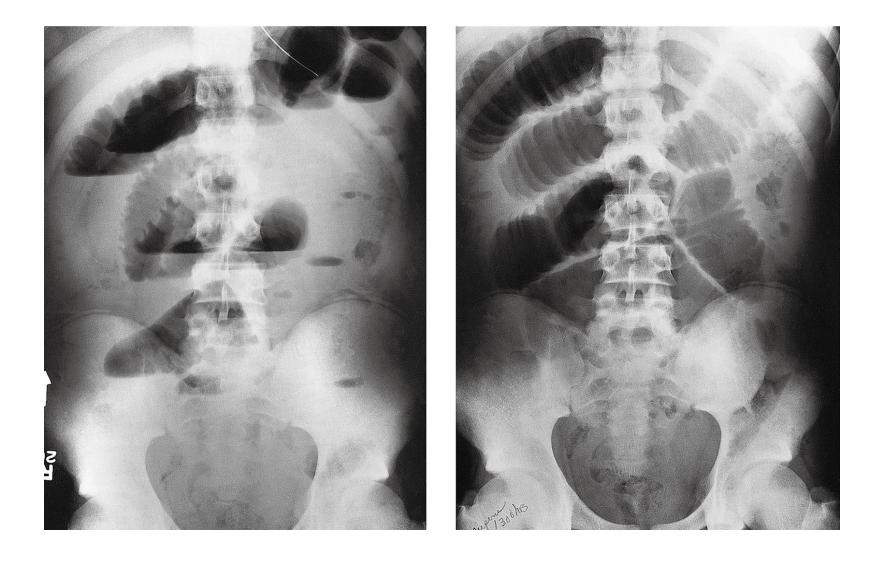
Interactive lecture

Dr. Sultan Alharbi

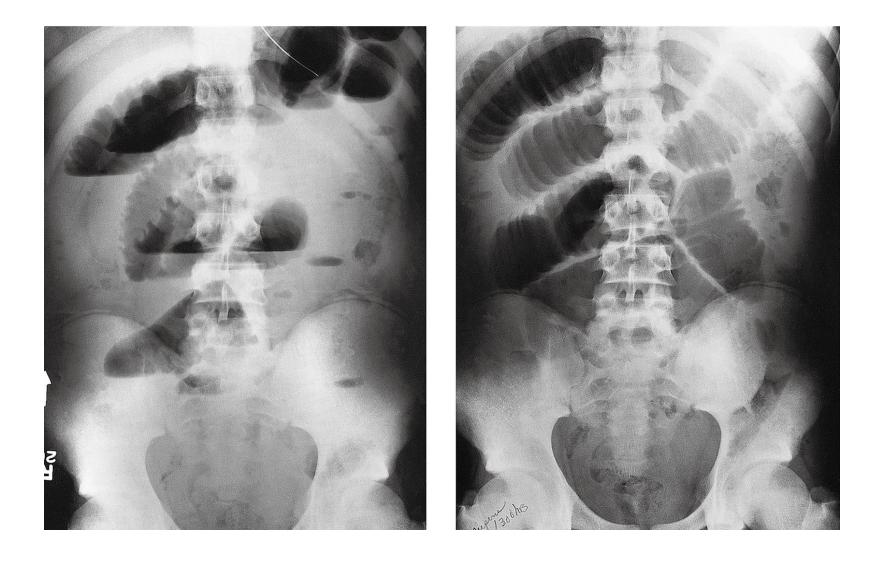
Associate Professor and Consultant Interventional Radiologist

Name 5 radiological modalities

- X-RAY
- Flouroscopy
- U/S
- MRI
- CT scan
- Nuclear Medicine
- Angiography



What is the modality? Mention 2 abnormalities?

