

Radiology & investigation of hepatobiliary system

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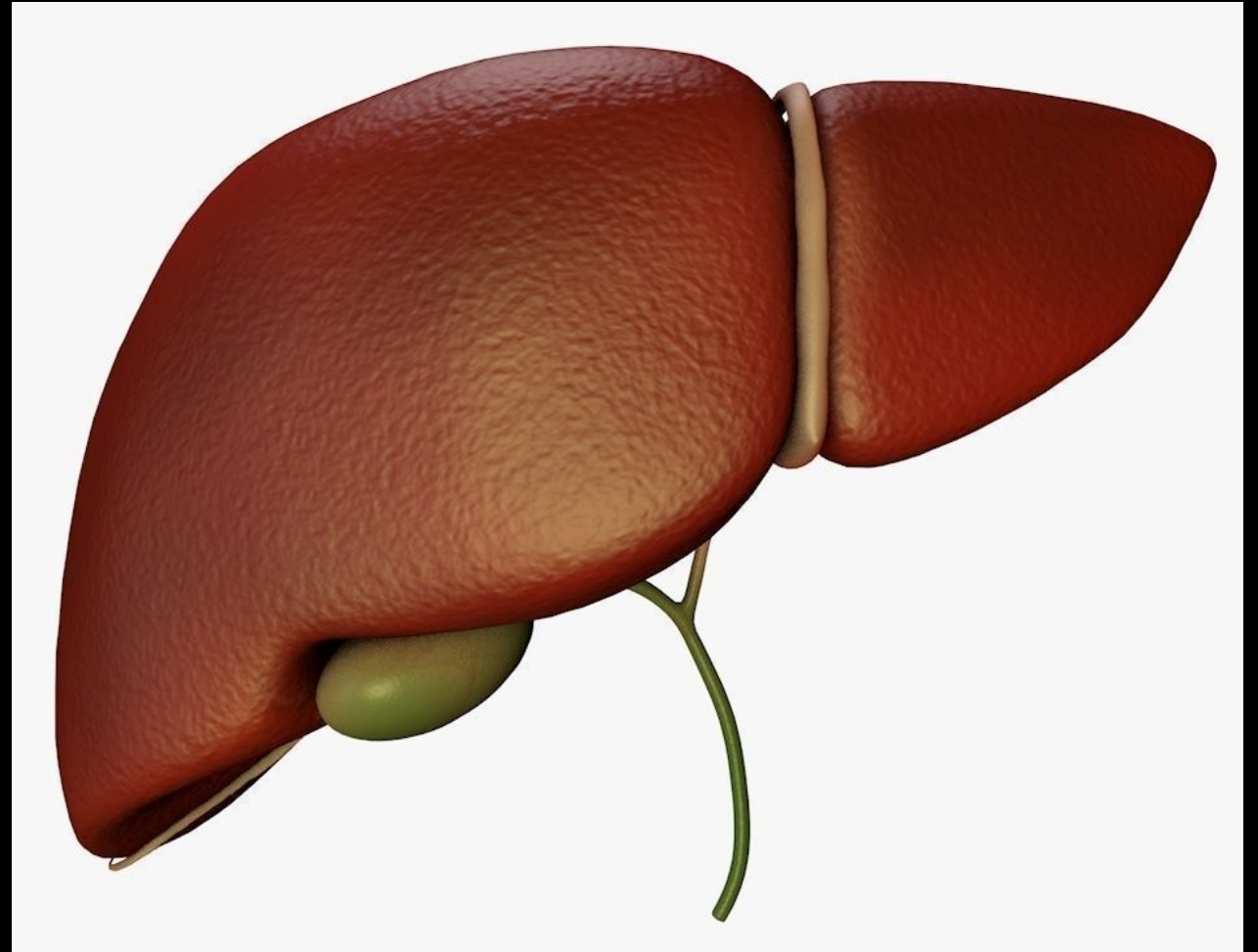
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Lecture outline:

- What is the hepatobiliary system (HBS)?
- *Radiological modalities* used in imaging HBS.
- *Advantages* and *Disadvantages* of each radiology modality.
- *Indications* of imaging HBS.

What HBS includes?

It includes **liver**,
gallbladder and
biliary ducts.



What are Radiological modalities used in imaging HBS ?

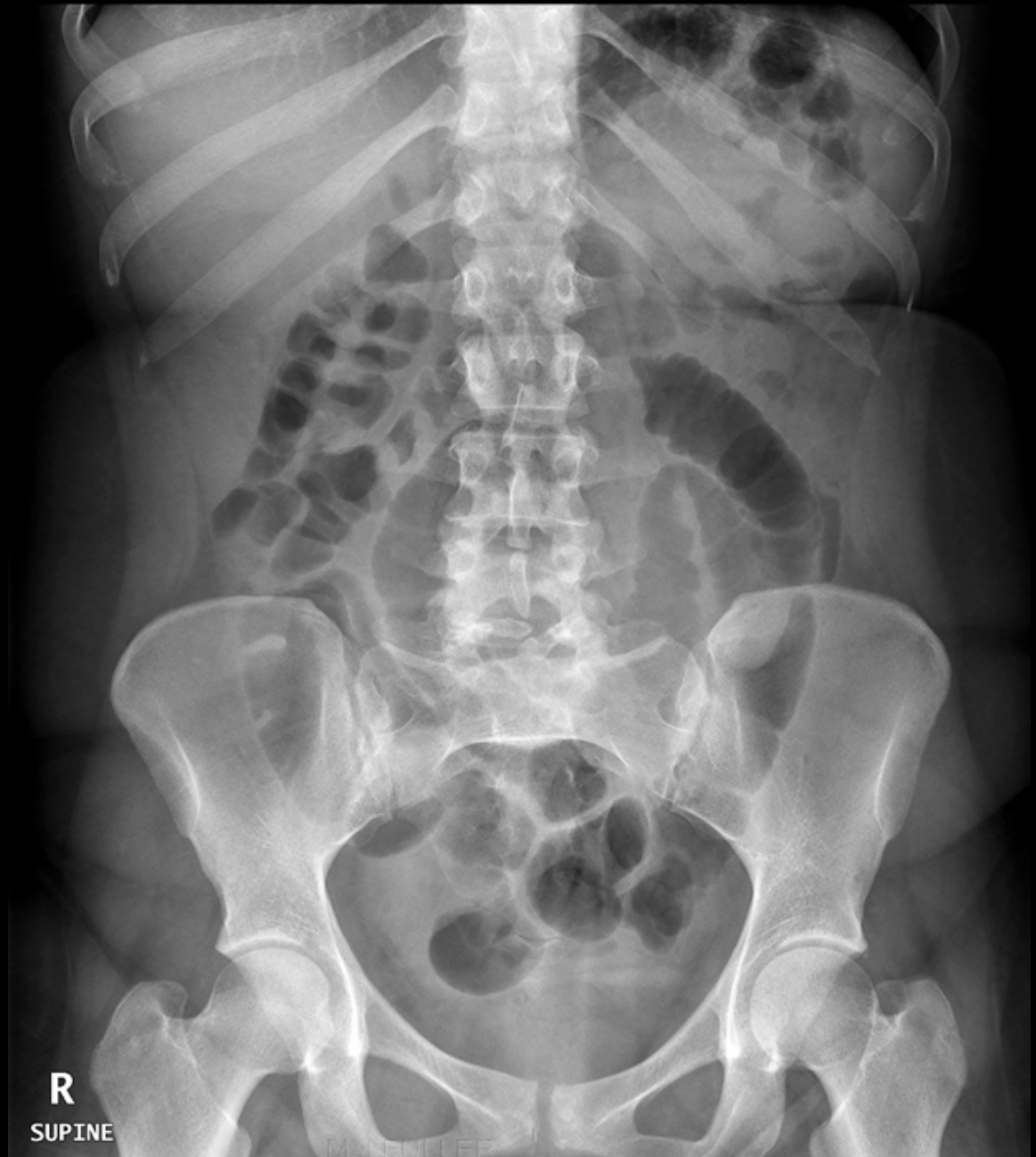
- X Ray.
- Ultrasound.
- Computed tomography CT scan.
- Magnetic resonance imaging MRI.
- Nuclear scan.

What are Radiological modalities used in imaging HBS ?

- X Ray.
- Ultrasound.
- Computed tomography CT scan.
- Magnetic resonance imaging MRI.
- Nuclear scan.

ALL modalities can be used

What is this?

