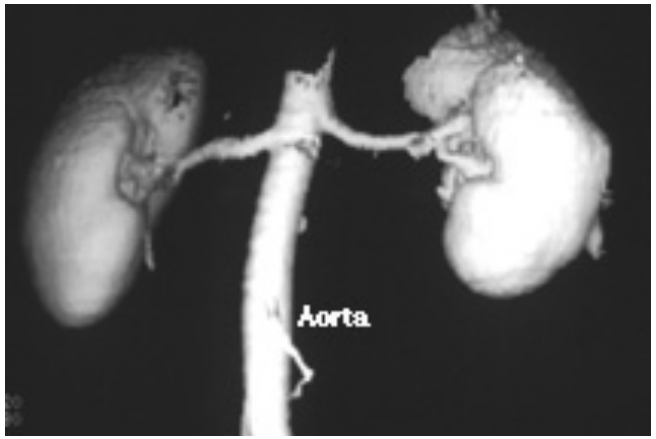
Renal veins drain into inferior vena cava

Renal veins lie *anterior* to the arteries

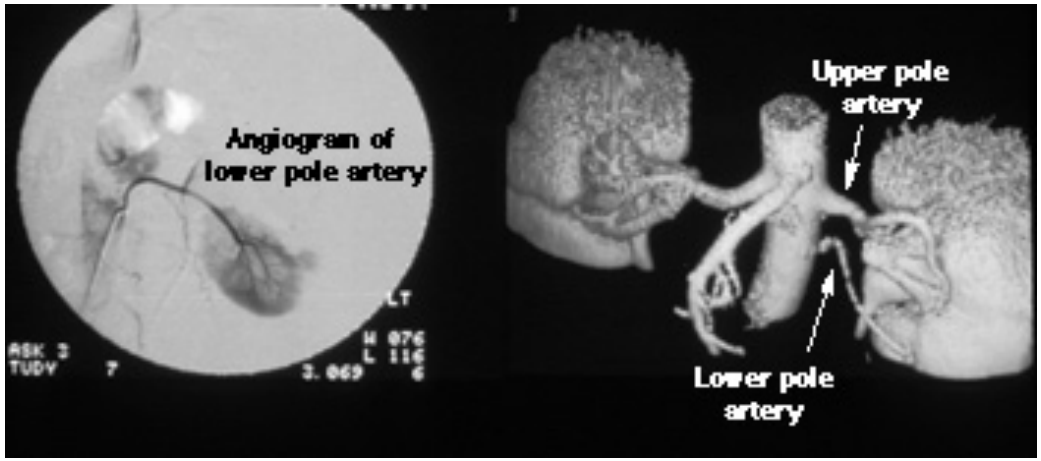
Left renal vein is longer and passes anterior to the aorta before draining into the inferior vena cava

The left gonadal vein will drain into to left renal vein while the right gonadal vein drains directly into the inferior vena cava