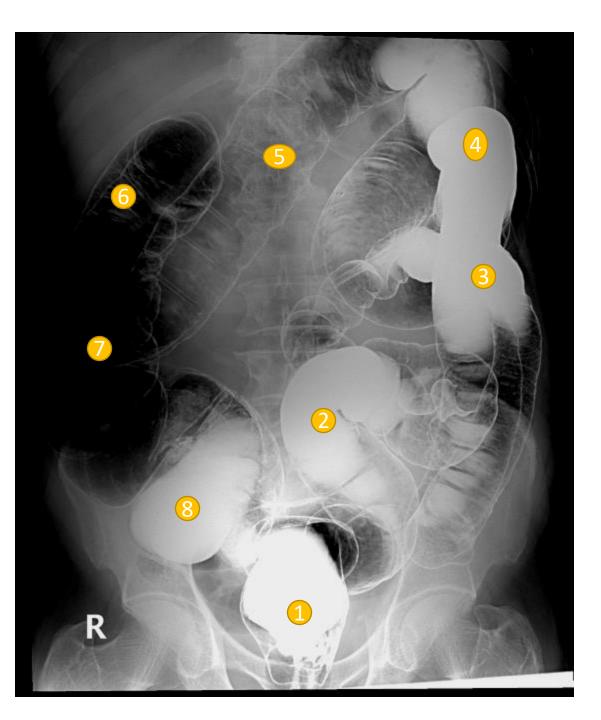


What is the modality? Plain X-RAYS Mention 2 abnormalities? Multiple air-Fluid levels and dilated bowel loops. Stack of coins sign

Stack of Coins

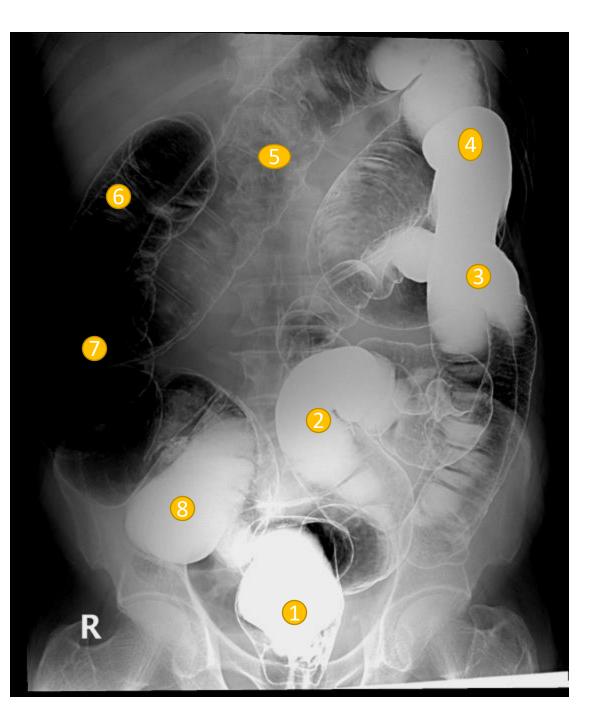


What is the name of the study? Name the labelled structures?



Double barium enema

- 1. Rectum
- 2. Sigmoid colon
- 3. Descending colon
- 4. Splenic flexure
- 5. Transverse colon
- 6. Hepatic flexure
- 7. Ascending colon
- 8. cecum

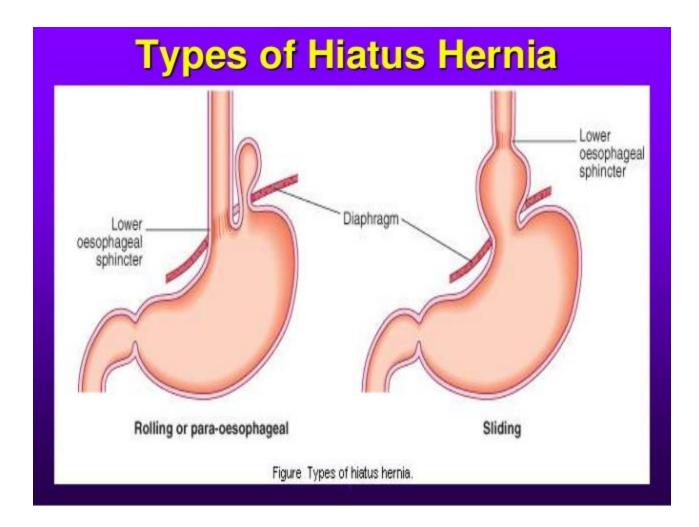




What is the modality? What is the diagnosis?



What is the modality? Barium meal - fluoroscopy What is the diagnosis? Hiatus hernia





Another example of hiatus hernia



What is the modality? What is the name of the sign? What is the diagnosis?