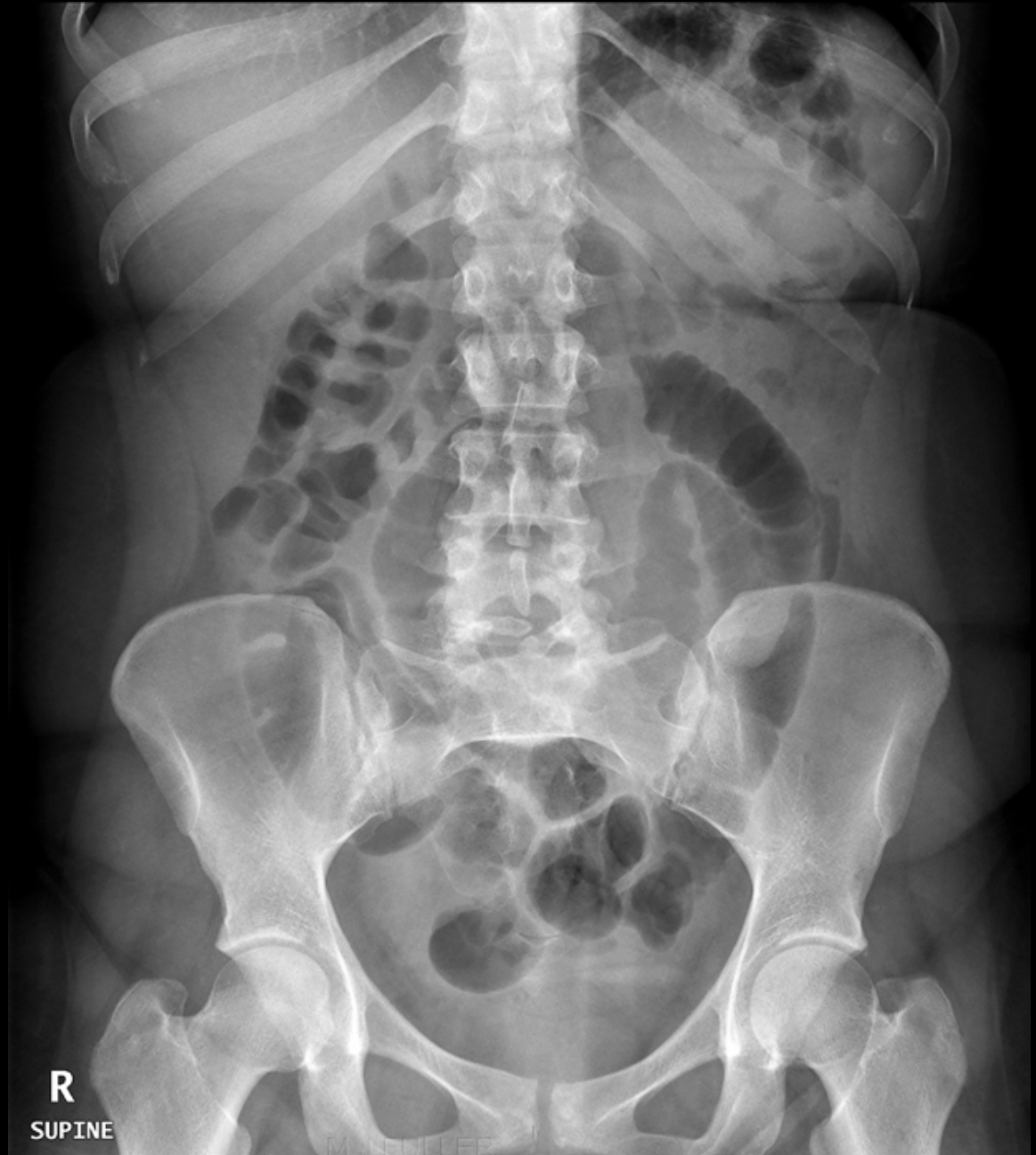


What is this?

Abdomen x-ray

OR

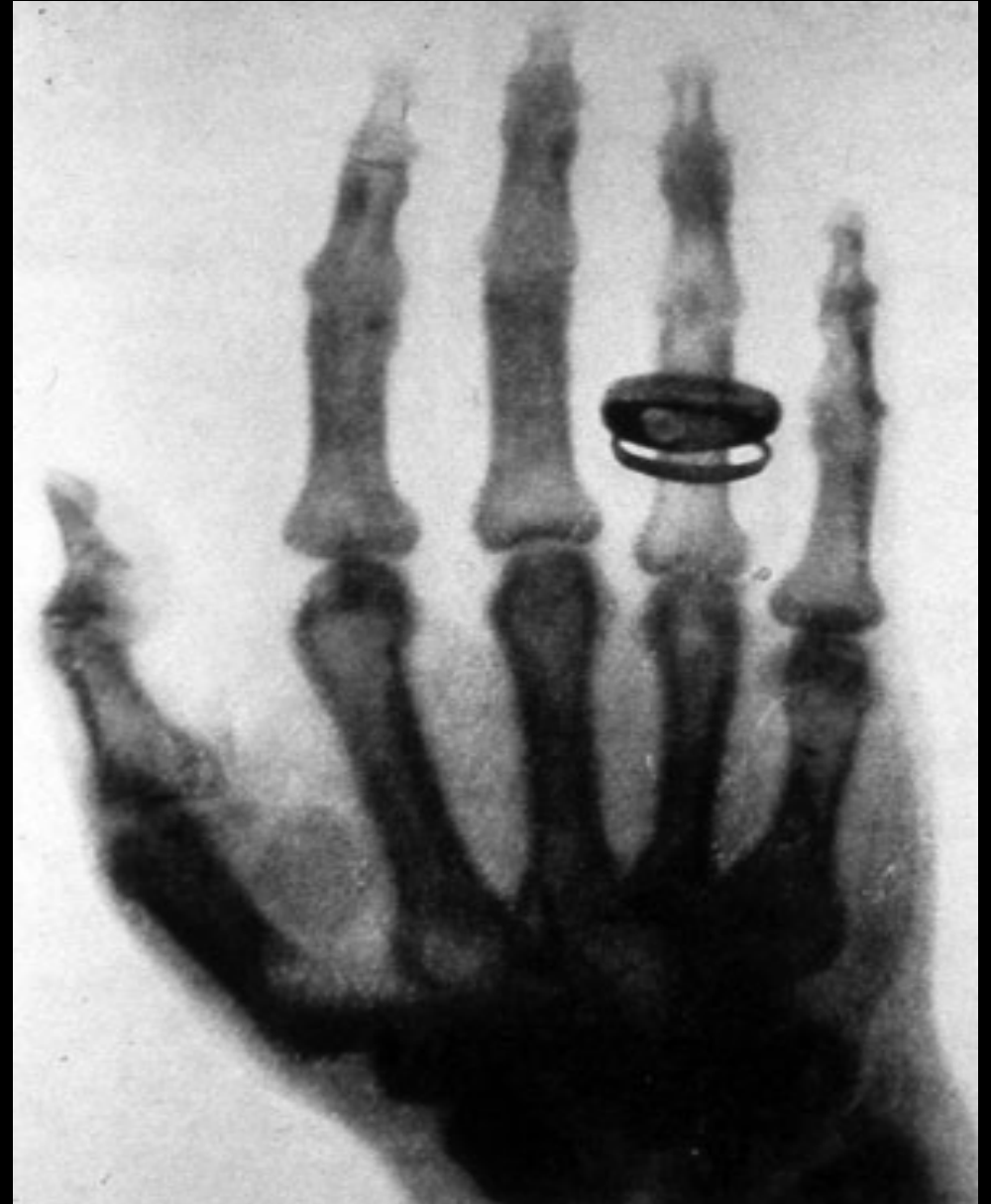
Abdomen radiography



What is this ????



X ray was first observed and documented in **1895** by **Wilhelm Conrad Roentgen**