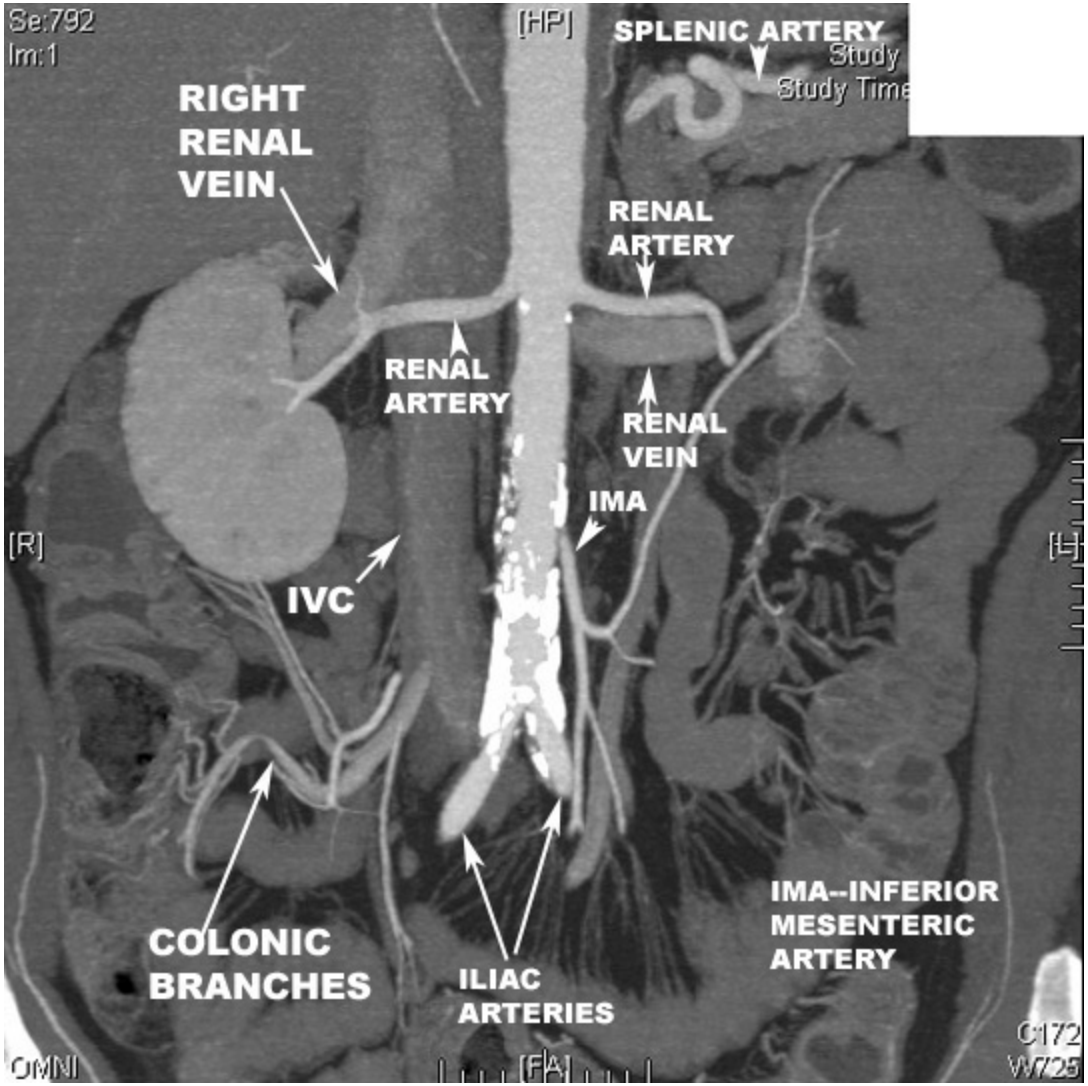
RENAL ANGIOGRAPHY



NORMAL SUPPLY OF BOTH KIDNEYS BY SINGLE RENAL ARTERY

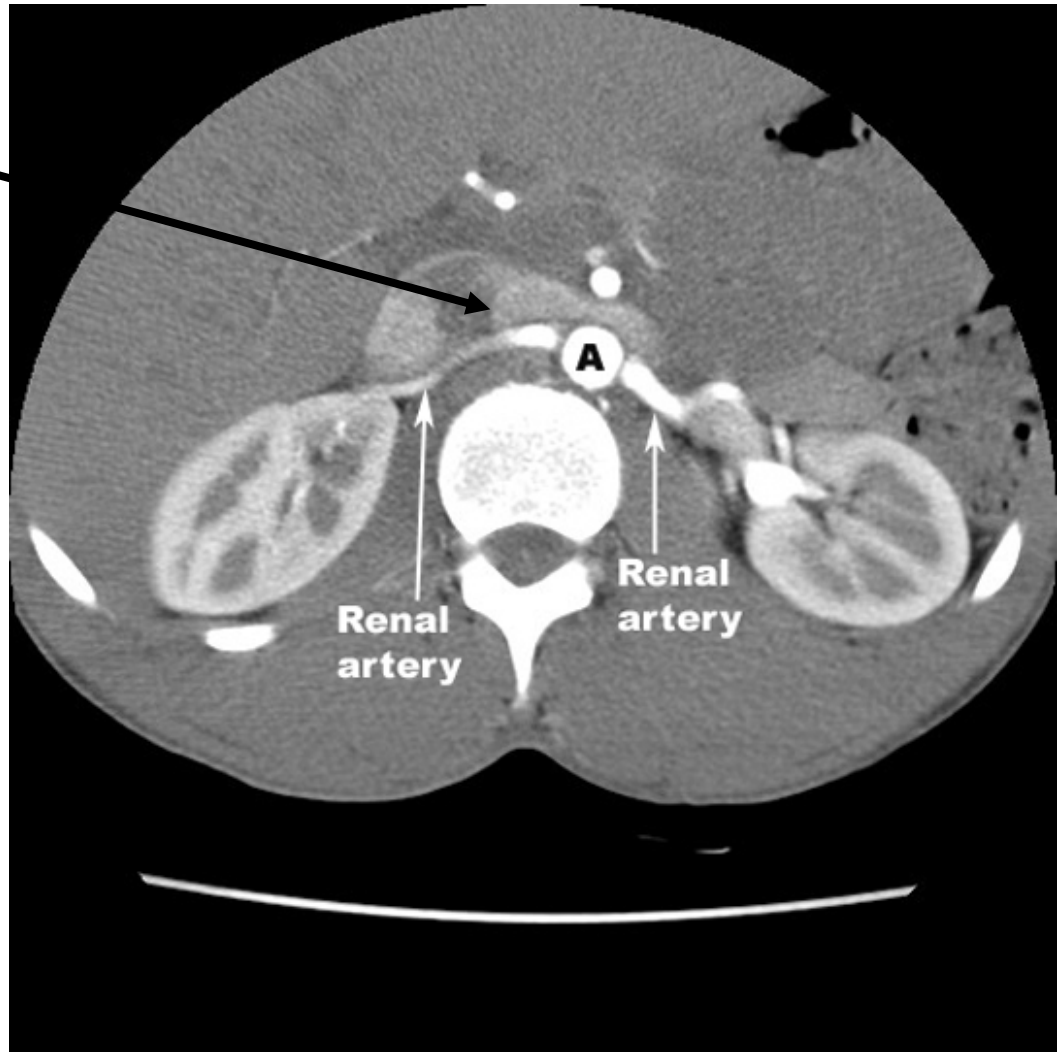


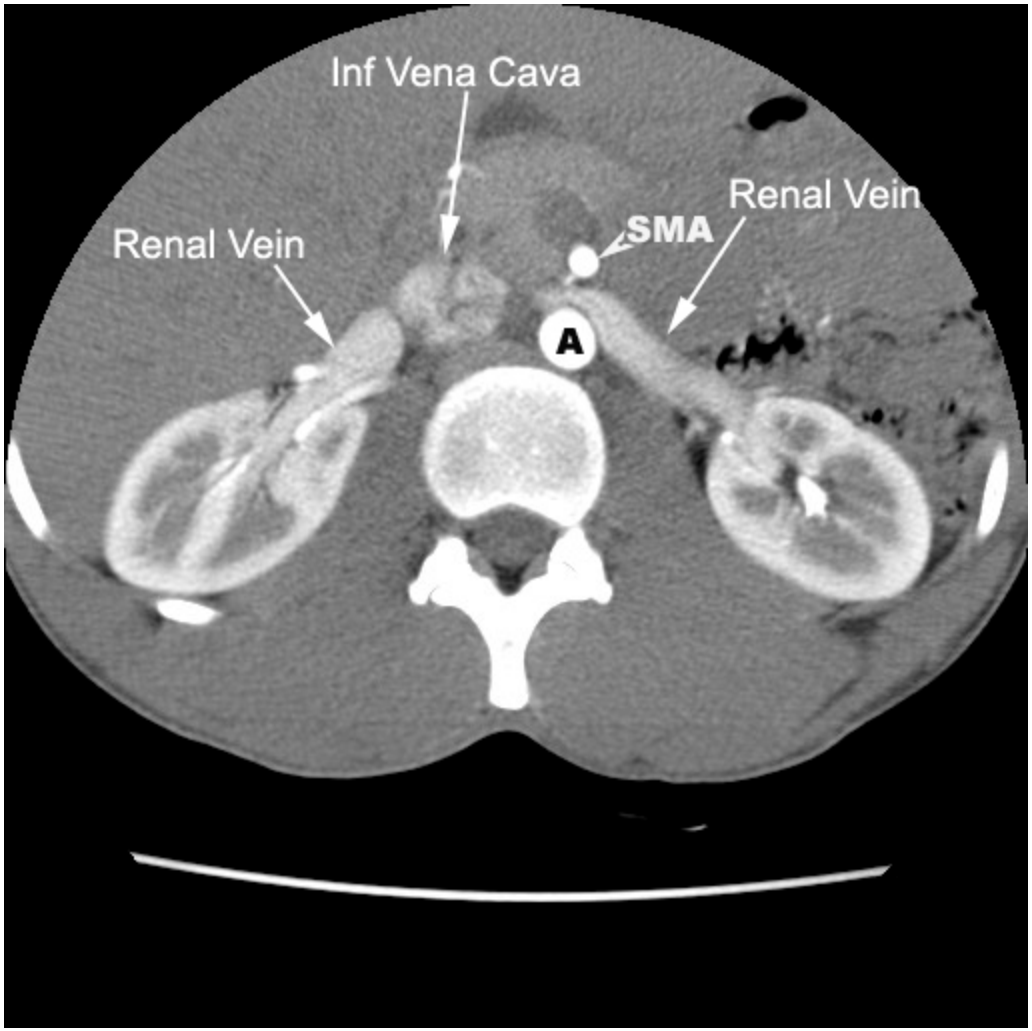
LEFT KIDNEY SUPPLIED BY TWO RENAL ARTERIES



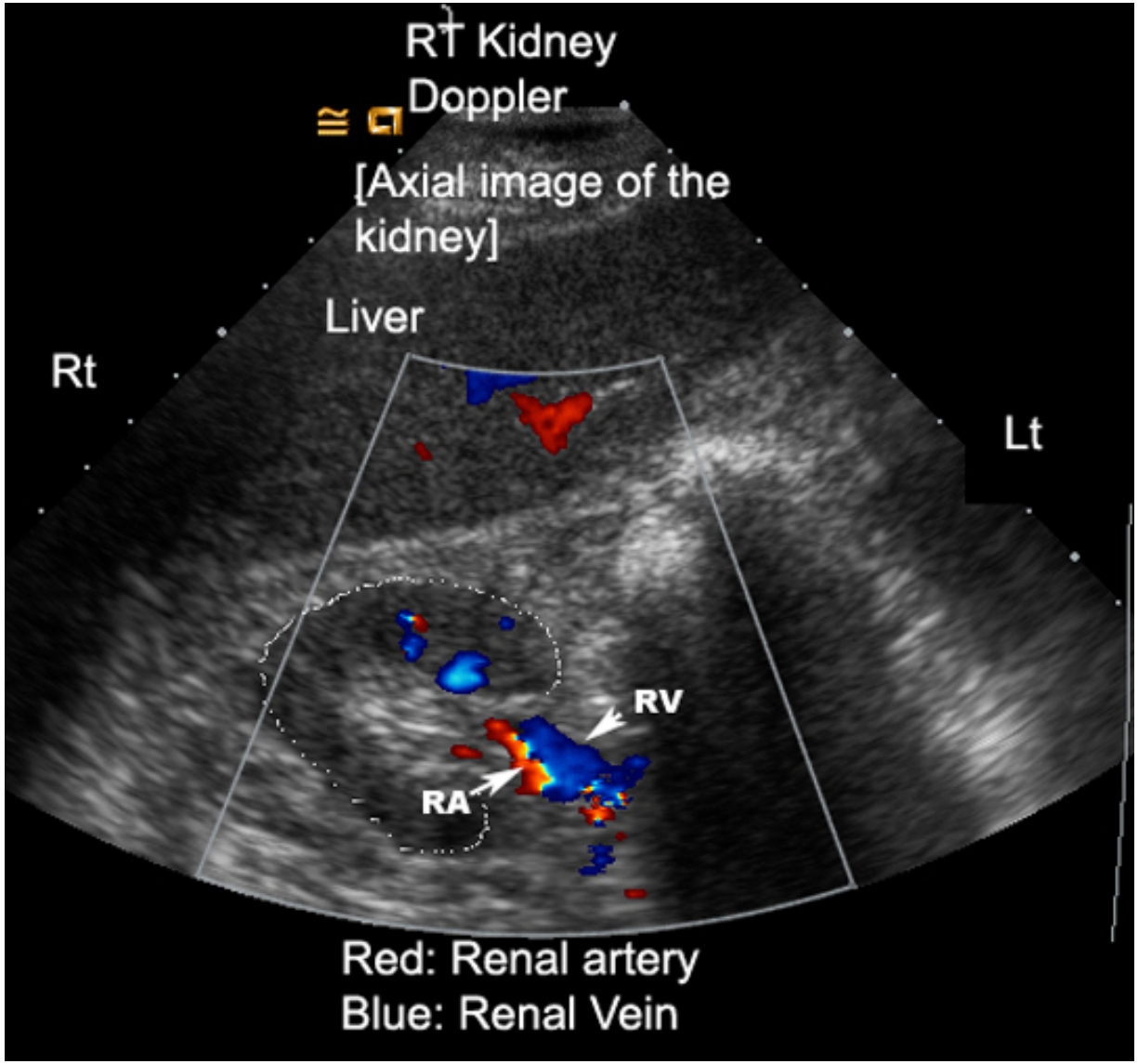
Coronal CT reformat

IVC

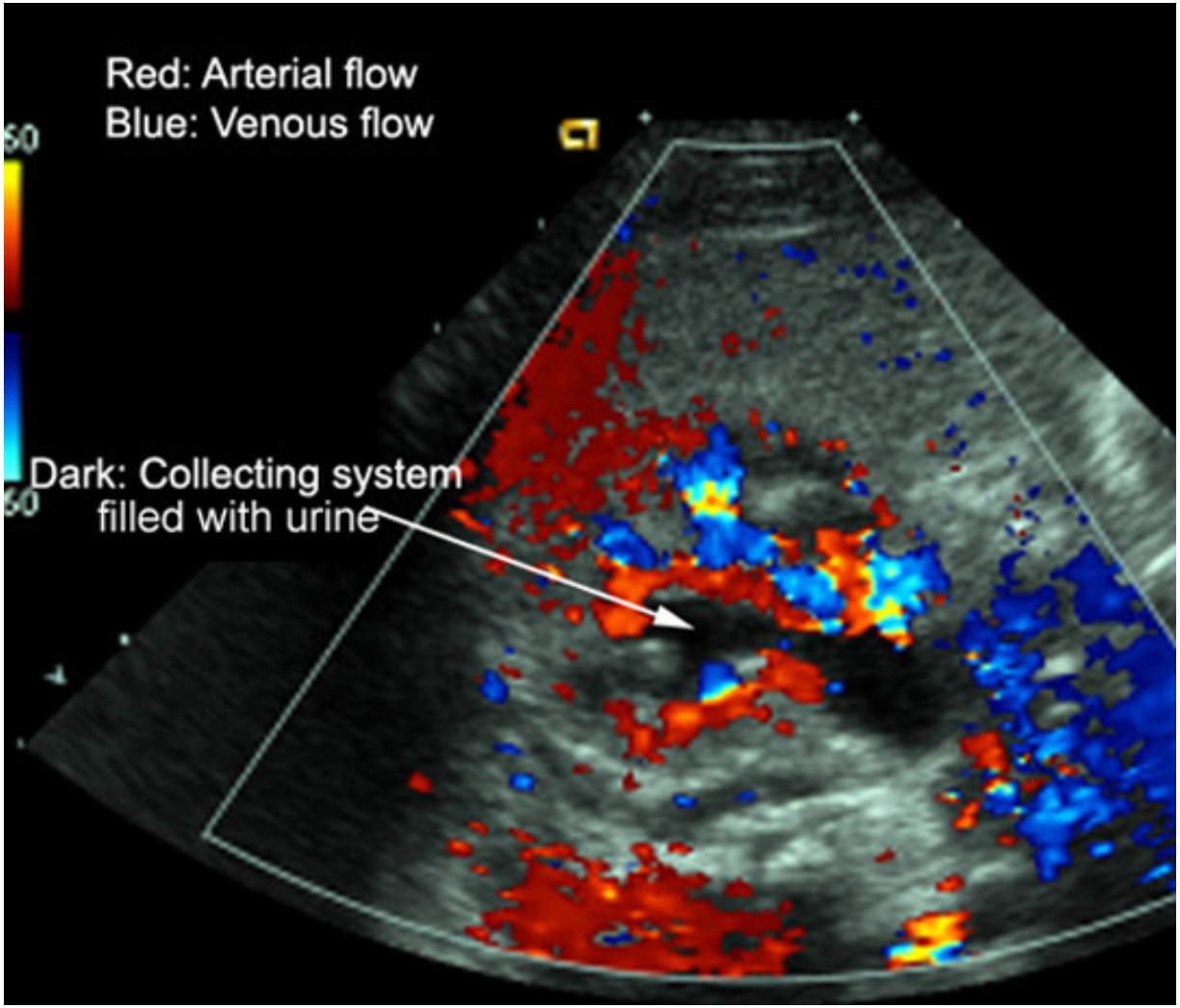




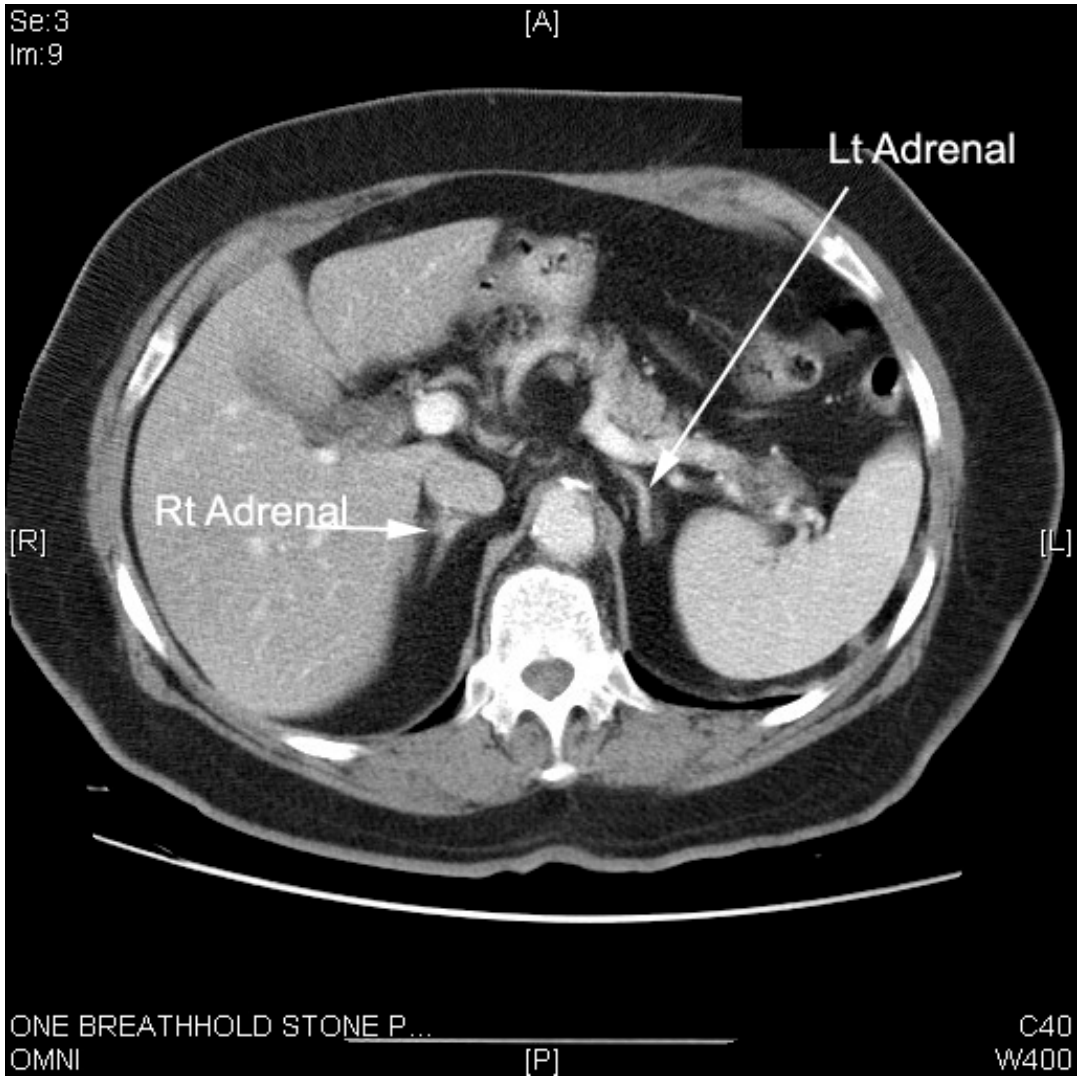
Left Renal Vein Passes Anterior to the Abdominal Aorta



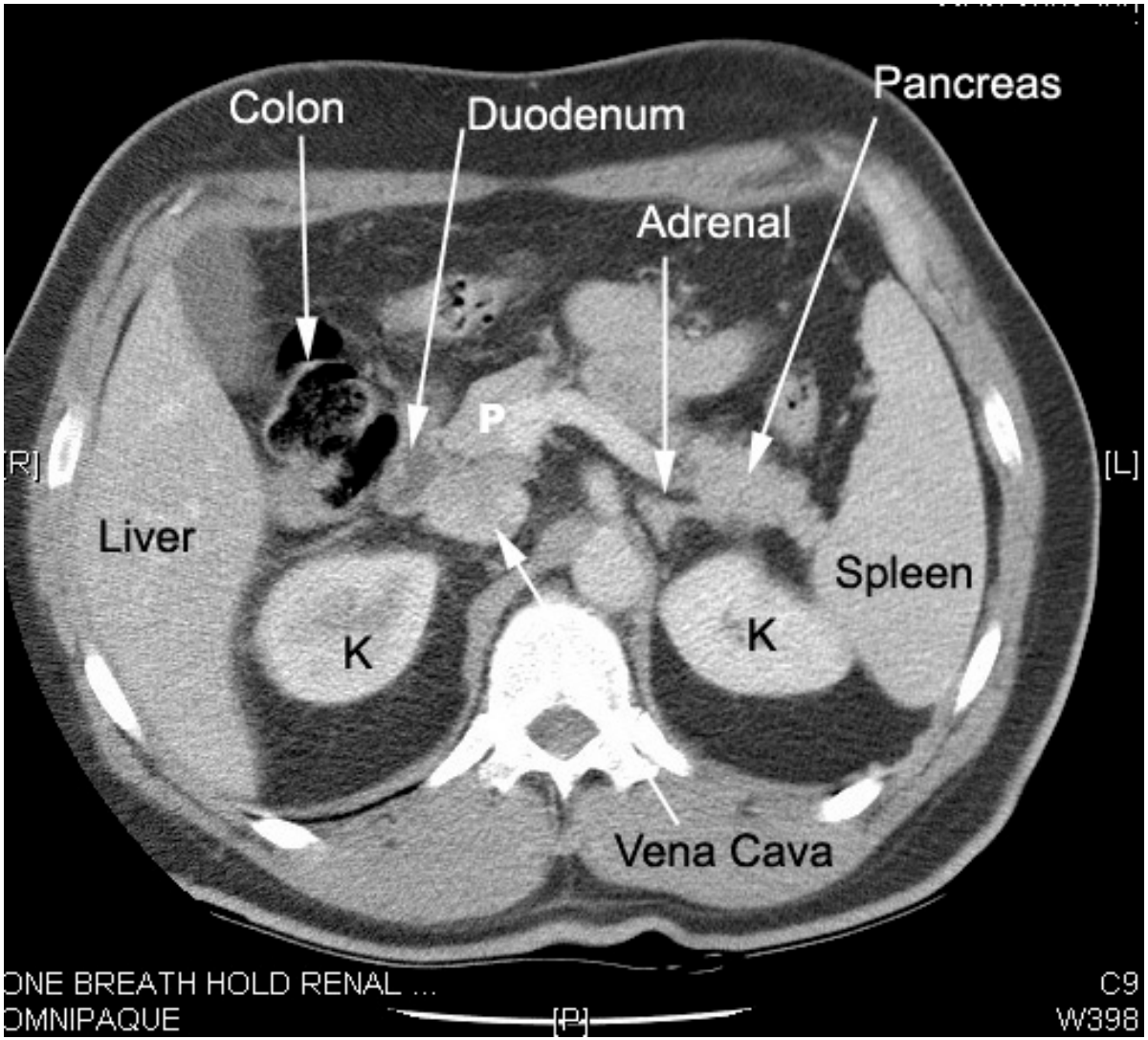
Renal Veins Lie Anterior to the Arteries

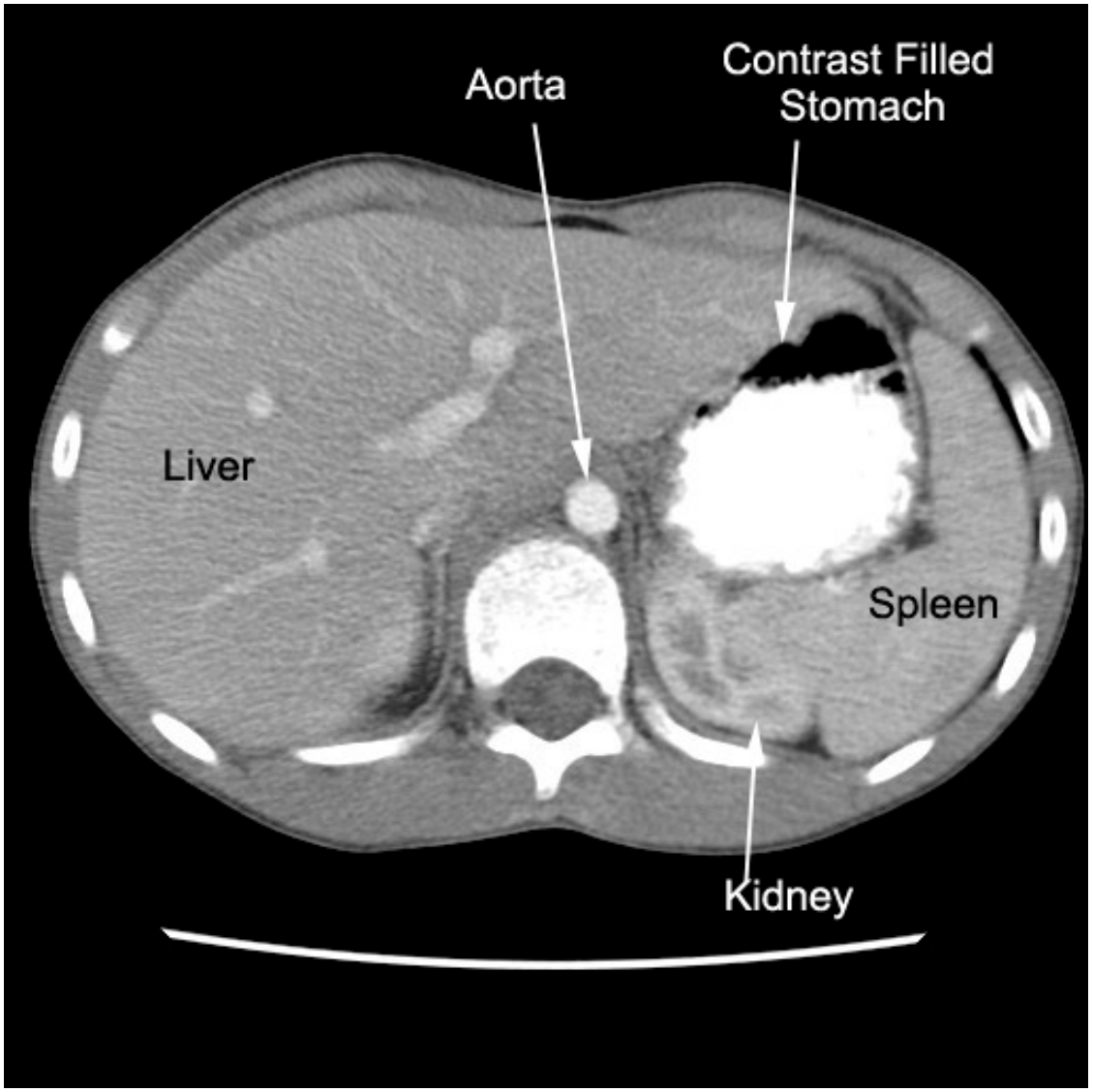

Red: Arterial flow
Blue: Venous flow
Dark: Collecting system
filled with urine

Relationships of the Kidneys



Adrenal Glands are superior to the Kidneys


Colon
Duodenum
Pancreas
Adrenal
P
[R]
[L]
Liver
Spleen
K
K
Vena Cava
ONE BREATH HOLD RENAL ...
OMNIPAQUE
[P]
C9
W398