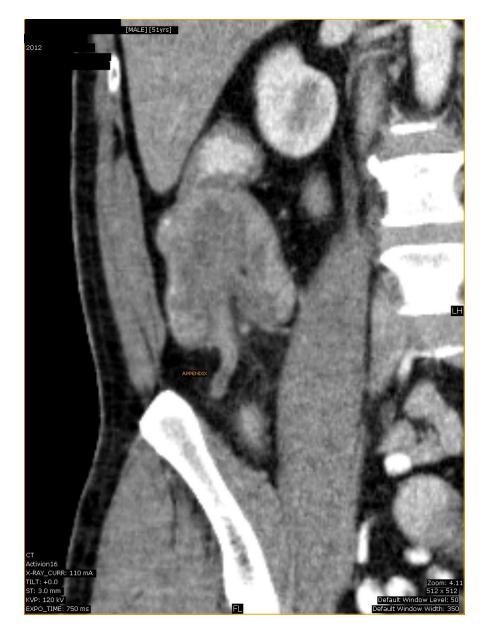
What is the modality? Barium enema – fluoroscopy What is the name of the sign? Lead pipe sign What is the diagnosis? IBD – Ulcerative colitis

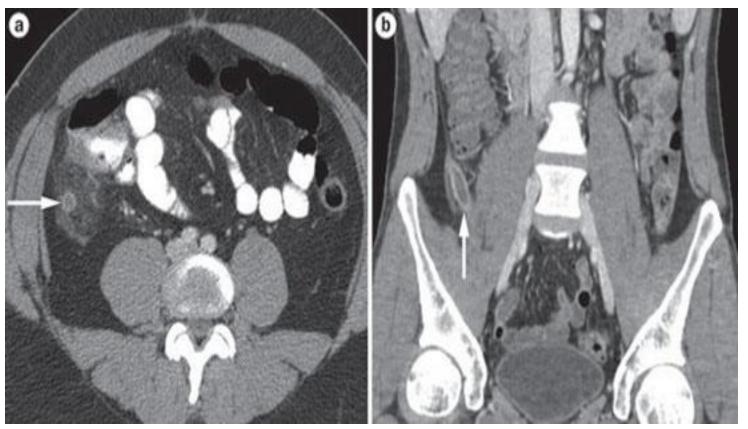


Lead pipe

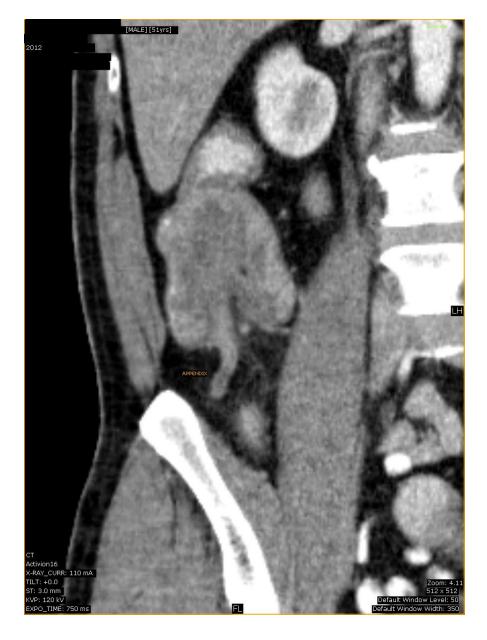
Another example of lead pipe colon (featureless colon)

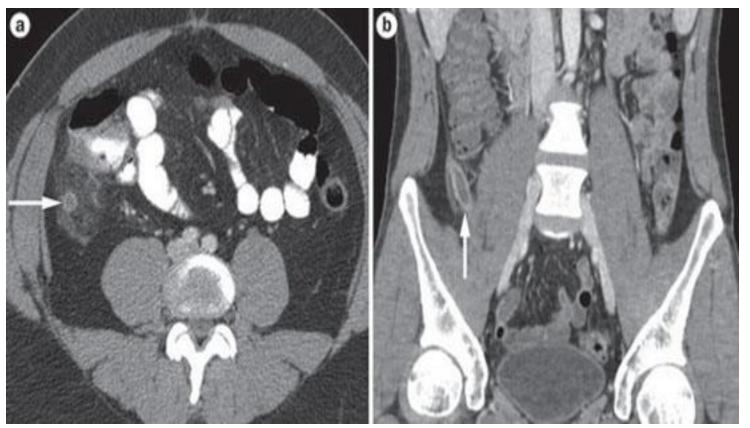






What is the name of the study?What is structure labeled on the left image?What is the diagnosis of the patient on right image?What is the gold standard image modality for such diagnosis? What is the alternative image modality in pregnant/pediatric patients?