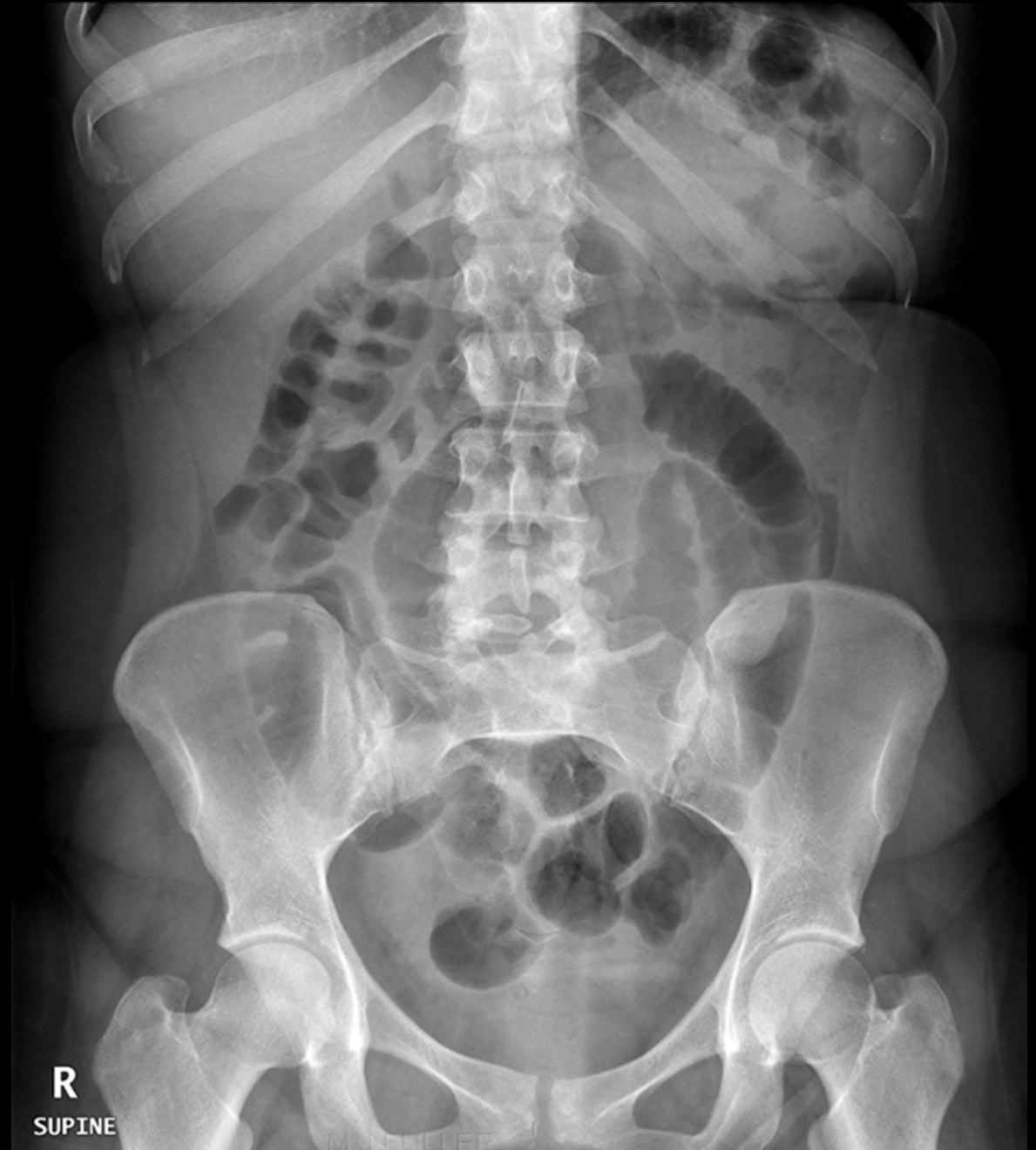


What is X ray?

It is energetic form of electromagnetic and ionizing radiation that can penetrate solid objects and used to take images of the human body.

X-Ray language:

- Radio-lucent = black
- Radio-opaque = white



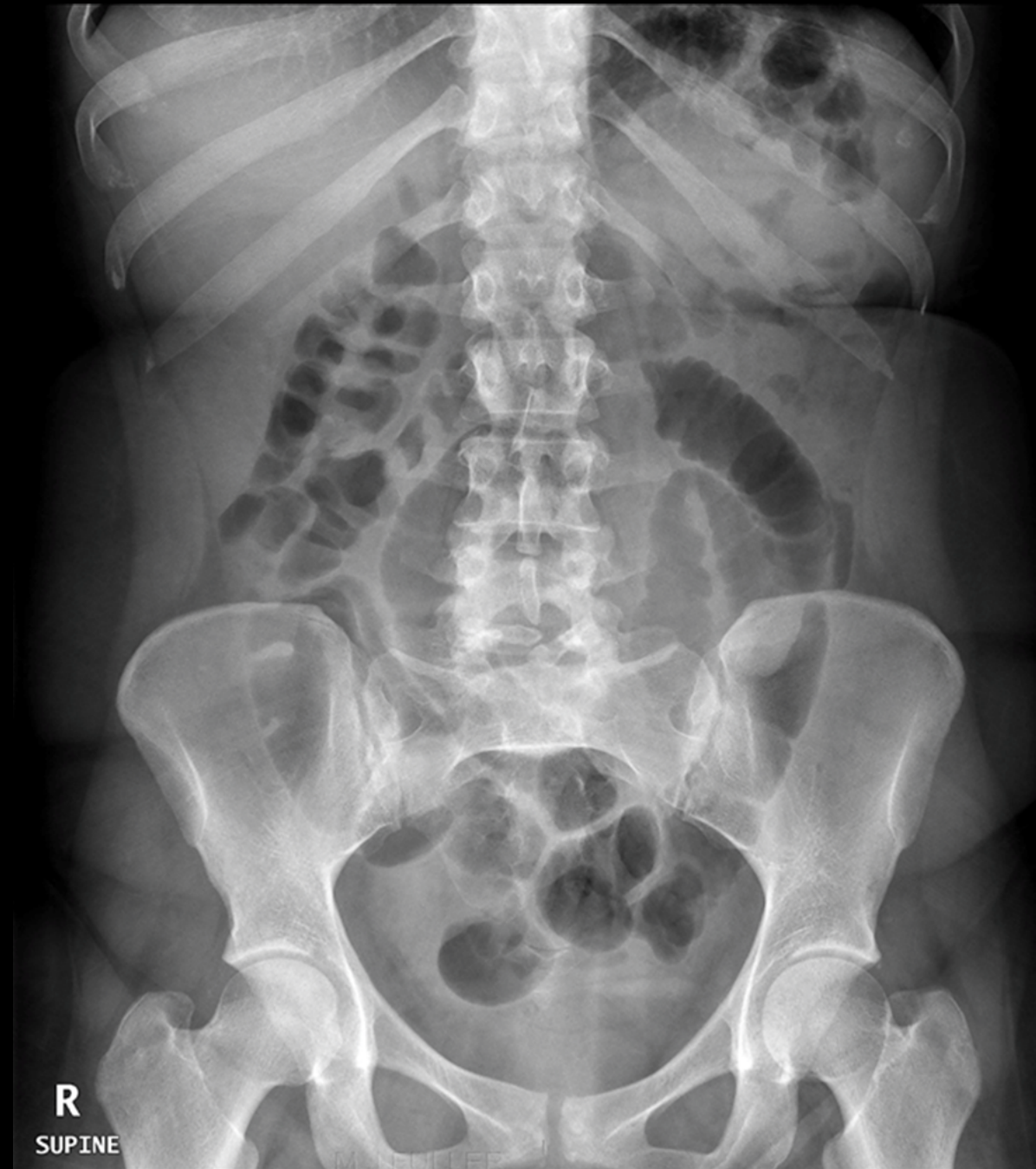
X-Ray:

Advantages:

- Quick and widely available
- Cheap
- Can be done bedside (portable)

Disadvantages:

- Use ionizing radiation
- Very poor in tissue details including HBS
- Very limited in detecting gallbladder stones



What is this?



What is this?

ULTRASOUND



What is US?

- A diagnostic technique in which high-frequency sound waves penetrate the body and produce multiple echo patterns.
- Diagnostic Medical applications in use since late 1950's

Ultrasound

Advantages:

- No radiation.
- Widely available.
- Relatively cheap.
- Very good in evaluating abdomen solid organs.
- Can be done bedside (portable).

Disadvantages:

- Operator dependent.
- Very limited in evaluating structures with air (e.g. bowel) or calcification (e.g. bone).