Aorta
Contrast Filled Stomach
Liver
Spleen
Kidney

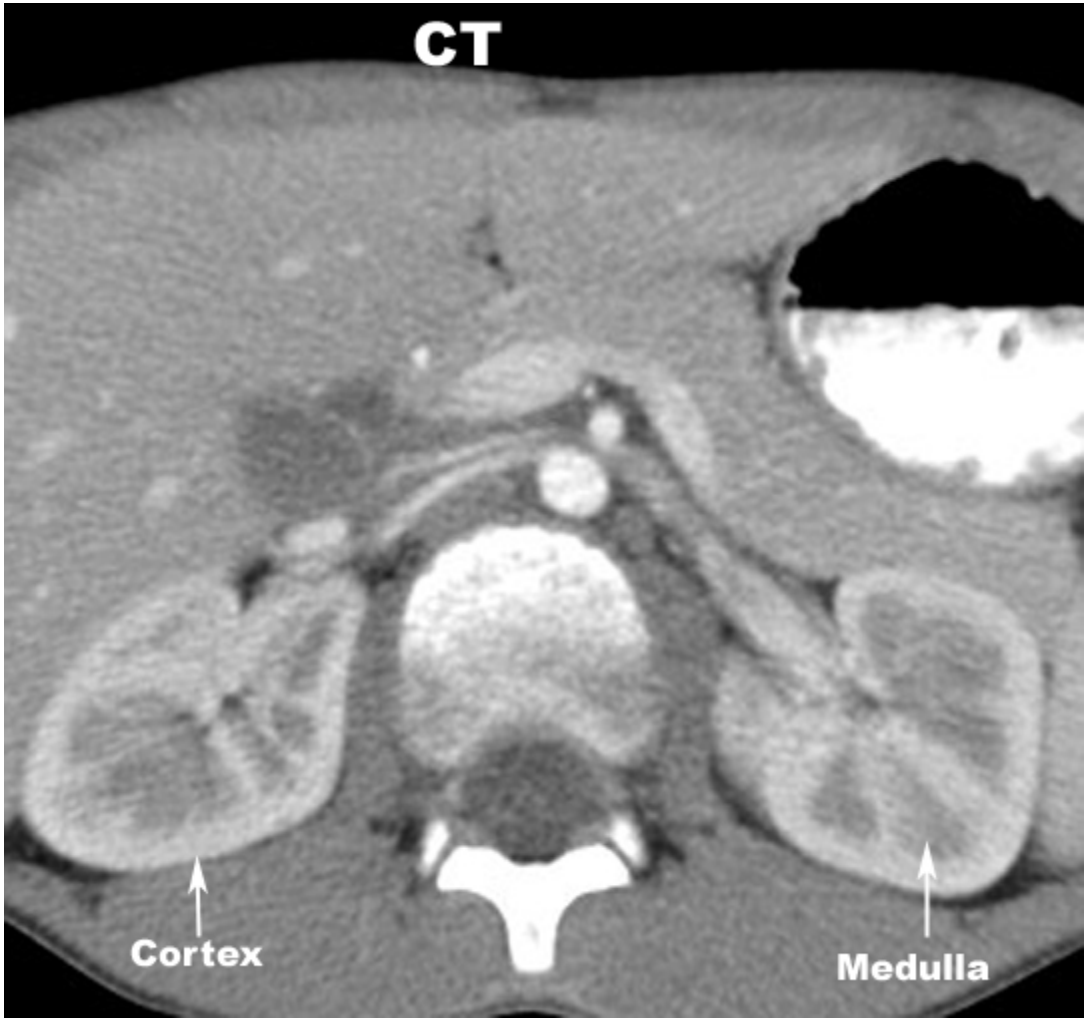
Renal Structure

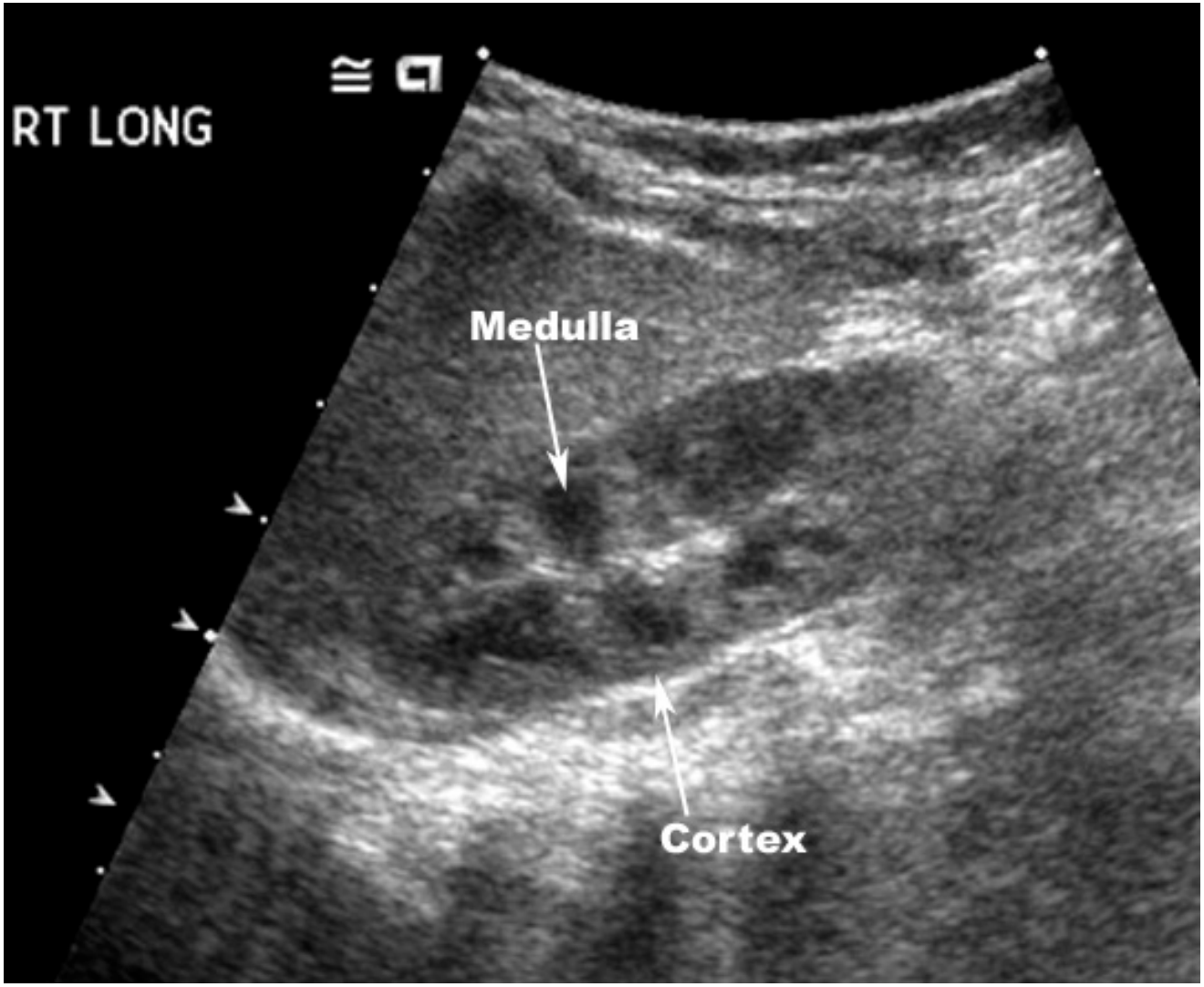
Cortex

- Renal cortex consists of glomeruli and renal tubules
- Normal thickness is 2.5 cm