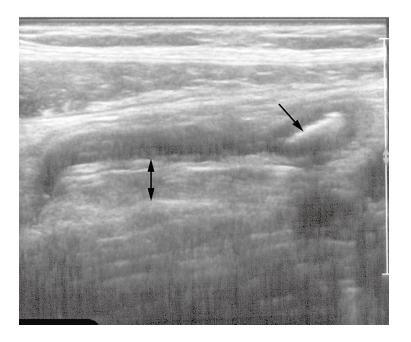


What is the name of the study? CT scan What is structure labeled on the left image? appendix What is the diagnosis of the patient on right image? appendicitis What is the gold standard image modality for such diagnosis? What is the alternative image modality in pregnant/pediatric patients? CT scan is the gold standard, U/S is the alternative.



Normal appendix should not exceed 6 mm in diameter. The surrounding fat should be clear. Appendix normally is compressible by U/S probe. Normally, there will be no appendicolith.







What is the name of the study?

What is the radiological sign?

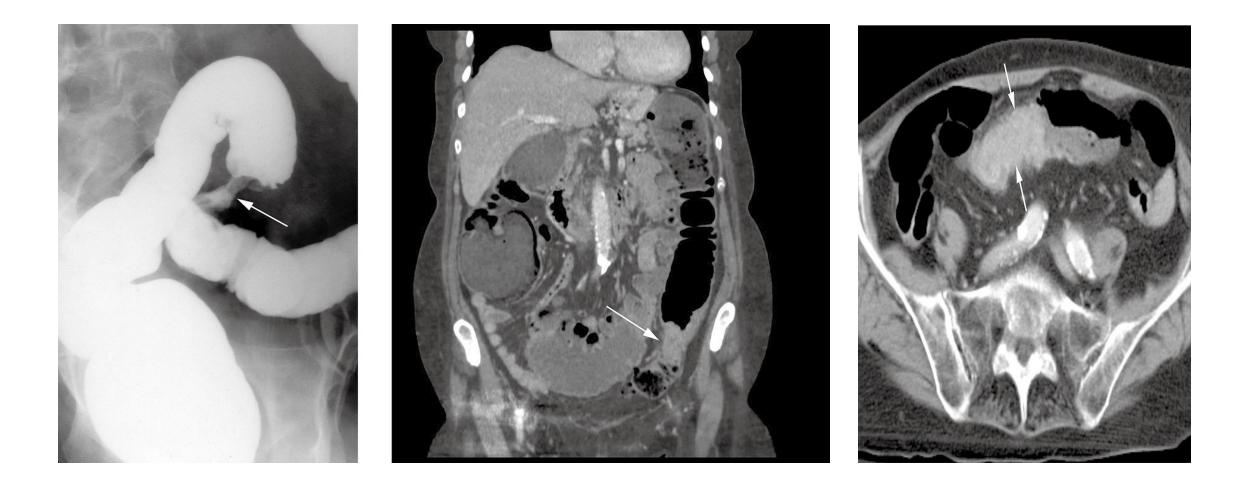
What is the diagnosis?



What is the name of the study? Barium enema What is the pertinent sign? Apple-core sign What is the diagnosis? Colon cancer



Examples of colon cancer in barium enema and CT scan





What is the name of the modality?

What is the diagnosis?

What are the expected symptoms the patient has?



What is the name of the modality? UltraSound What is the diagnosis? Gallstone with cholecystitis What are the expected symptoms the patient has? RUQ pain radiating to right shoulder aggravating by fatty meal



What is the name of the modality?

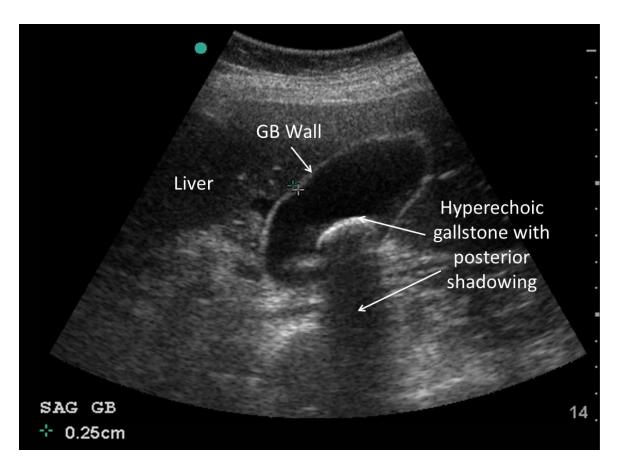
What is the findings?