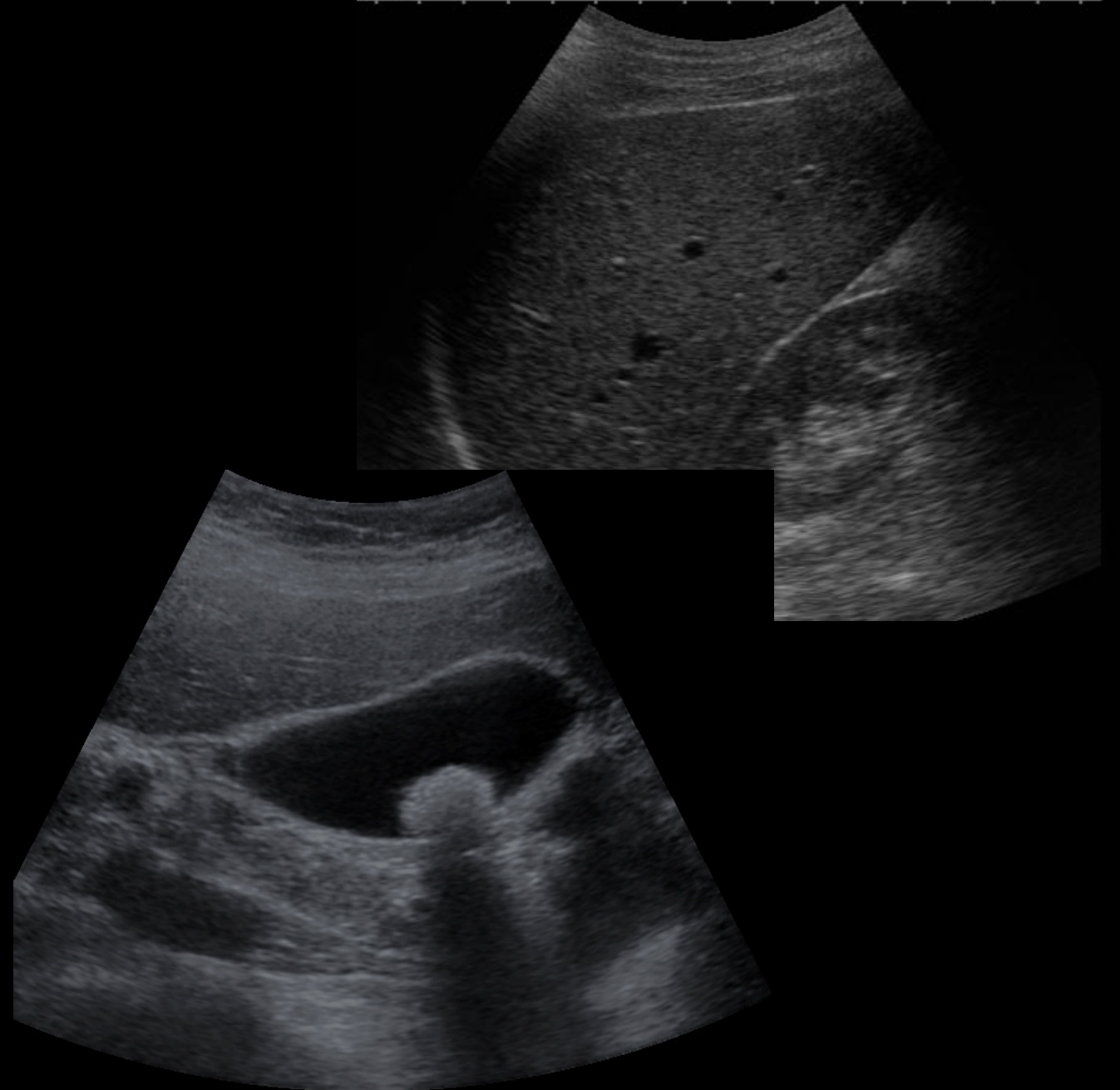
Echo patterns

Hyper-echoic = White

Hypo-echoic = Light Grey

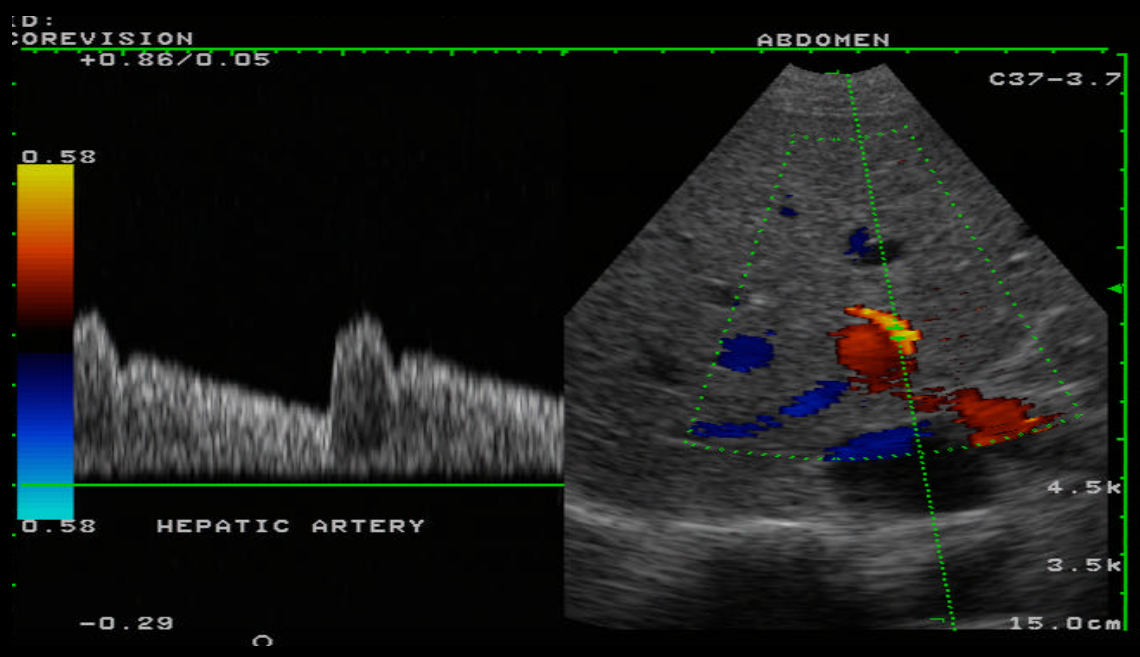
An-echoic = Black

Acoustic shadow: black band
behind dense object (e.g.
stone)