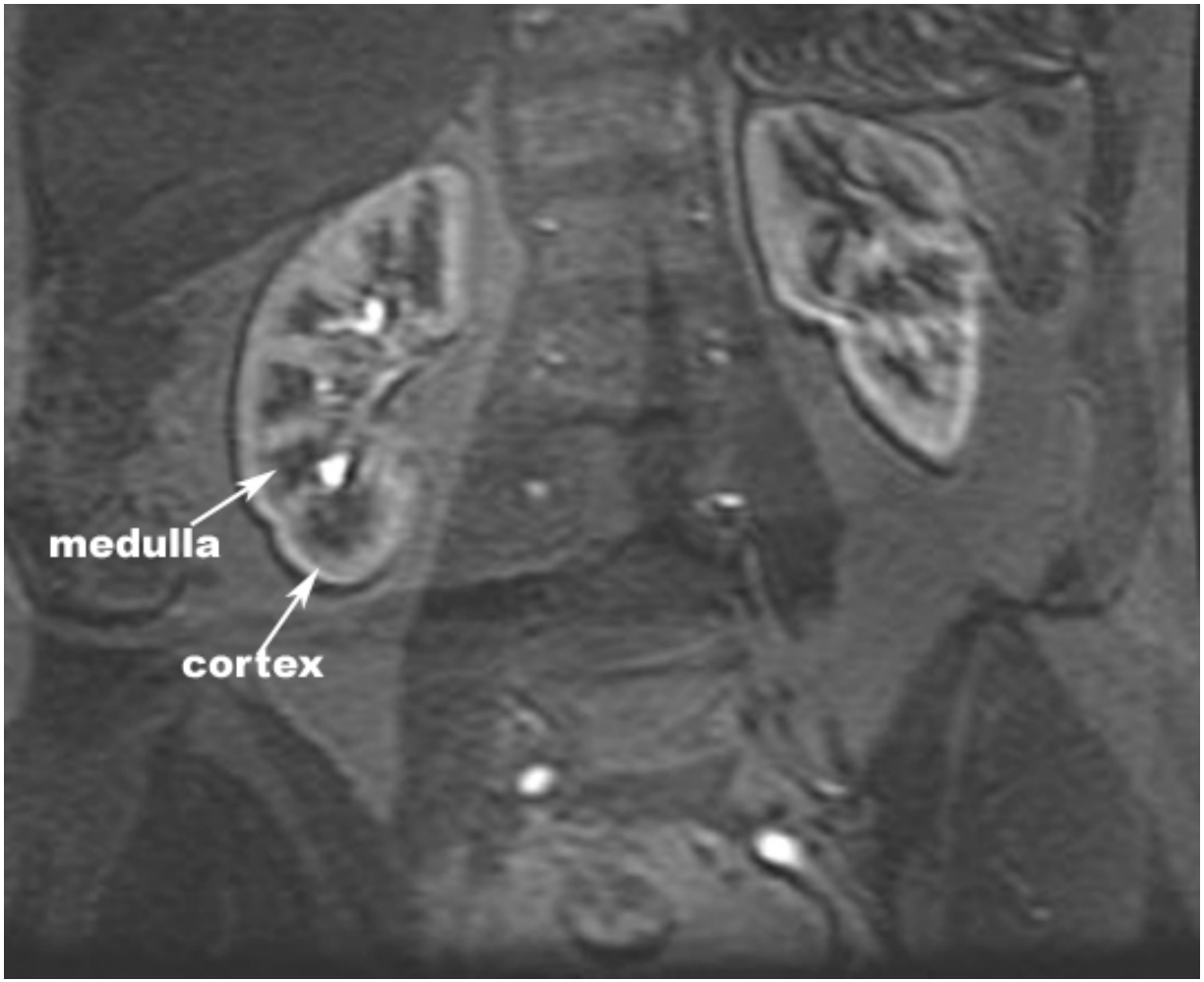
Medulla

- Consists of multiple renal pyramids

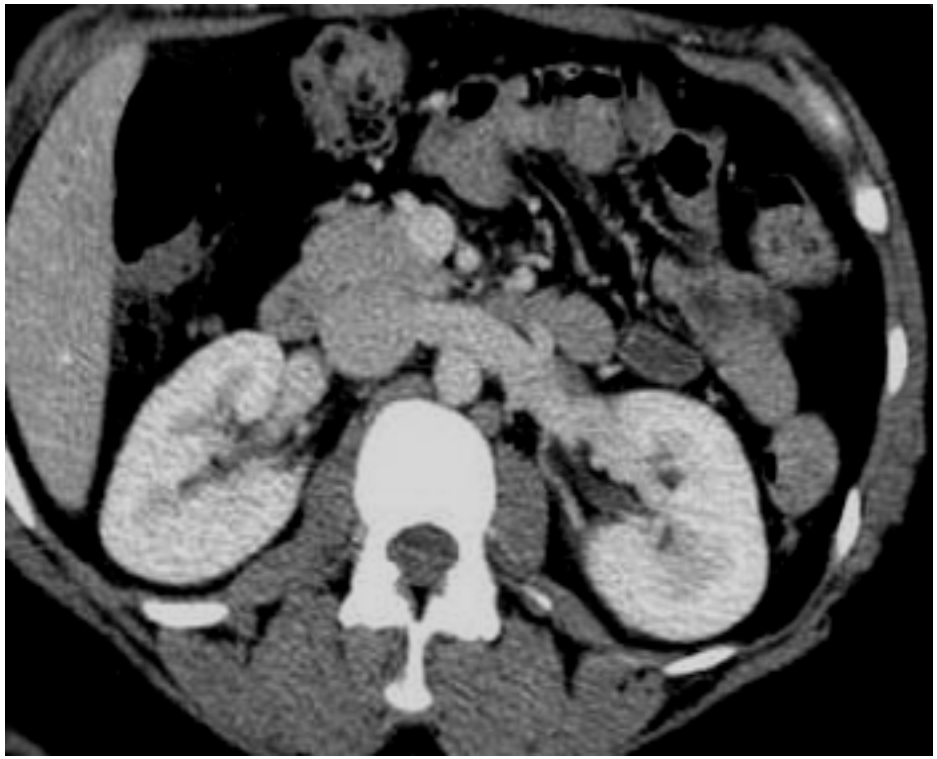

CT
Cortex
Medulla



Ultrasound of Right Kidney

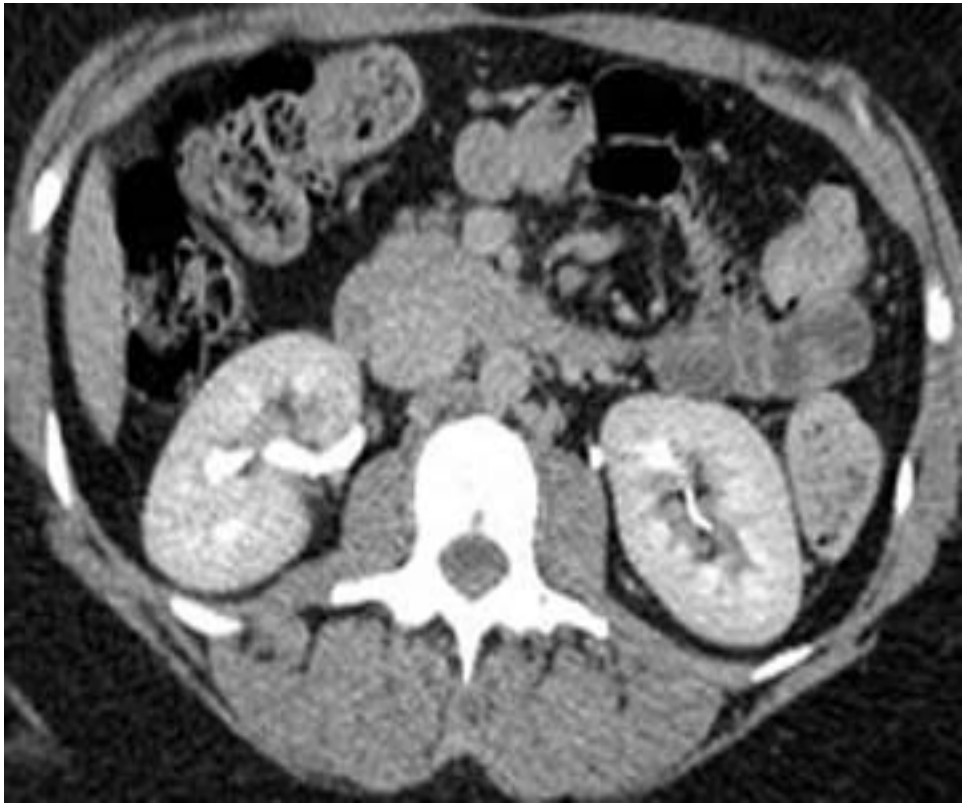


MRI of Kidneys



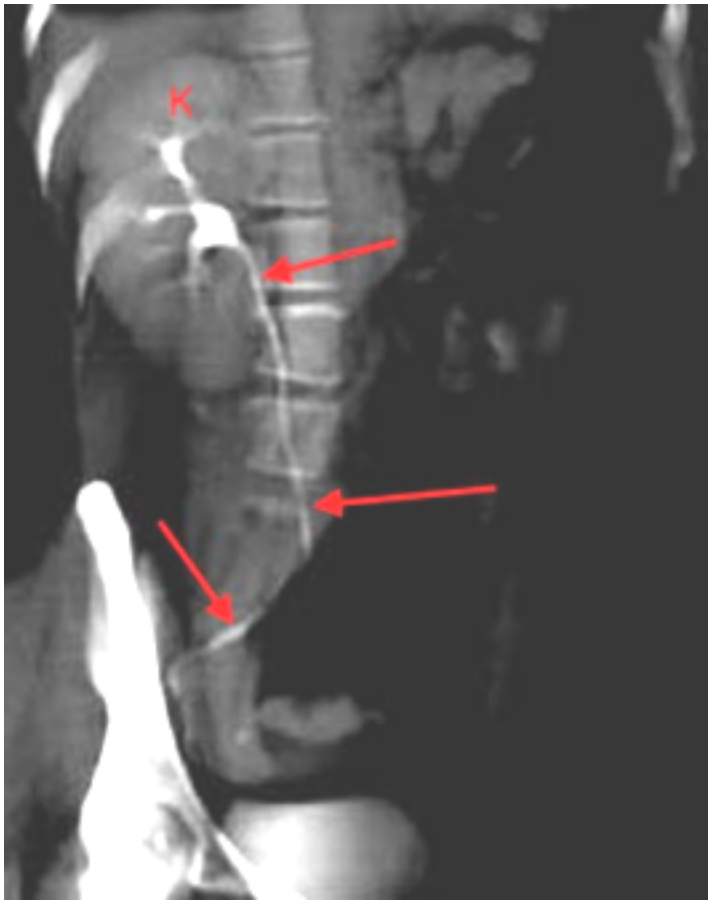
Contrast enhanced CT scan through the kidneys in ***nephrogram phase*** (showing corticomedullary differentiation)

This is approximately 100 seconds following contrast administration and would show renal lesions well



Contrast enhanced CT scan through the kidneys in ***pyelogram phase*** (showing excretion of contrast into the collecting system)

This is approximately 8 minutes following contrast administration and would show *urothelial lesions* well, such as ***transitional cell carcinoma***, stones, blood clots



3D reconstructed image from CT scan of the abdomen and pelvis known as **CT urography**

Nowadays, this exam is quickly replacing the conventional IVU

3D reconstruction is performed through the right kidney (K) and follows the normal ureter (arrows) all the way to the ureter's insertion into the bladder

Renal Collecting System

Calyces

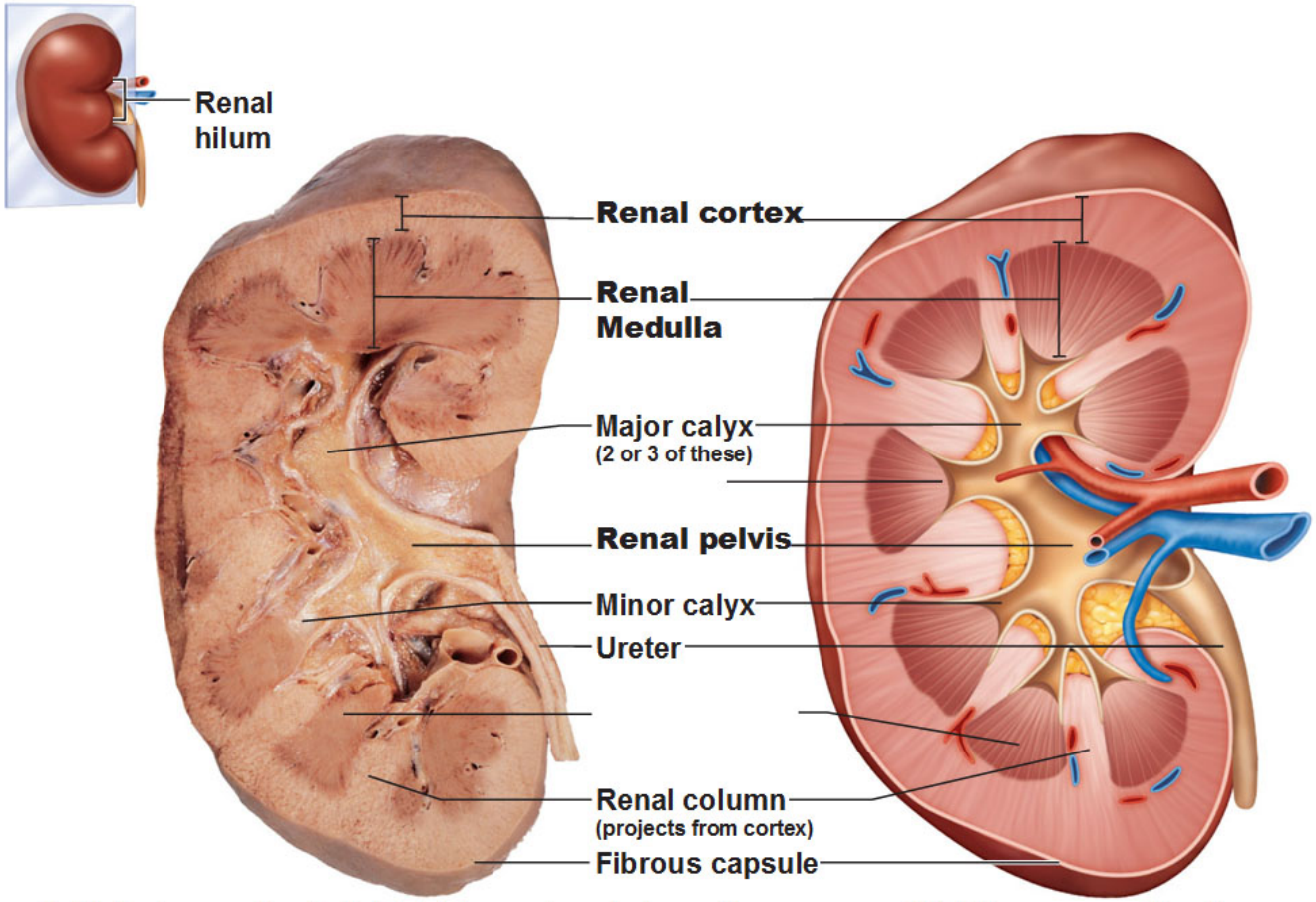
- Medulla sits in the fornix of the minor calyx
- Papillae drain into minor calyces
- Minor calyces coalesce to form 3 or 4 major calyces
- Major calyces combine to form the pelvis

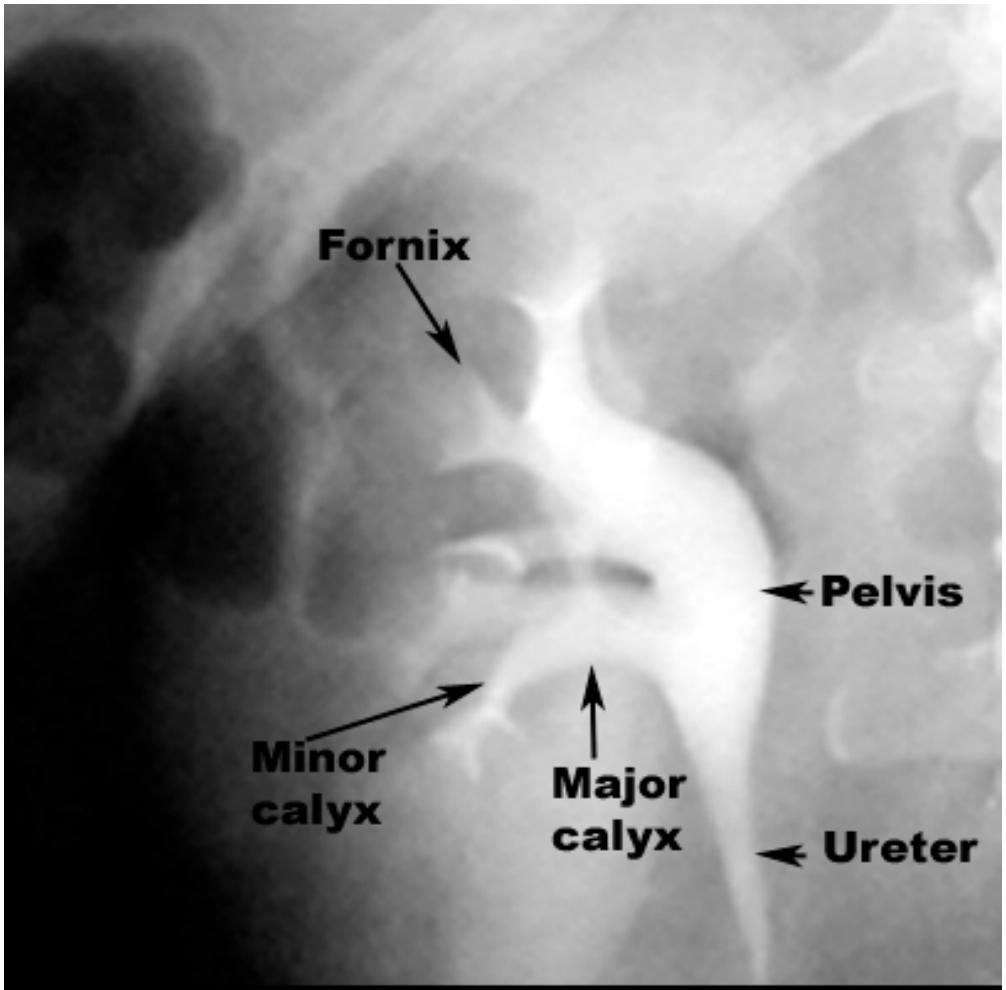
Renal Collecting System

Pelvis

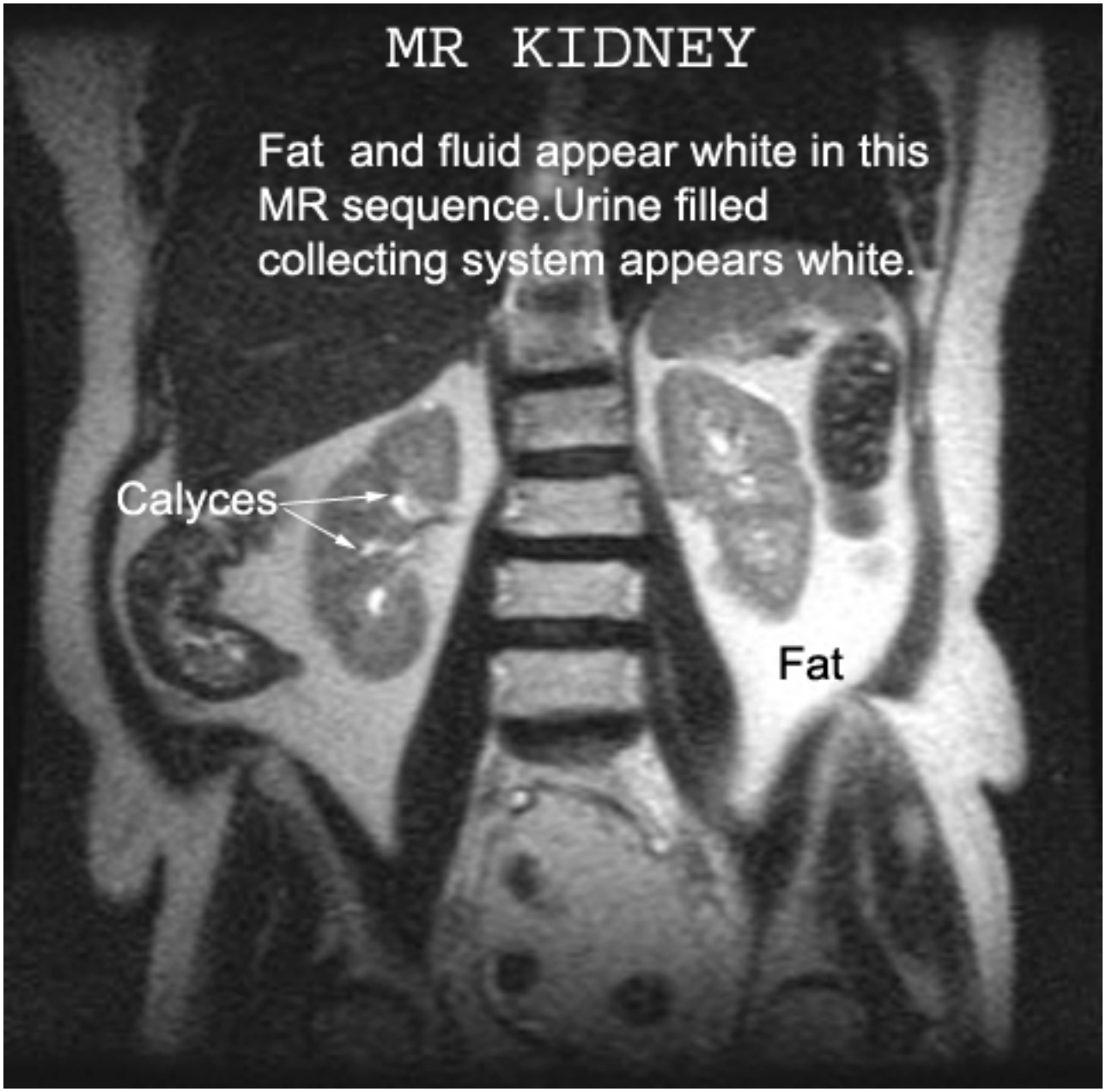
- broad dilated part of the urine collecting system, located in the hilum
- renal pelvis drains into the ureter