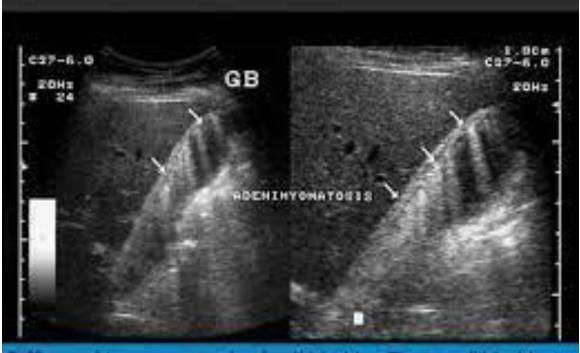
What is the diagnosis?

What is the important of this disease?

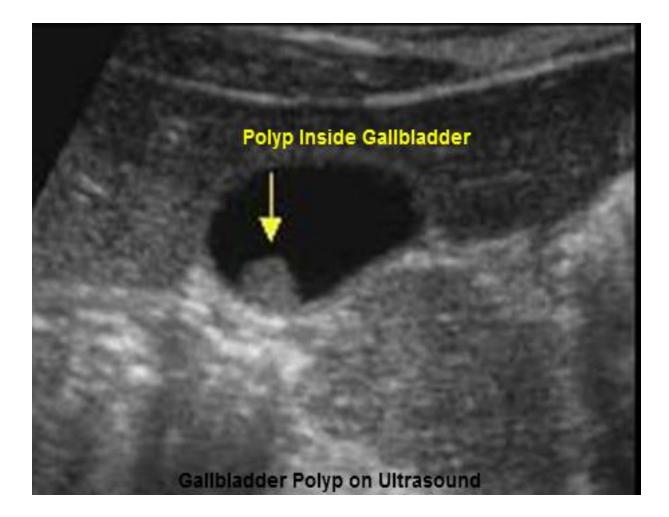


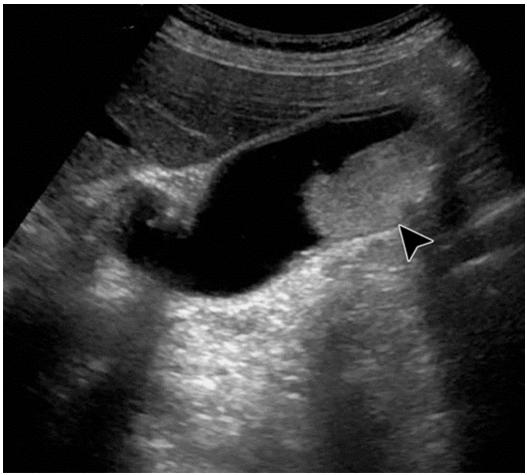
What is the name of the modality? UltraSound What is the findings? Hyperechoic lesions within the wall What is the diagnosis? Gallbladder adenomyomatosis What is the important of this disease? Misdiagnose with stone, benign lesion and can convert to malignant lesions, F/U is needed.





Diffuse adenomyomatosis of gall bladder. These gall bladder ultrasound images show multiple echogenic foci within the GB wall with V-shaped comet-tail.







What is the modality?

What is the findings?

What is the diagnosis?



What is the modality? Ultrasound What is the findings? Shrink, nodular surface, hyperechoic texture, ascites. What is the diagnosis? Liver cirrhosis



What is the modality?

What is the findings?

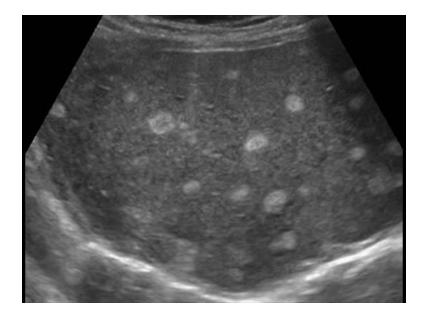
What is the diagnosis?

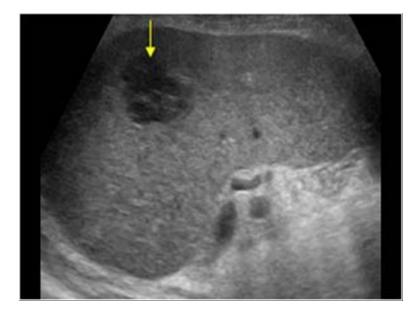
What is other imaging modality to confirm the diagnosis?