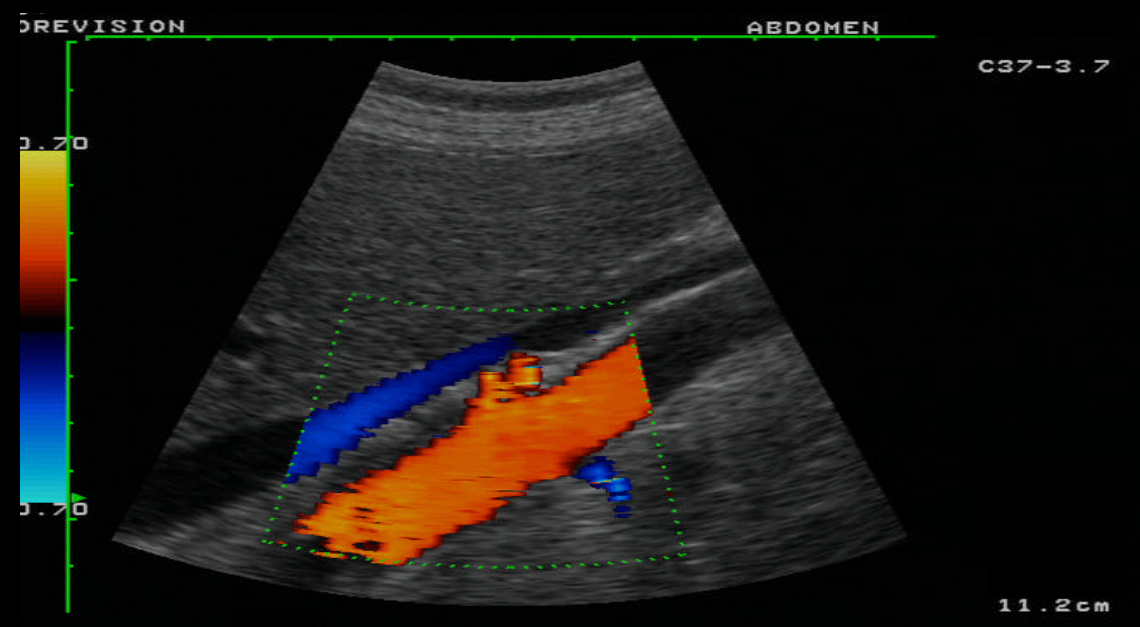




B- MODE



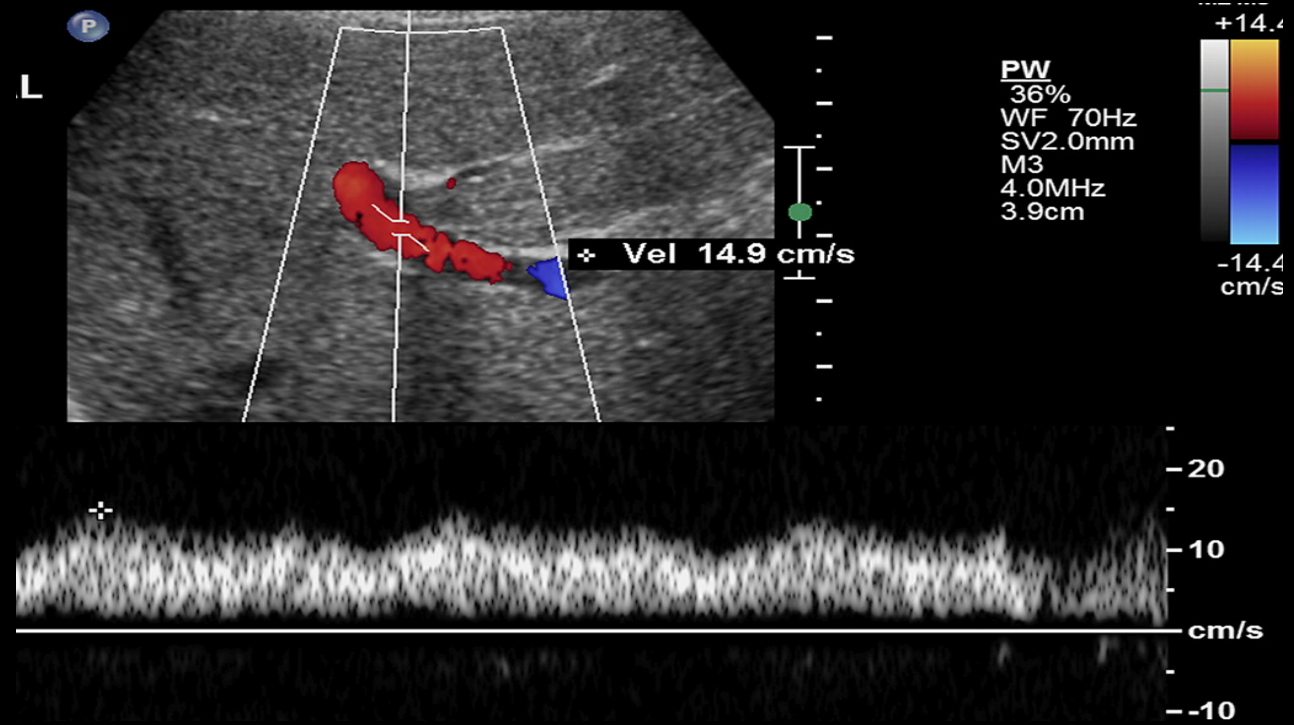
DUPLEX



COLOR DOPPLER



B- MODE



DUPLEX

FR 28Hz
RS

AGC

M2

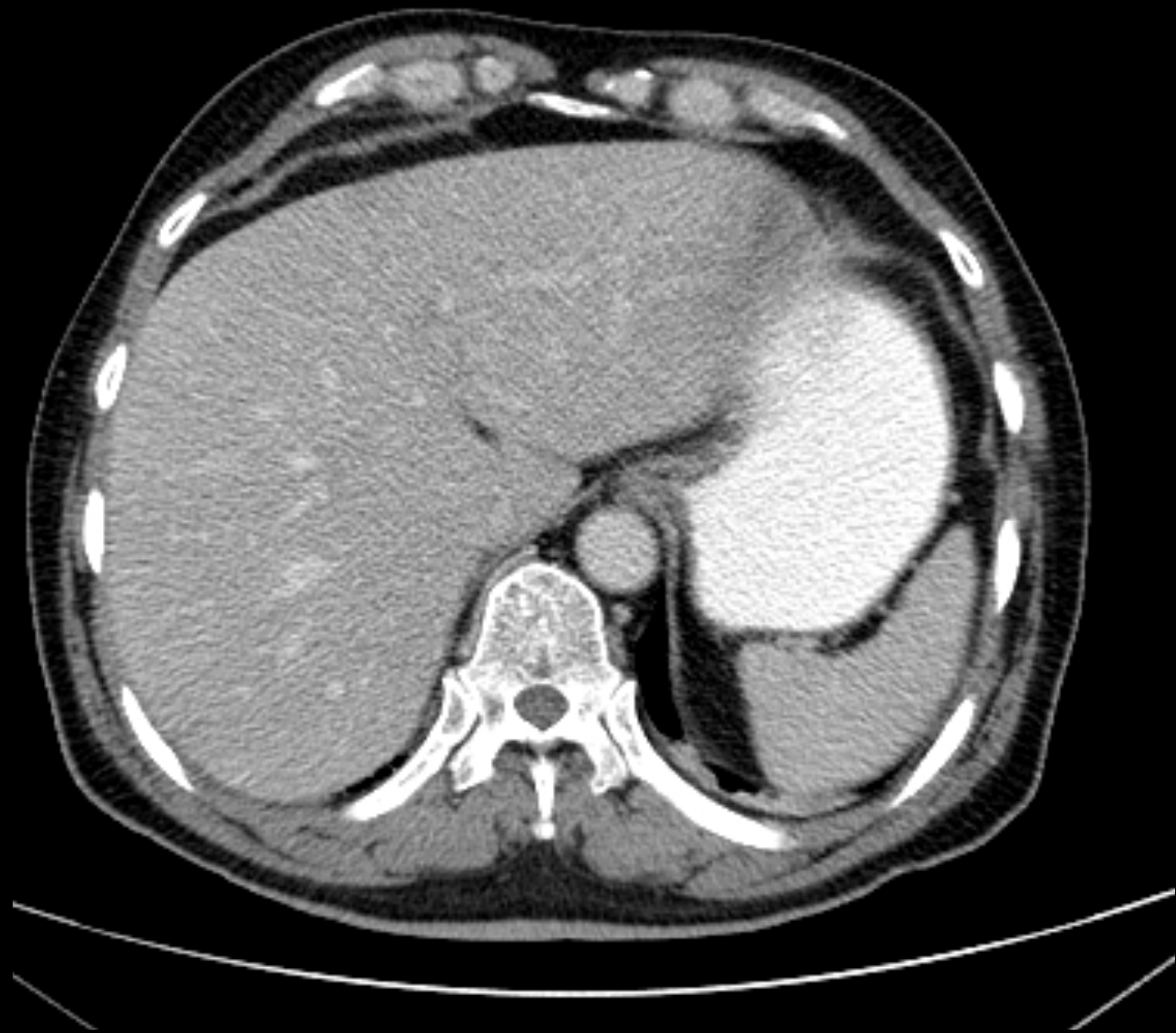
2D
42%
C 57
P Low
HRes

P



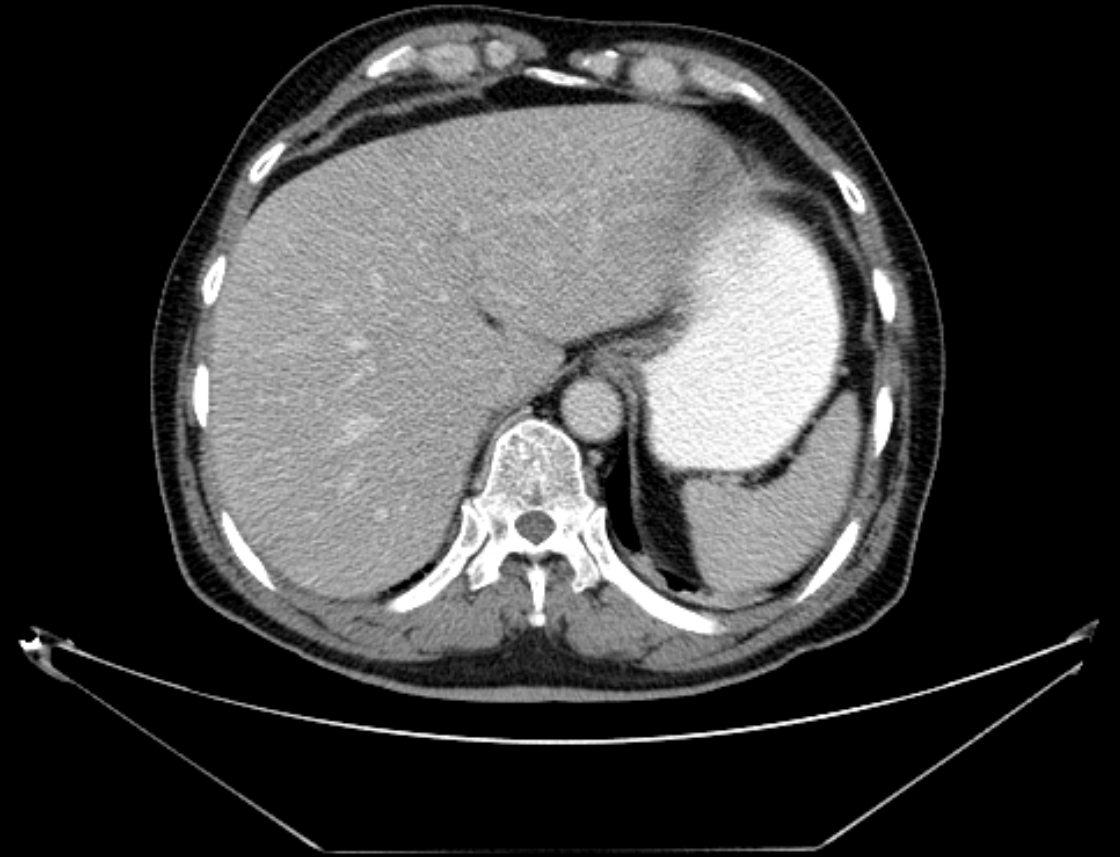
GALLBLADDER

What is this?



What is this?