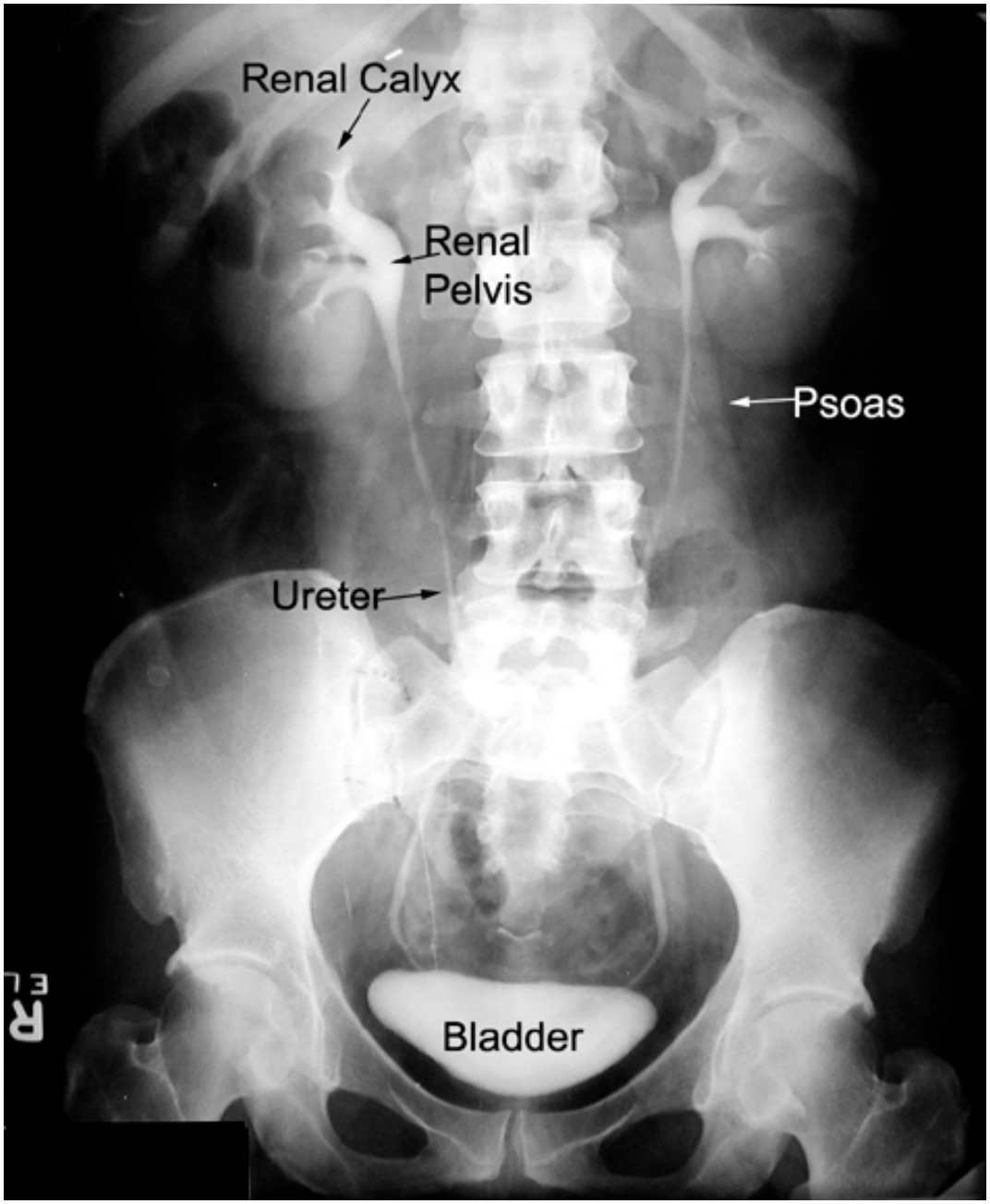
Internal Gross Anatomy of the Kidneys





Pappilae positioned in the apex of pyramids drain into the fornix of the minor calyces. They join to form 3 or 4 major calyces,which join to form the renal pelvis. The renal pelvis drains into a muscular tube called the ureter.


MR KIDNEY
Fat and fluid appear white in this MR sequence.Urine filled collecting system appears white.
Calyces
Fat


Renal Calyx
Renal Pelvis
Psoas
Ureter
Bladder

Ureters

Ureters

25-30 cm in length and 3 mm diameter

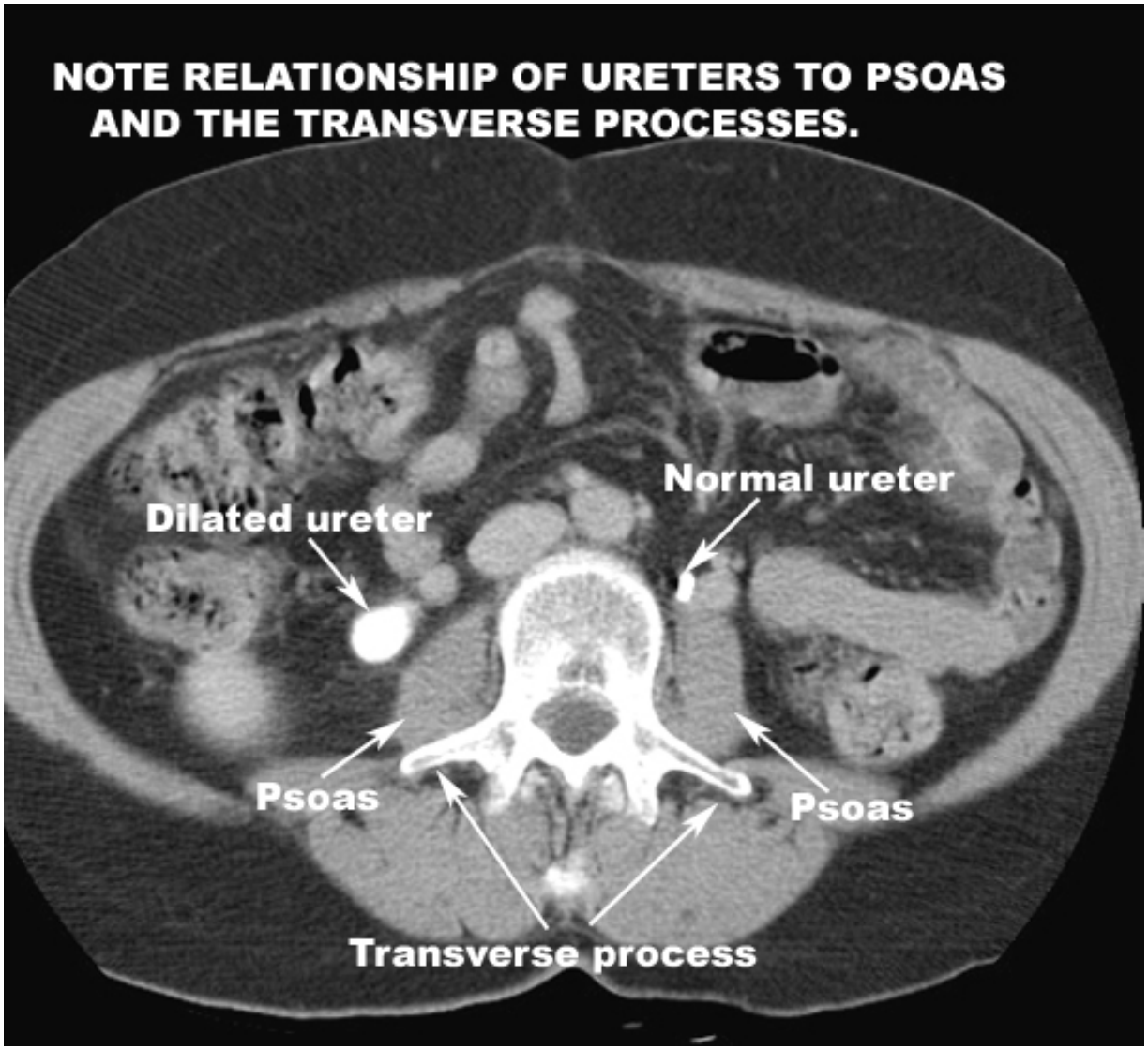
Areas of Narrowing

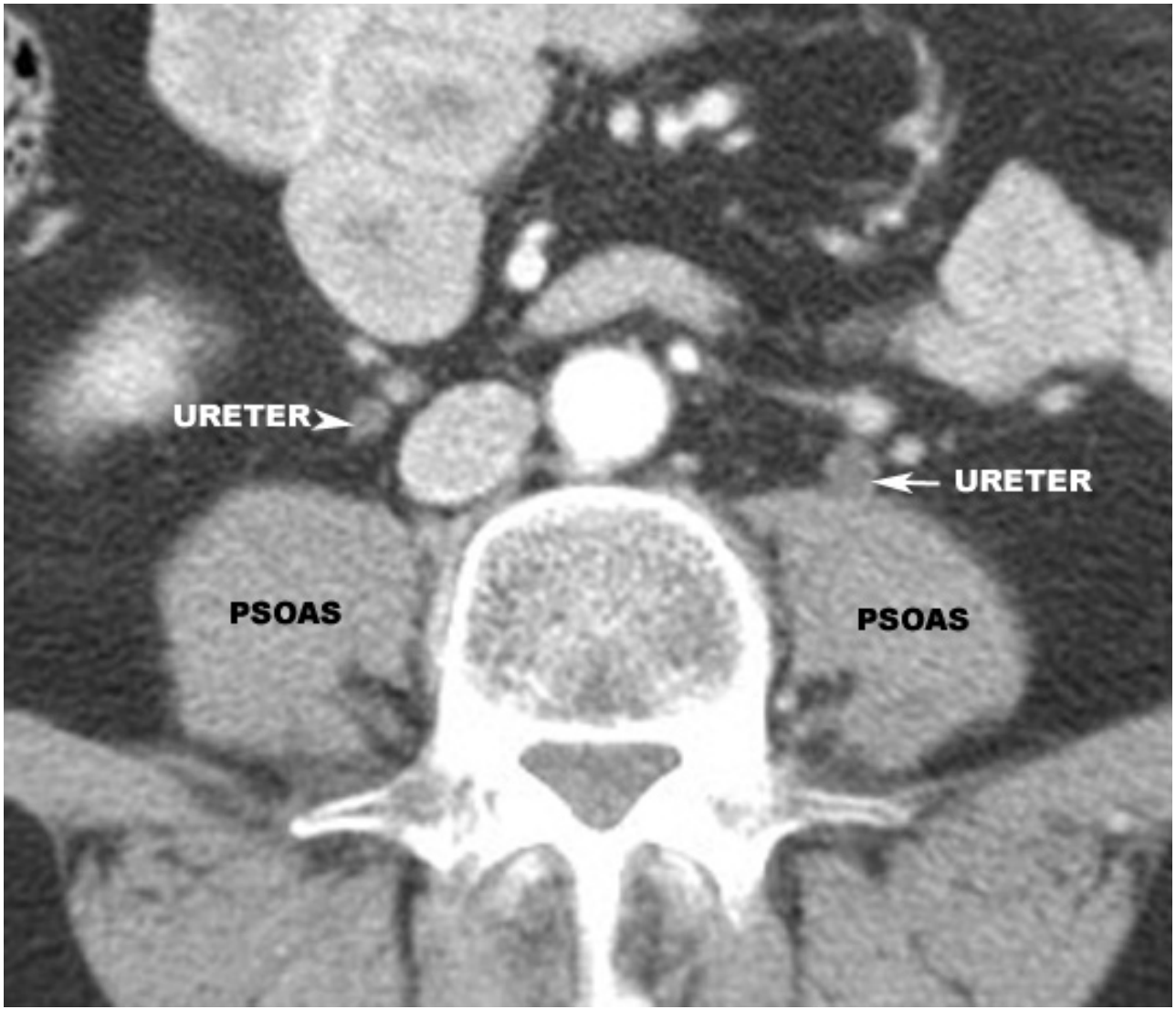
Three areas of normal narrowing:

Ureteropelvic Junction

Bifurcation of the iliac vessels

Ureterovesical Junction


NOTE RELATIONSHIP OF URETERS TO PSOAS
AND THE TRANSVERSE PROCESSES.
Dilated ureter
Normal ureter
Psoas
Psoas
Transverse process


URETER
URETER
PSOAS
PSOAS

Urinary Bladder

Urinary Bladder

Size and shape vary considerably

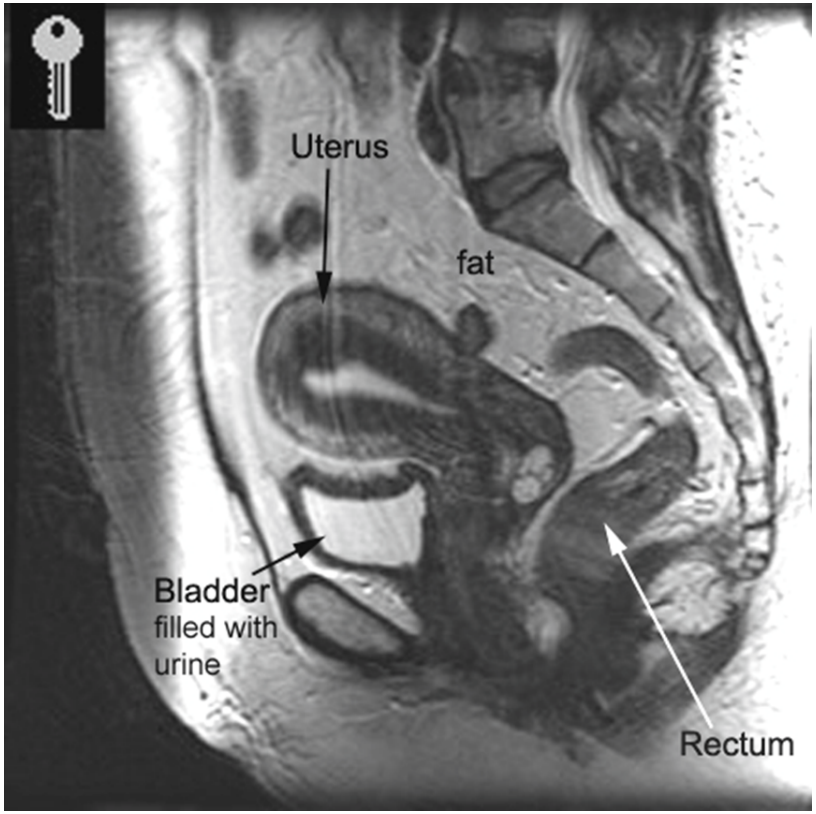
When empty, it is completely within the pelvis

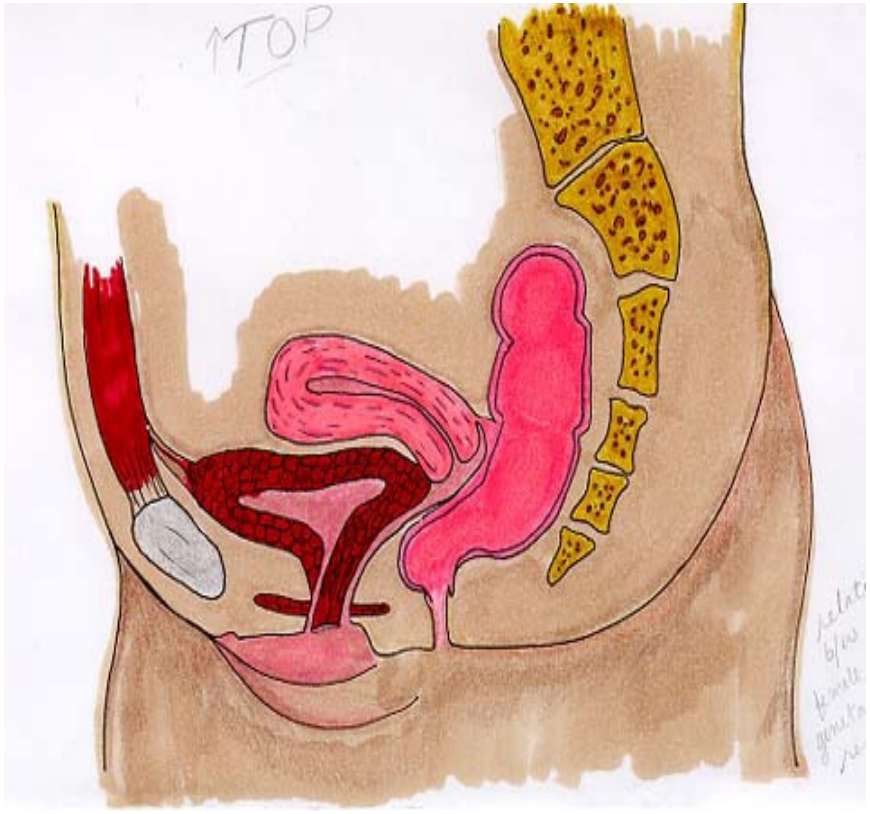
Dome is rounded in male and flat or slightly concave in female