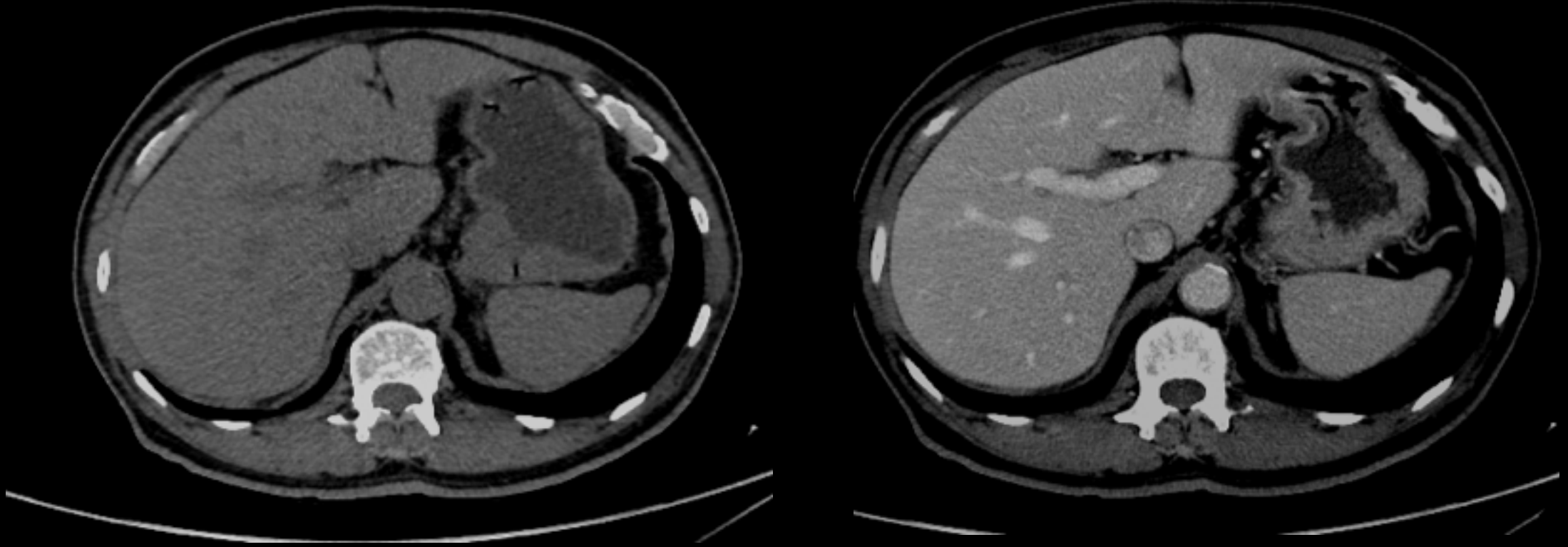
**CT scan = Computed
Tomography**



What is CT scan?

- A CT scan is computer-processing of many *X-ray images* taken from different angles to produce cross-sectional images.
- CT scan can be done with and without intravenous IV contrast.
- CT scan is limited in evaluating gallstones, Why?

What is different between the two images?



What is different between the two images?



Without IV contrast



With IV contrast

Computed tomography CT scan:

Advantages:

- Very good in evaluating solid organs.
- Available more than MRI.

Disadvantages:

- Use ionizing radiation.
- Less available than x-ray and US.
- Relatively expensive.
- Intravenous contrast maybe harmful in patient with impaired renal function..

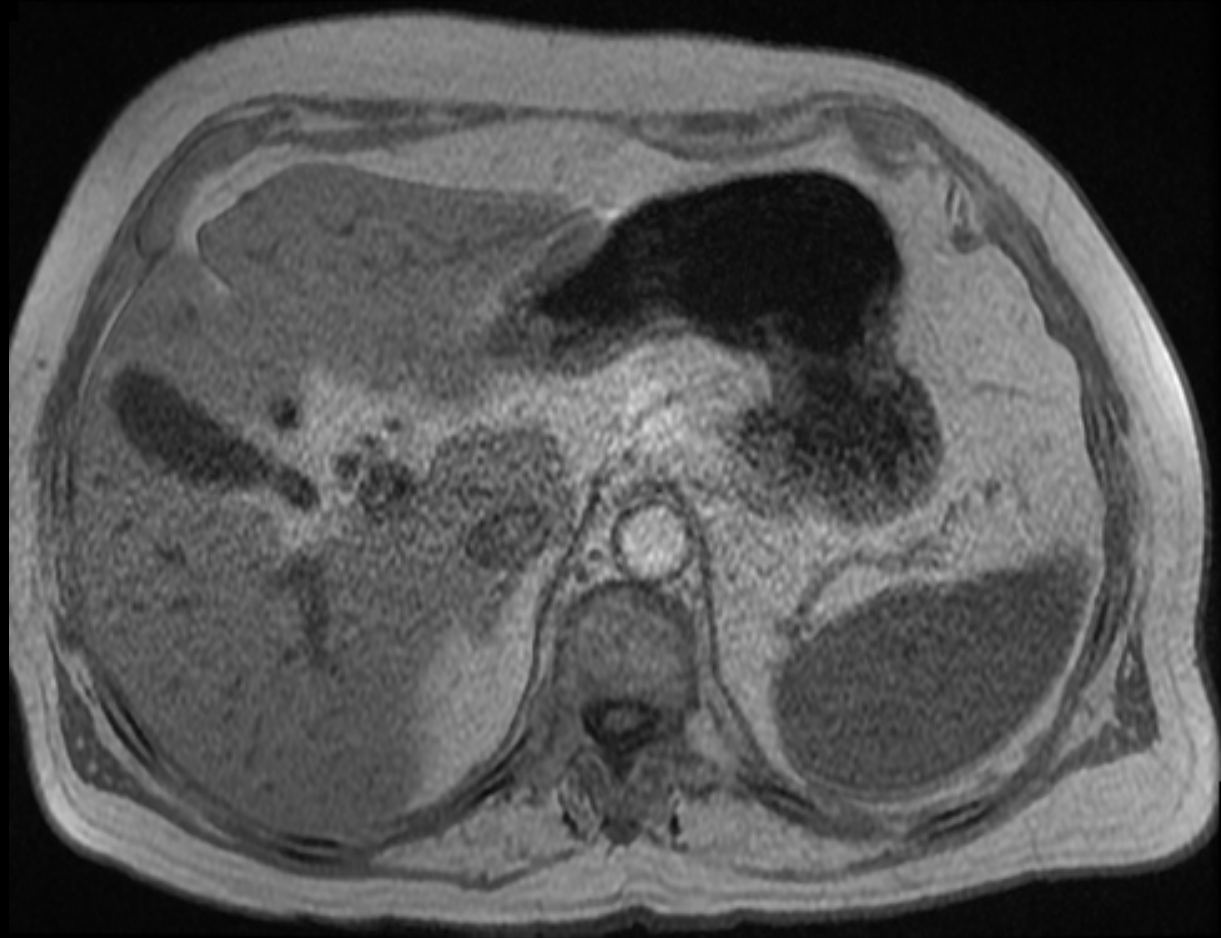
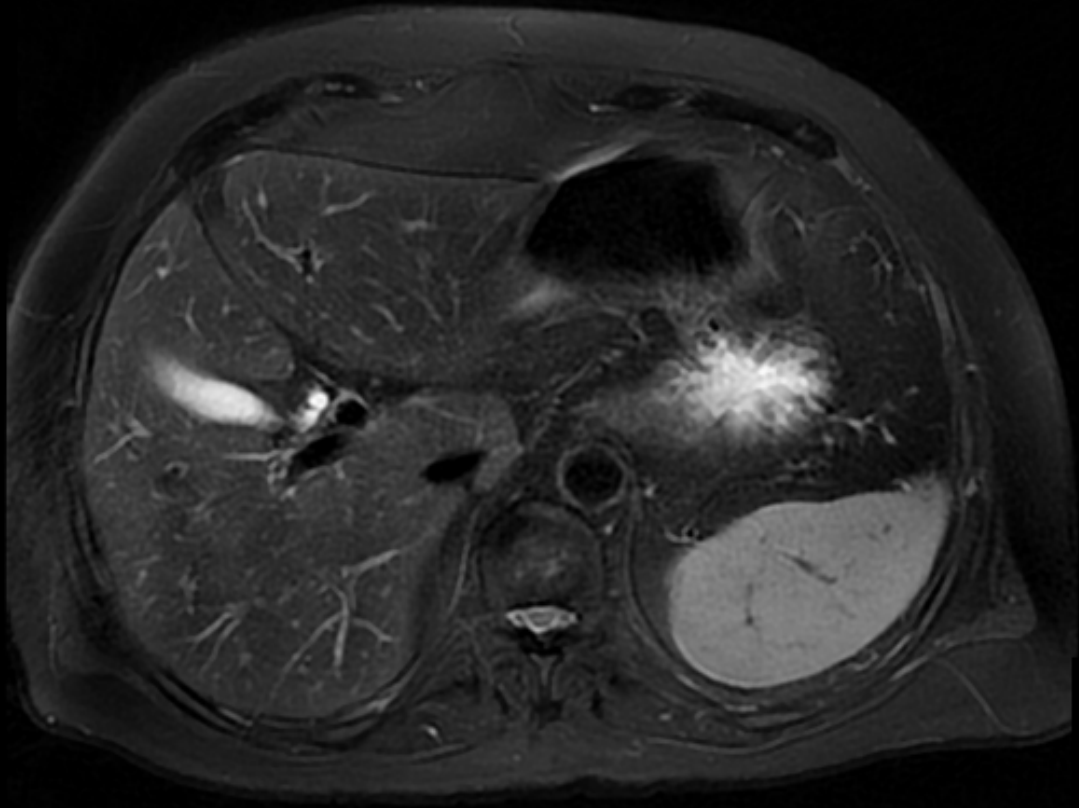


CT language

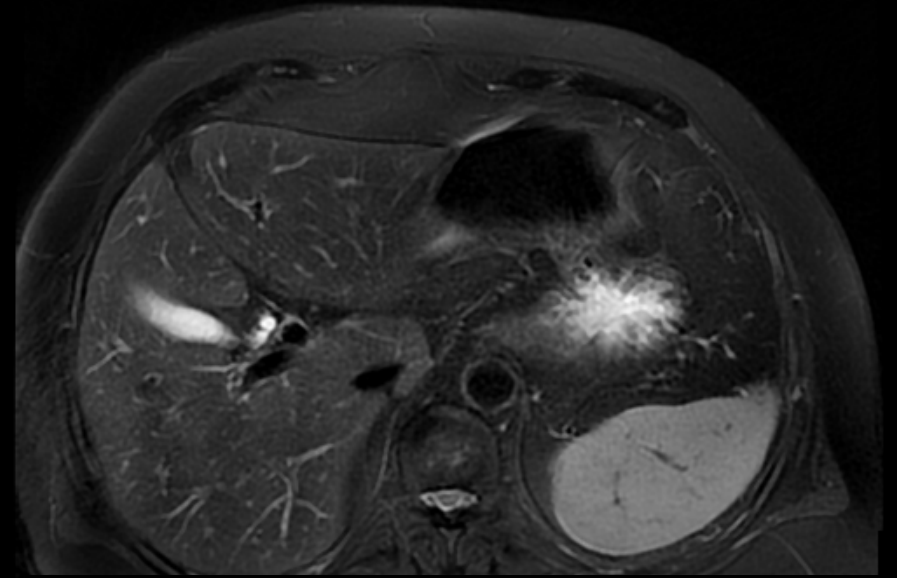
- **Hyper-dense = white**
- **Hypo-dense = black to grey**



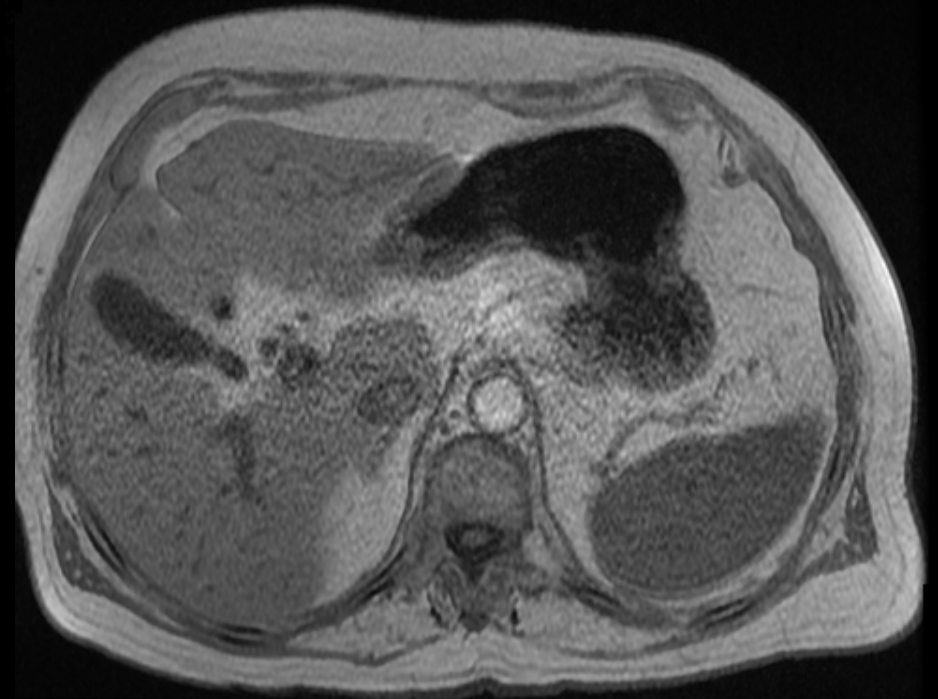
What is this?



What is this?



*Magnetic resonance
imaging (MRI)*



Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

- A medical imaging technique using strong magnetic fields and radio waves to form pictures of the anatomy.
- It has no radiation.

Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

Advantages:

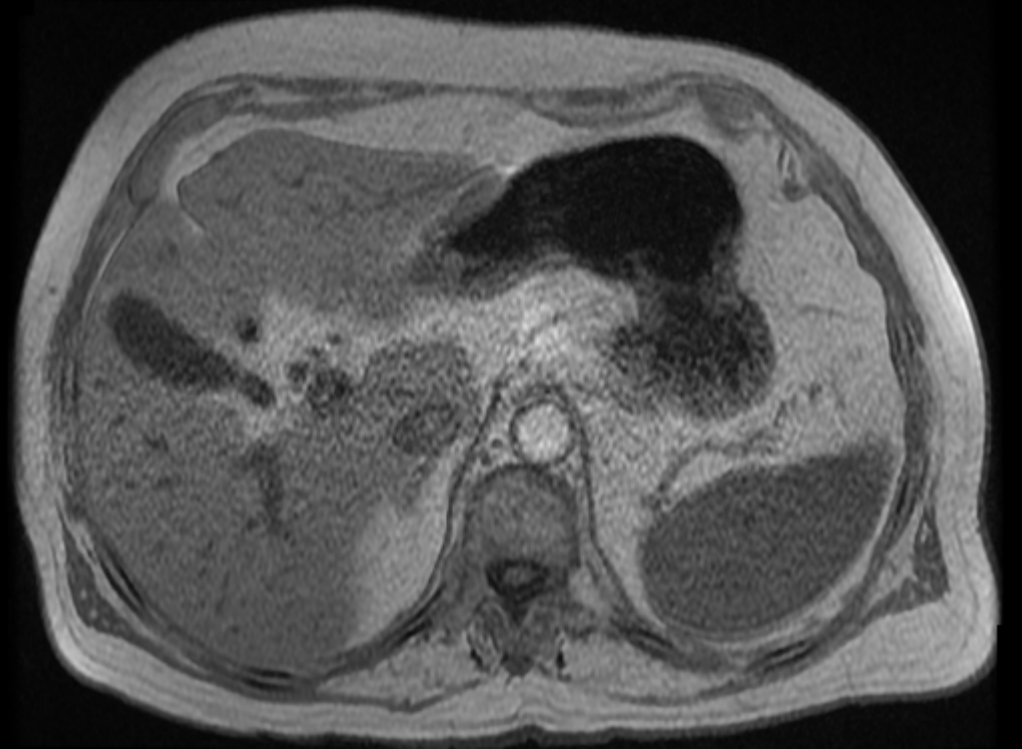
- Excellent in showing tissue details.
- No ionizing radiation.

Disadvantages:

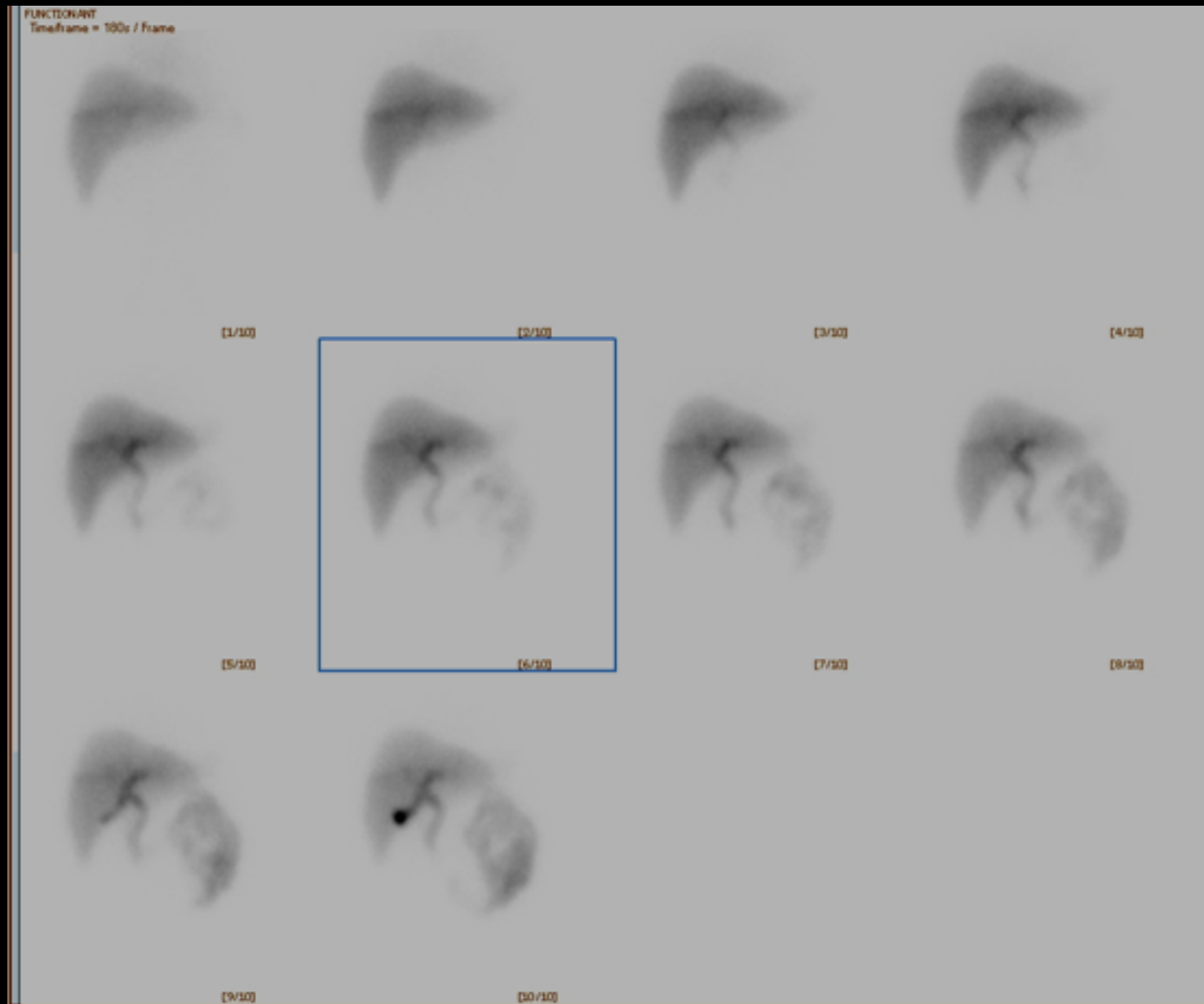
- Expensive.
- Long scan time.
- Less available than other modalities.
- Intravenous contrast is not safe with impaired renal function.