Urinary Bladder

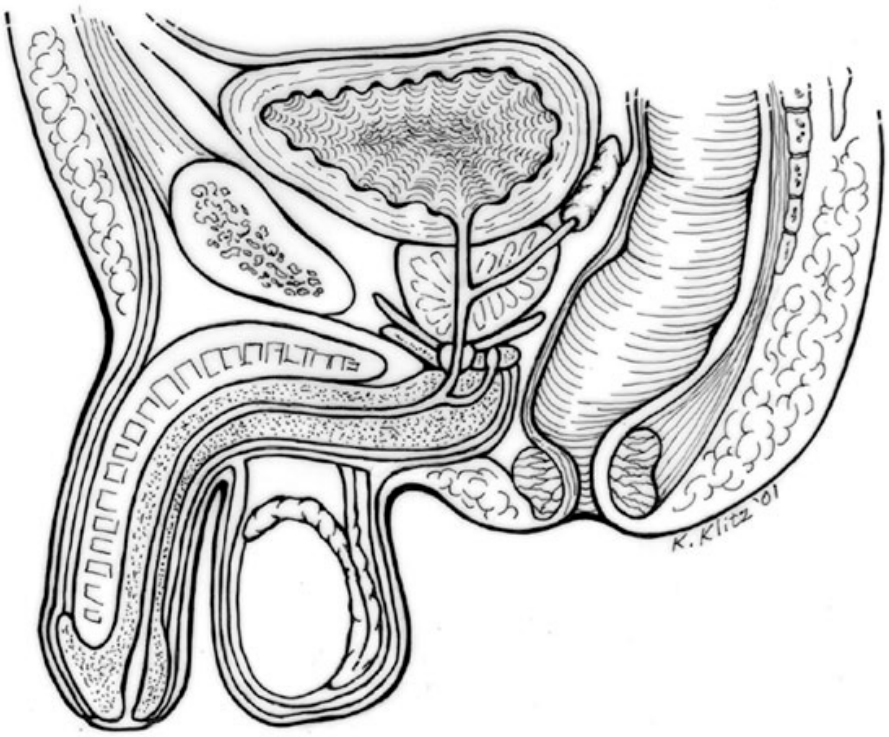
Bladder is relatively free to move except at the neck which is fixed by the puboprostatic ligaments (males) and pubovesicle ligaments (females)

Peritoneal reflection - Rectovesicle pouch in males and vesicouterine and rectouterine pouch in females

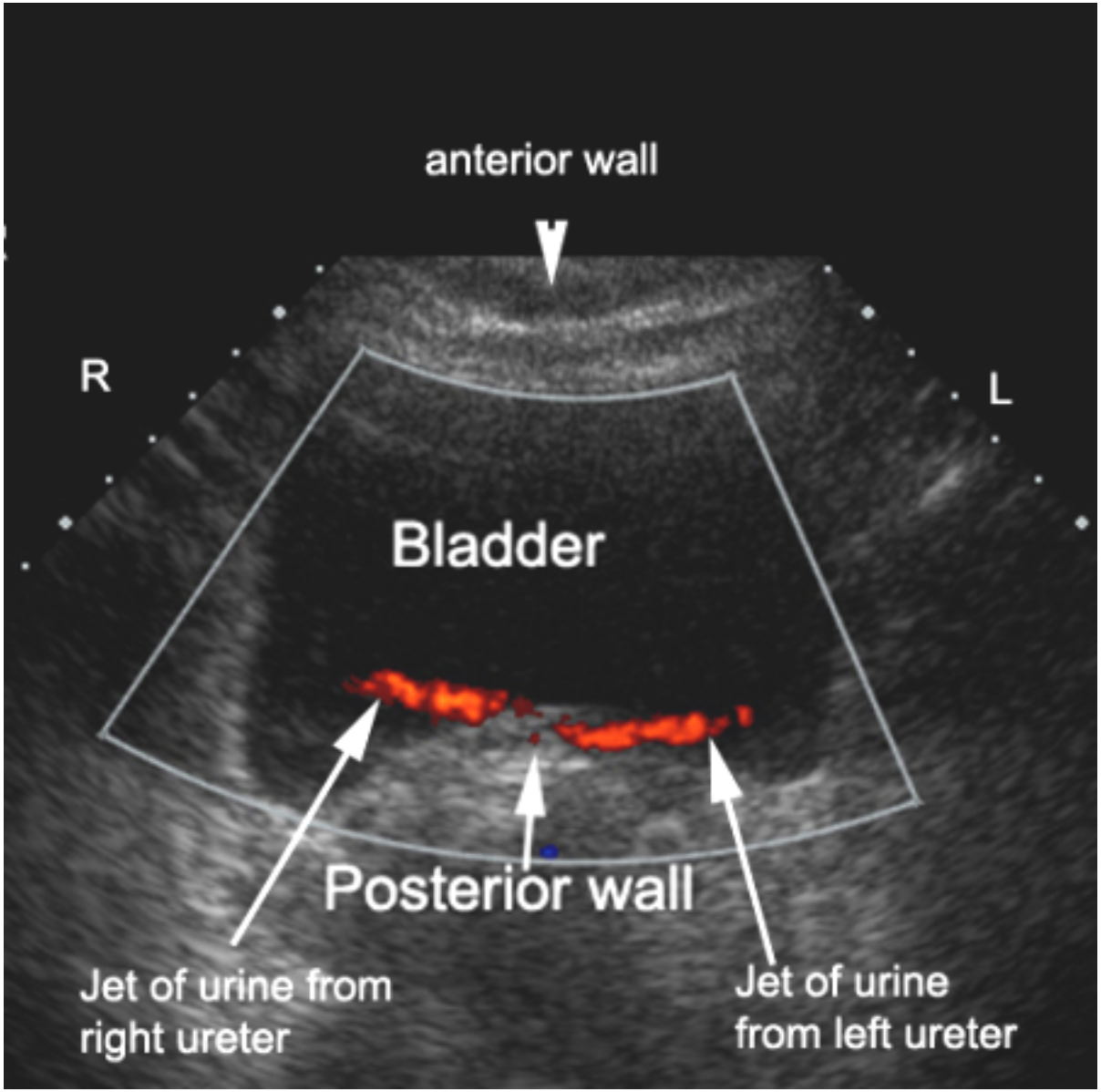


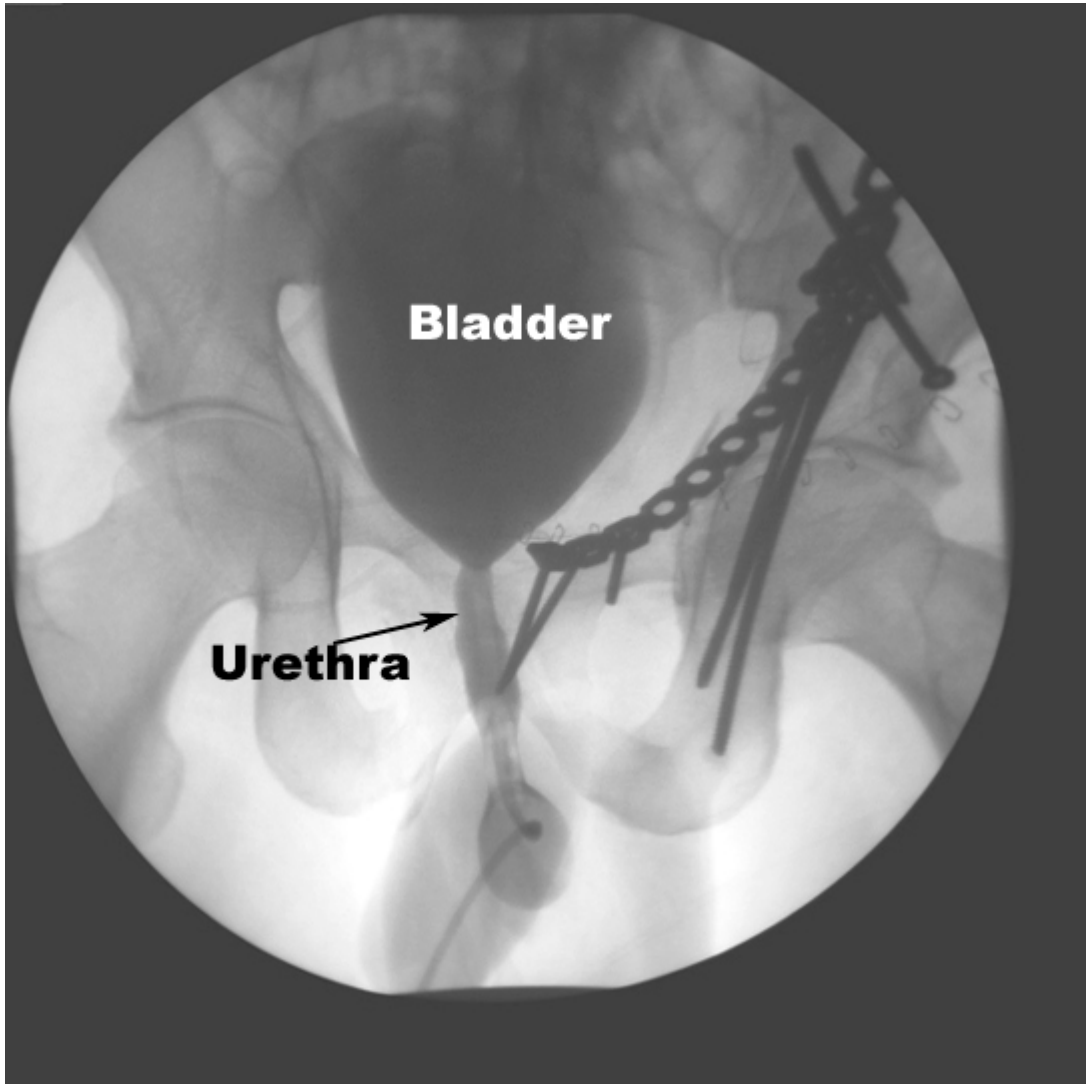


Anatomy of Female Pelvis showing the Urinary Bladder

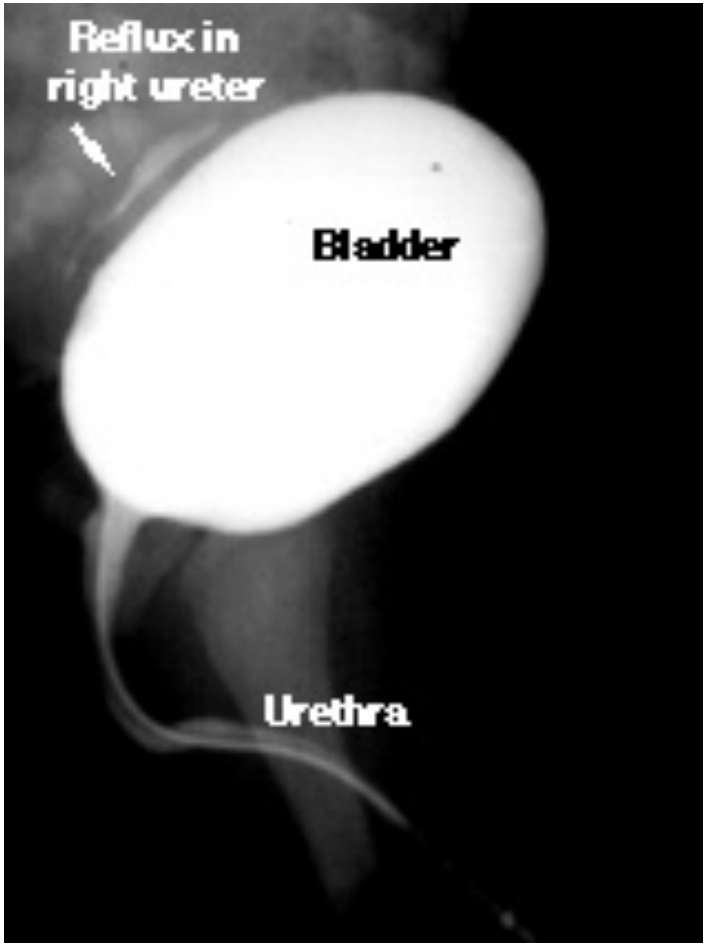


Anatomy of Male Pelvis showing the Urinary Bladder

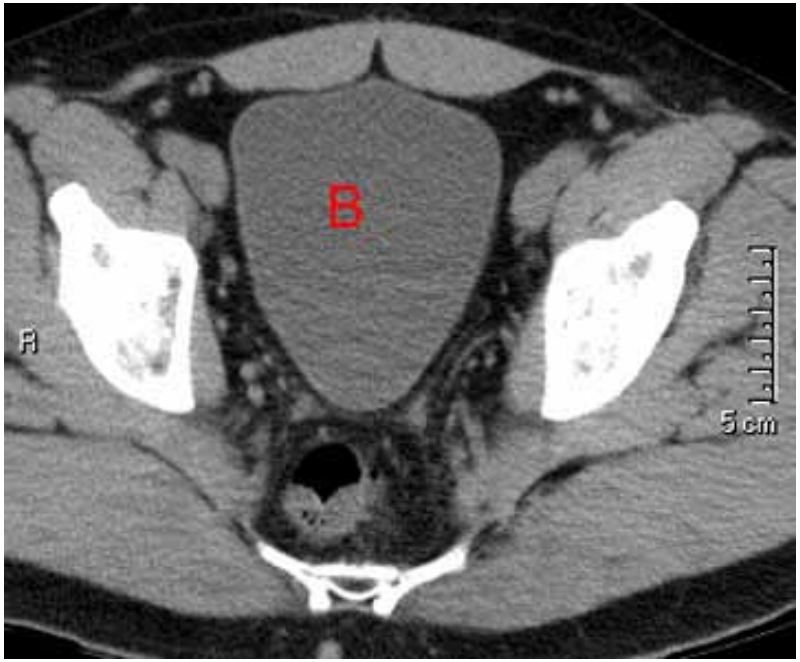

anterior wall
R
L
Bladder
Posterior wall
Jet of urine from
right ureter
Jet of urine
from left ureter


Bladder
Urethra

Voiding Cystourethrogram

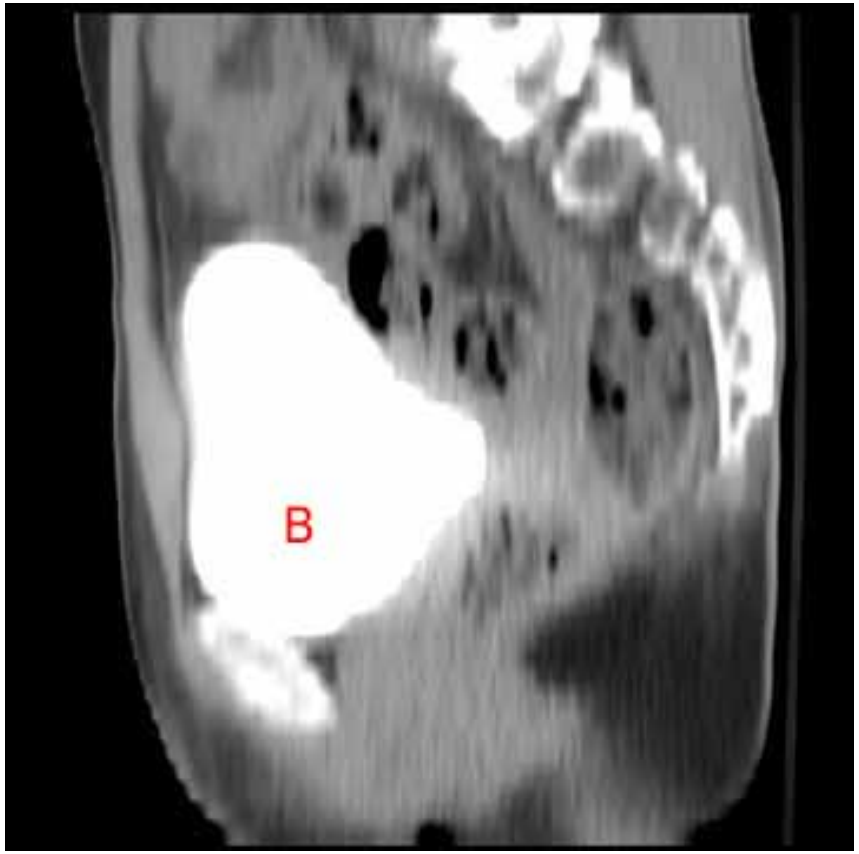


Urinary Bladder



Unenhanced CT scan through a normal bladder (B) shows a normal fluid density structure (less than 10 Hounsfield units on CT density scale)