MRI language

- Hyper intense signal = more white
- Hypo intense signal = more grey/black

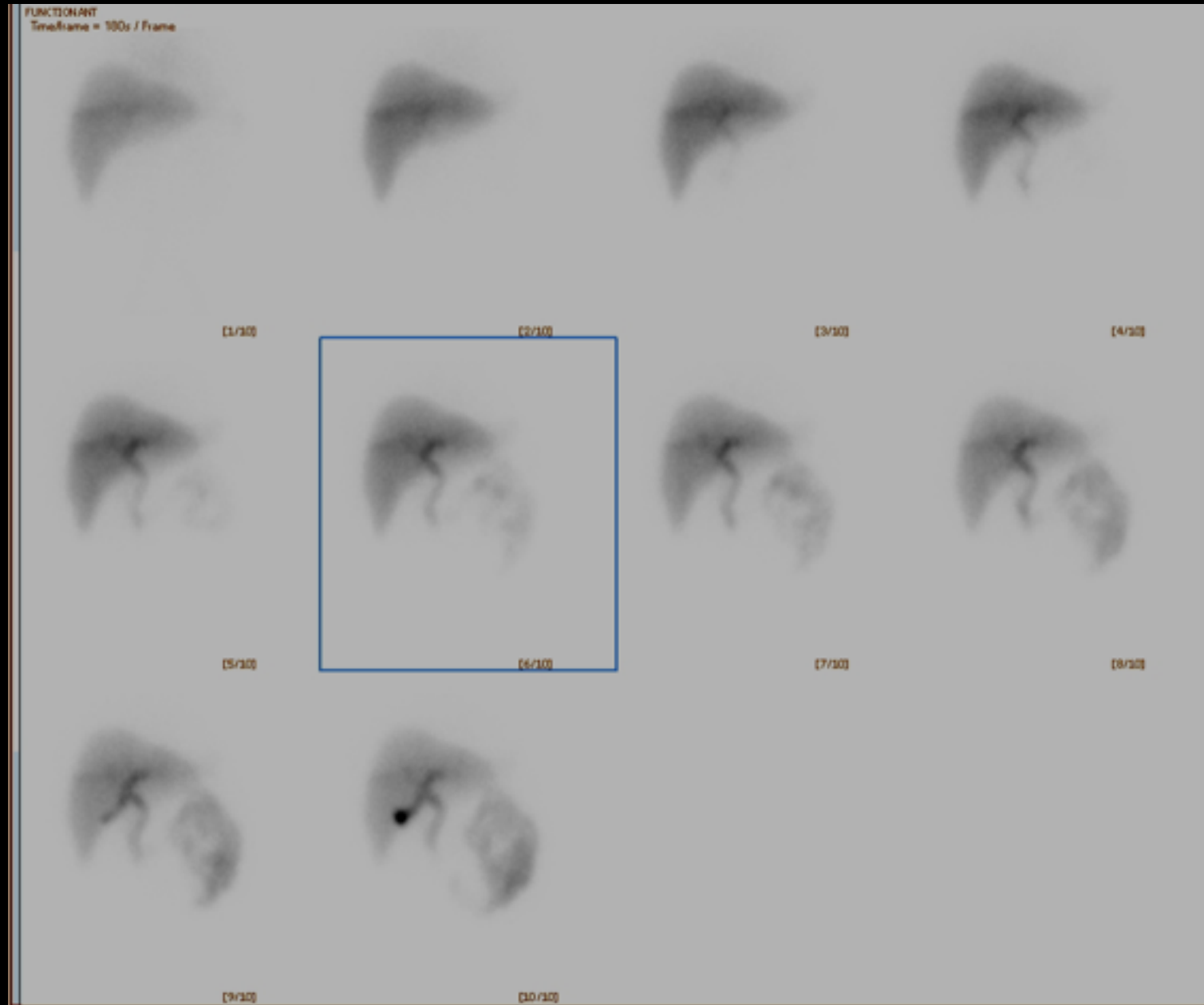


What is this?



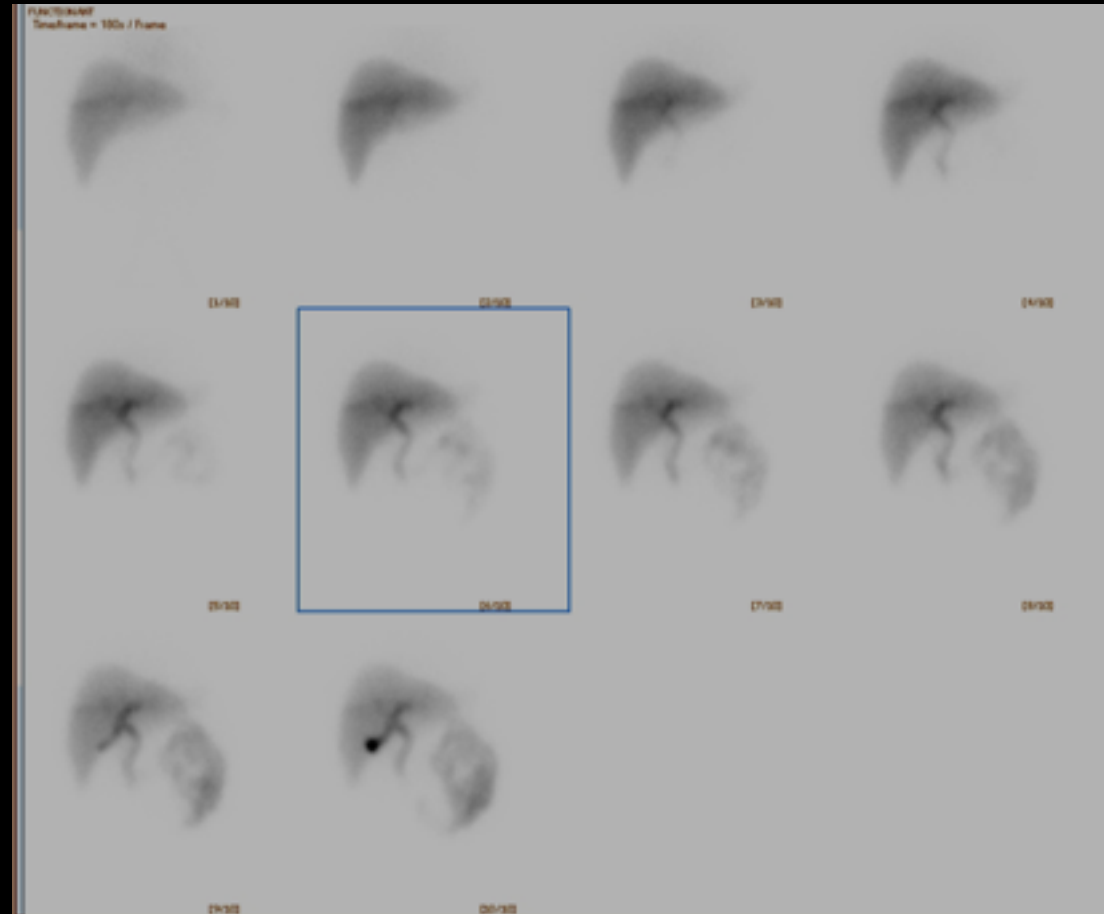
What is this?

Nuclear scan



What is nuclear medicine?

Medical specialty involving the application of radioactive substances in the diagnosis and treatment of disease.



Nuclear medicine:

Advantages:

- Excellent in evaluating organ function/physiology.

Disadvantages:

- Use ionizing radiation.
- Not widely available.
- Poor in evaluating anatomy.

THANK YOU