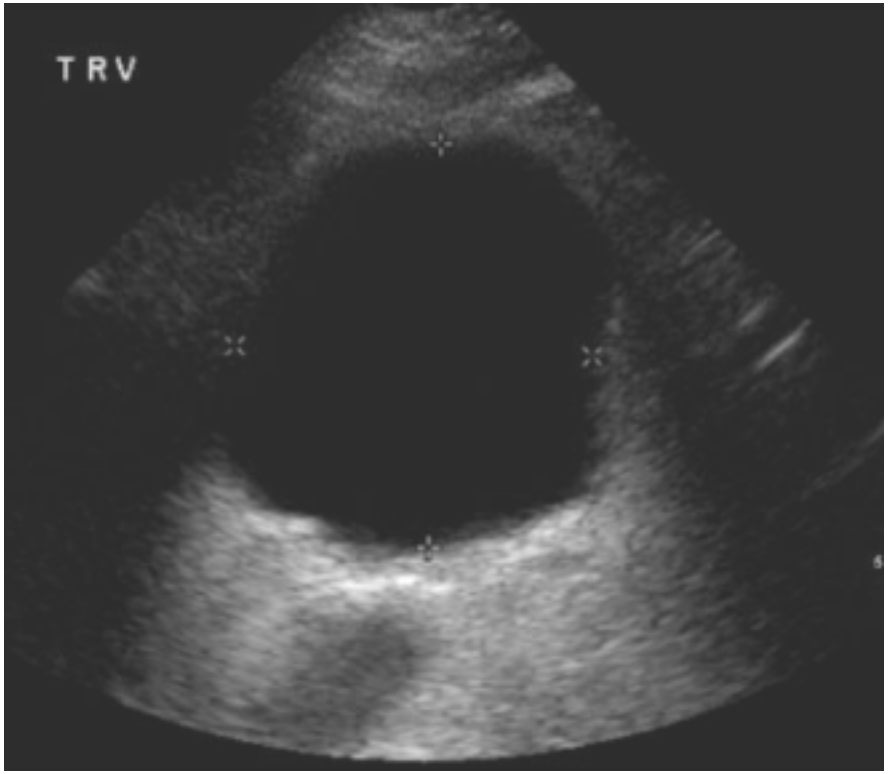
Urinary Bladder



3D reconstructed image of a normal bladder in the sagittal plane following CT urography

This is delayed image 10 minutes following IV contrast administration, excreted contrast fills an otherwise normal bladder (B)

Urinary Bladder



Transverse image through a normal urinary bladder using ultrasound shows normal anechoic structure (anechoic = no echoes = black)

Prostate Gland

Prostate Gland

Largest accessory gland of male reproductive system

Lies around the first part of the urethra at the base of the bladder

(Tr) 4 cm x 3 cm (height) x 2 cm (AP) in size

Surrounded by dense fibrous capsule

Prostate Gland

Base – closely related to neck of bladder

Apex

Posterior surface

Anterior surface

Anterolateral surfaces

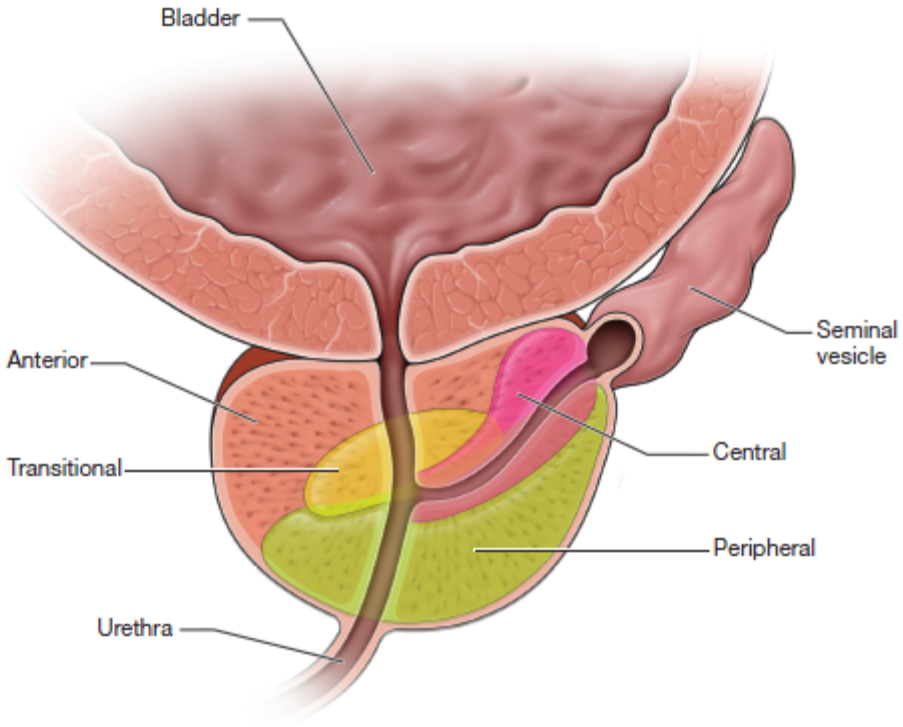
Prostate Gland

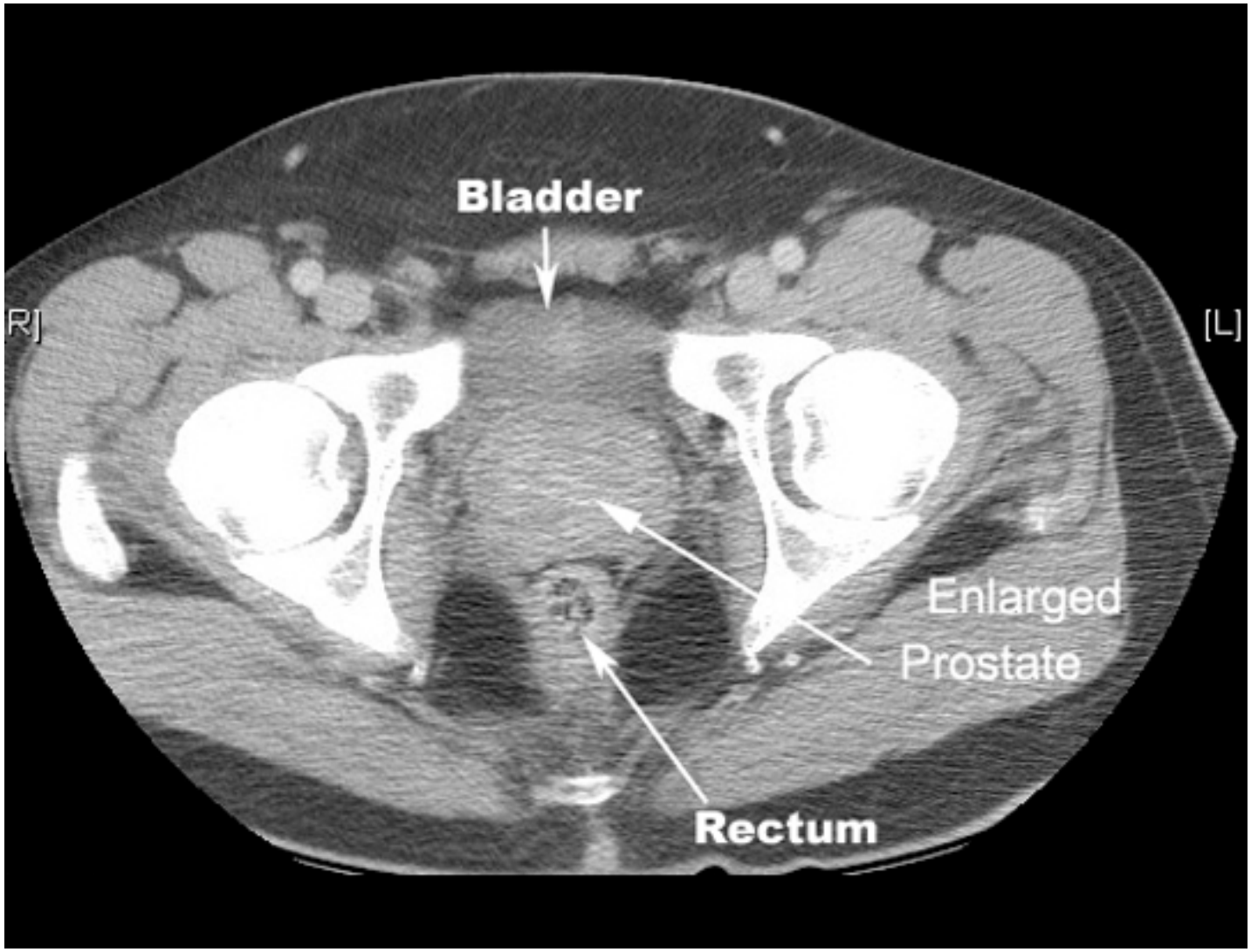
Prostate gland can be divided into

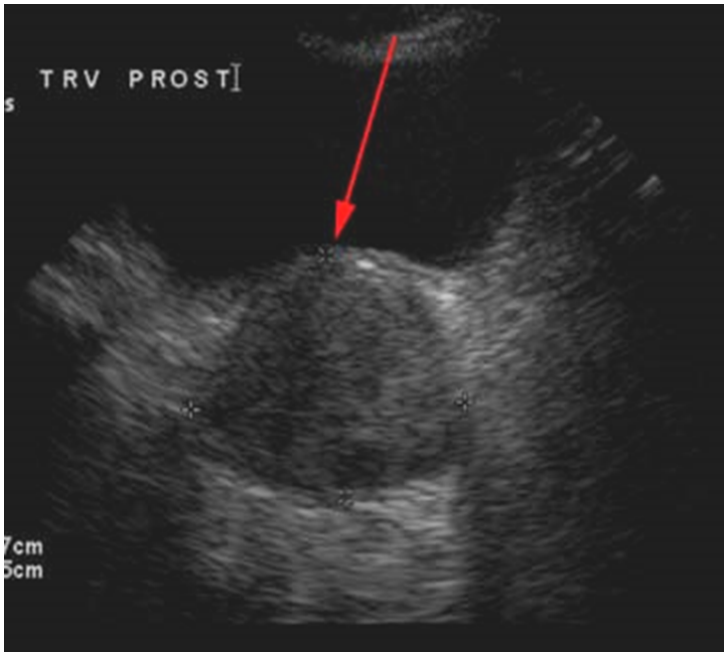
- An inner gland –transition zone
- An outer gland – central and peripheral zones

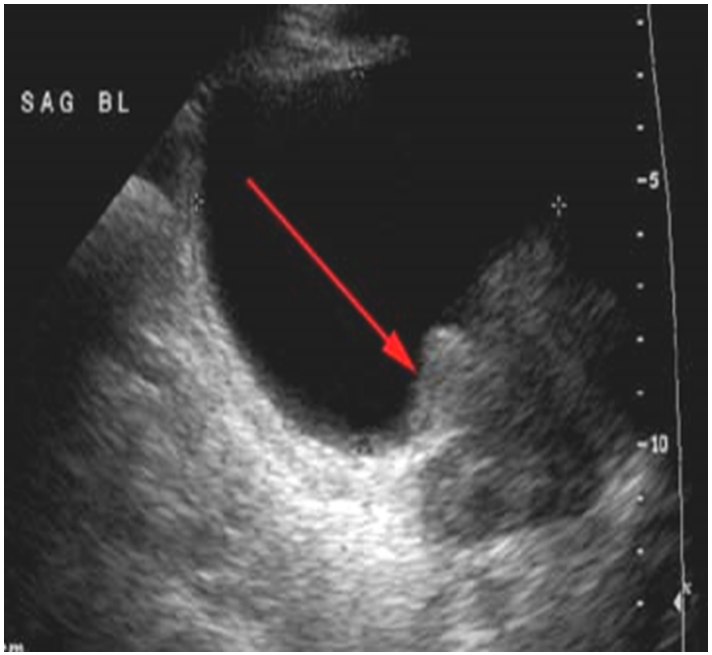
Transition zone which lies in periurethral location is the site of *benign* **prostate hypertrophy** which can occlude the urethra

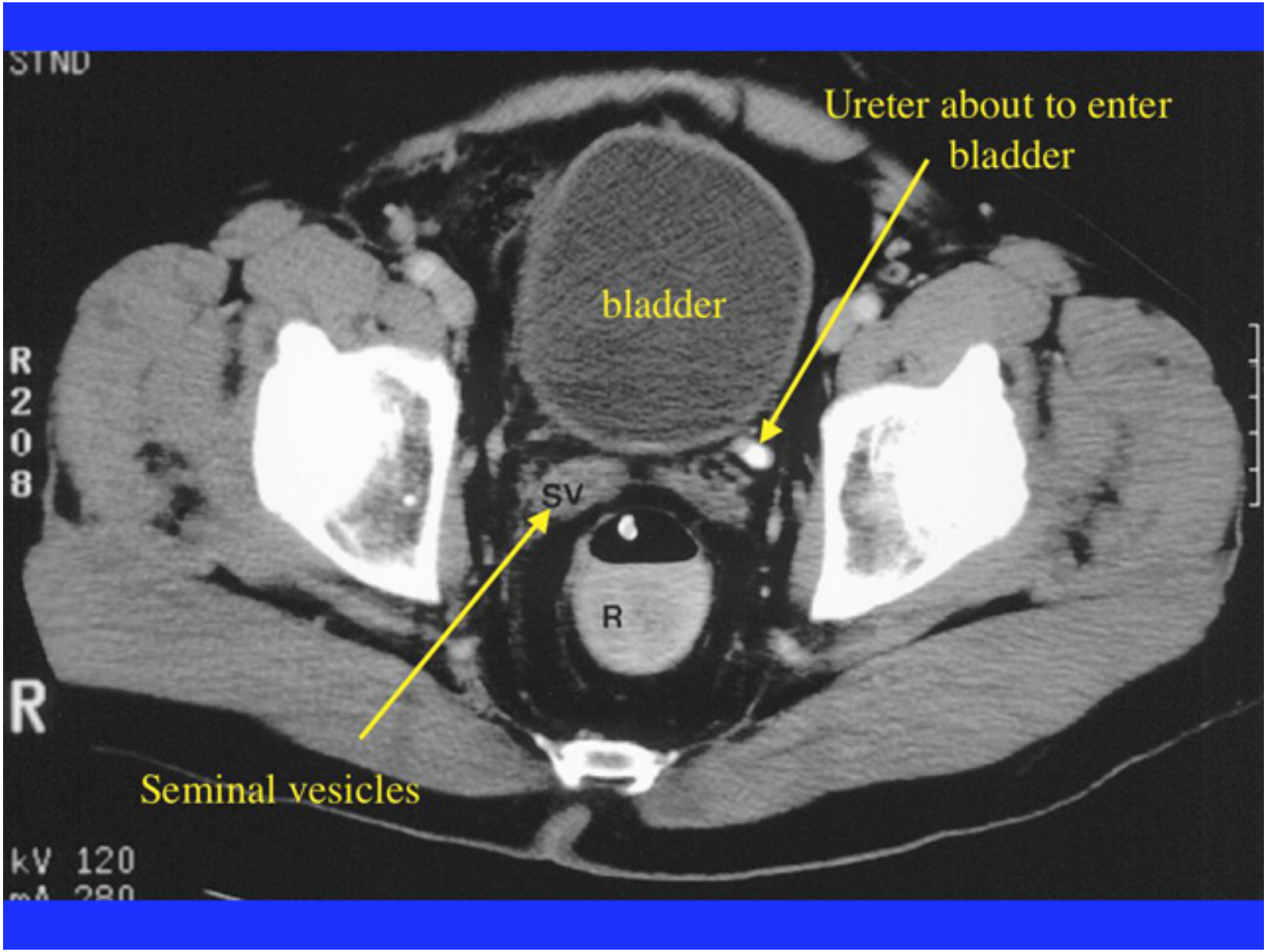
Peripheral zone is the **primary tumor** site in 70% patients

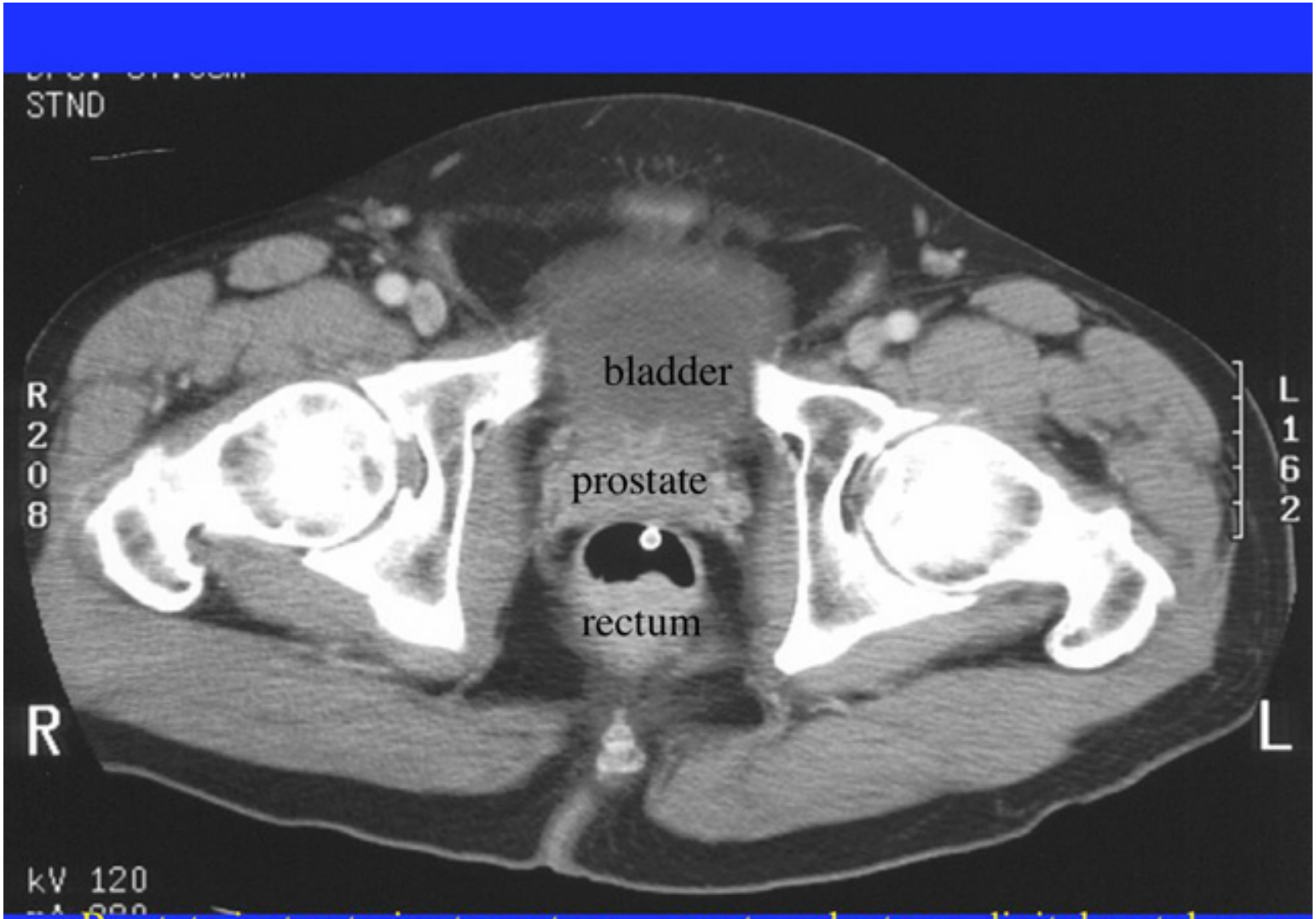

Bladder
Seminal vesicle
Anterior
Central
Transitional
Peripheral
Urethra


Bladder
R]
[L]
Enlarged
Prostate
Rectum


TRV PROST
7cm
5cm

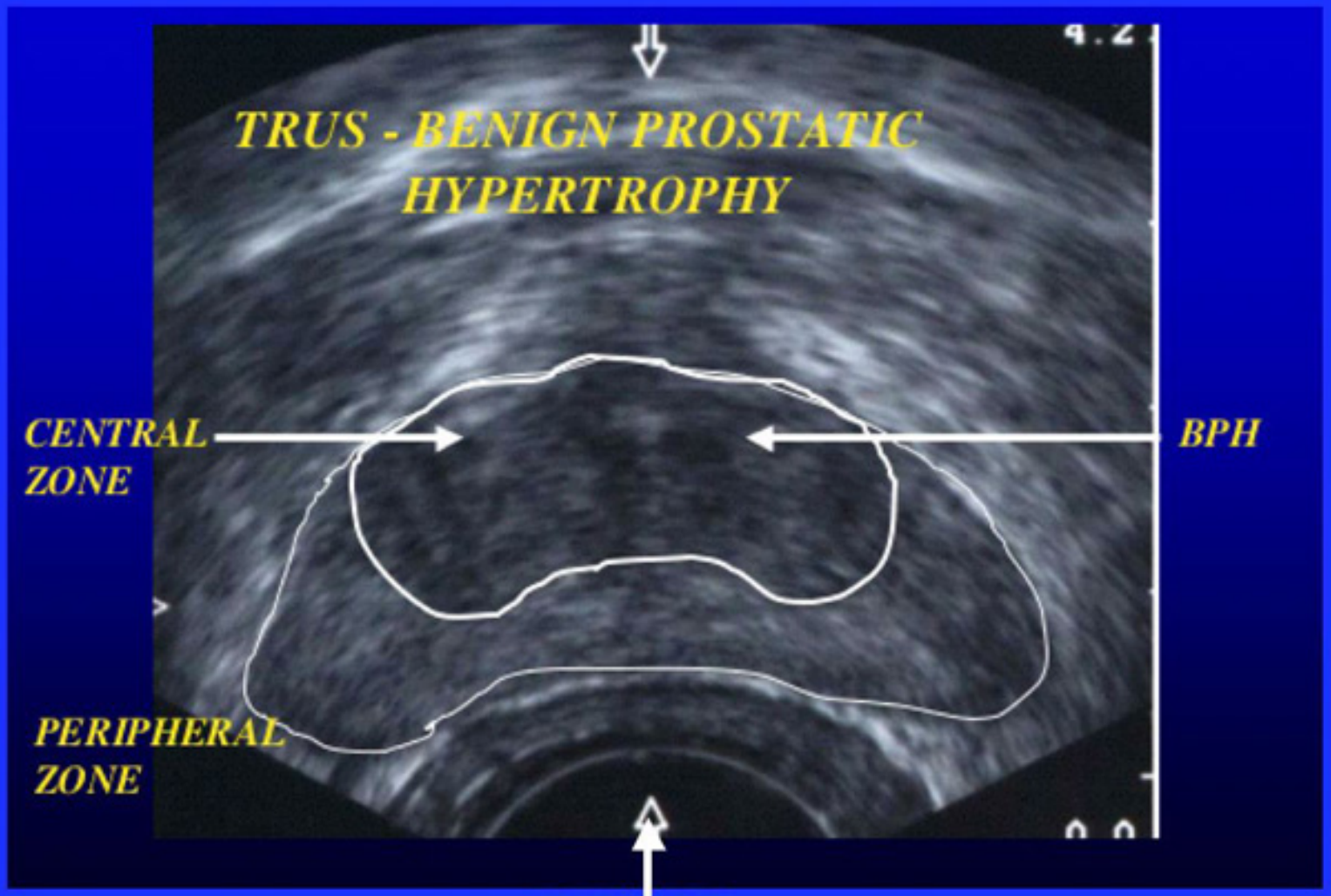

SAG BL
5
10

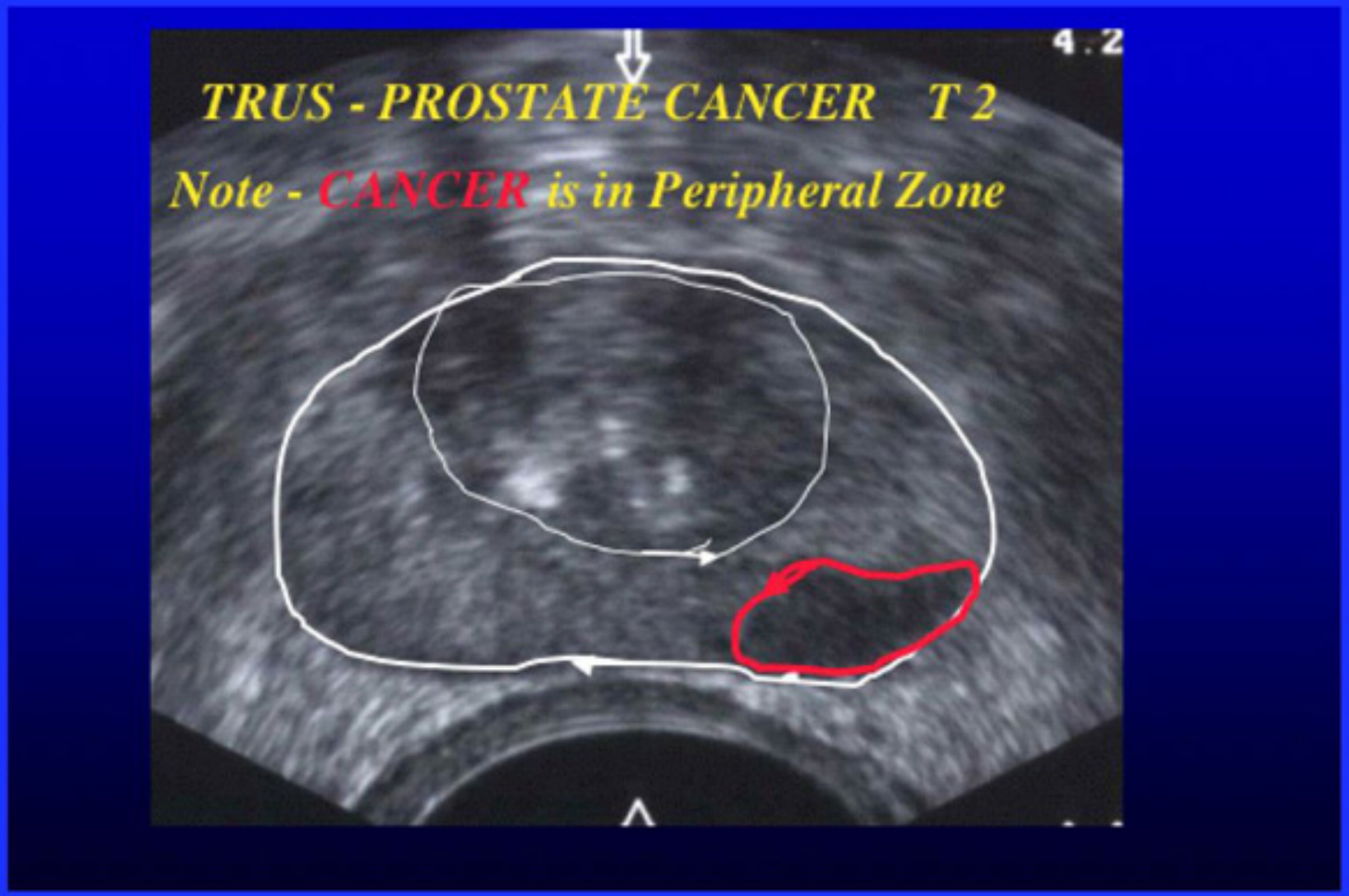

STND
Ureter about to enter bladder
bladder
R 2 0 8
SV
R
R
Seminal vesicles
kV 120



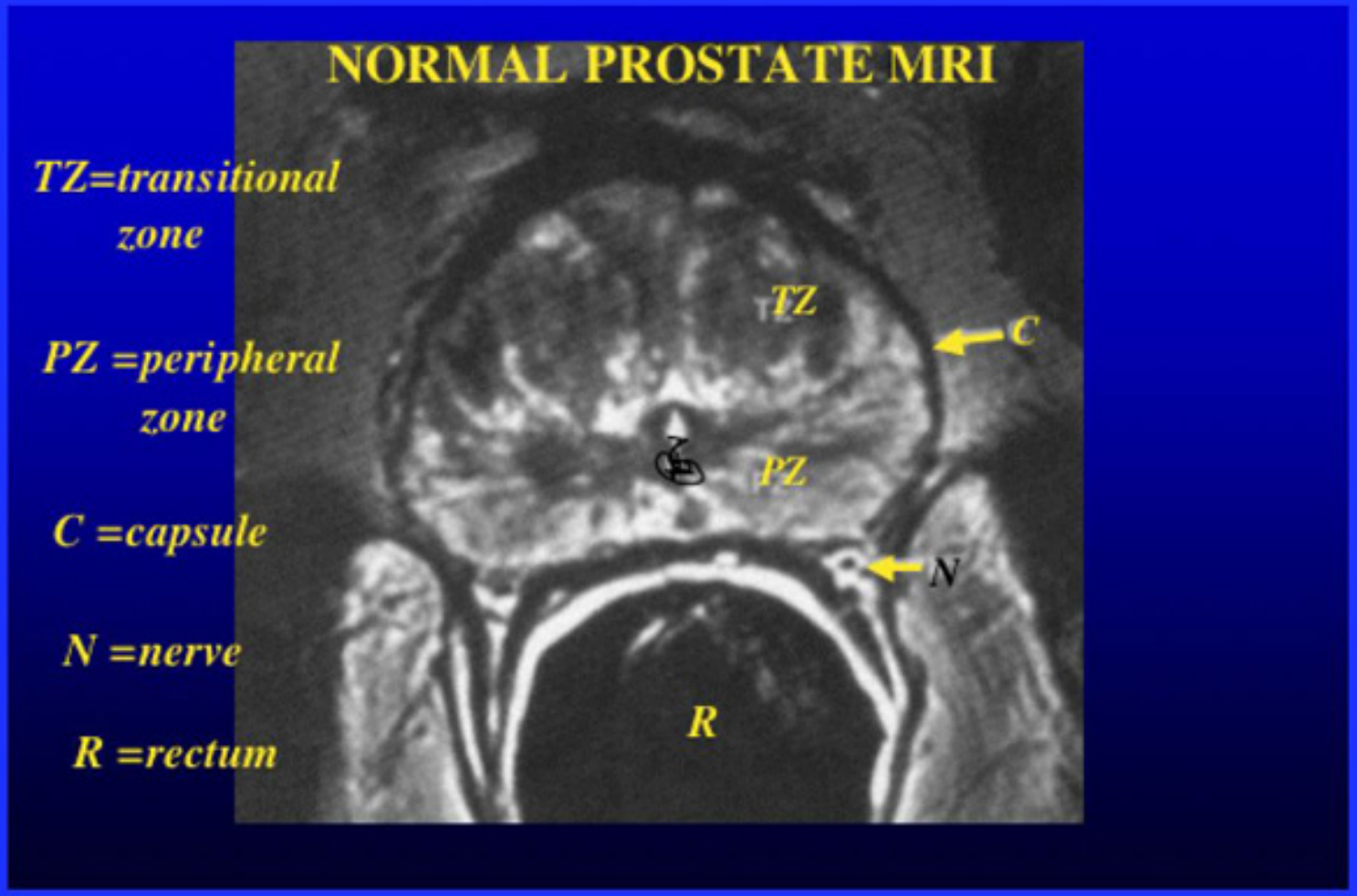
Prostate just anterior to rectum - easy to palpate on digital rectal exam

TRANSRECTAL ULTRASOUND




4.2
TRUS - PROSTATE CANCER T 2
Note - CANCER is in Peripheral Zone

NOTE; PROSTATE CAPSULE BETTER SEEN WITH MRI




Thank You For Your Attention