What is the modality? U/S

What is the findings? Hyper-echoic focal hepatic nodule What is the diagnosis? hemangioma What is other imaging modality to confirm the diagnosis? Triphasic liver CT scan MRI

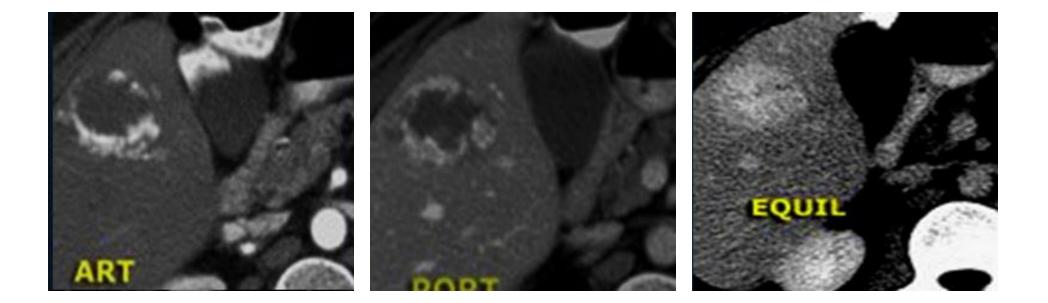


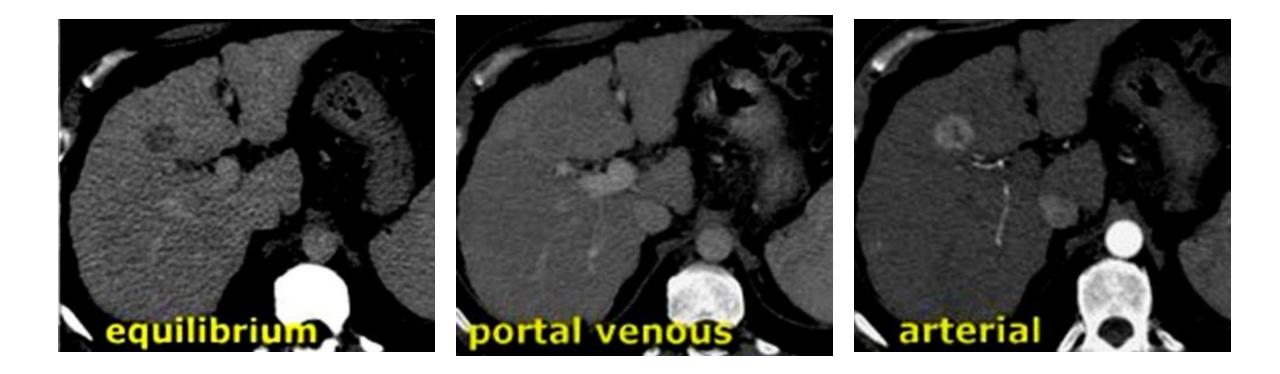


Hyper echoic lesions

Hypo echoic lesions

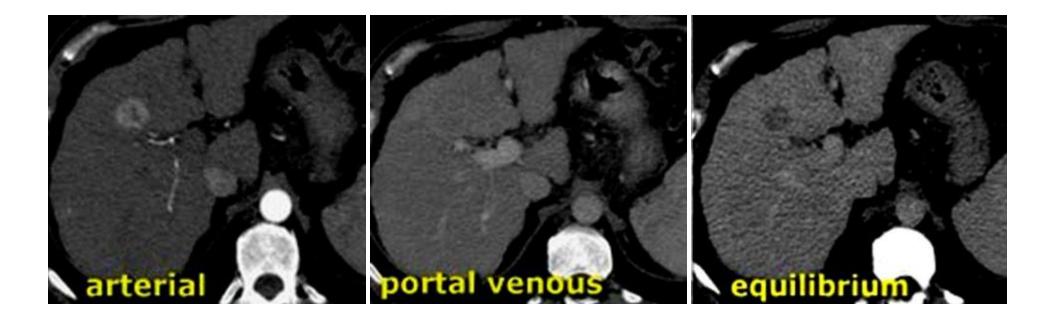
Triphasic liver CT scan of the same patient

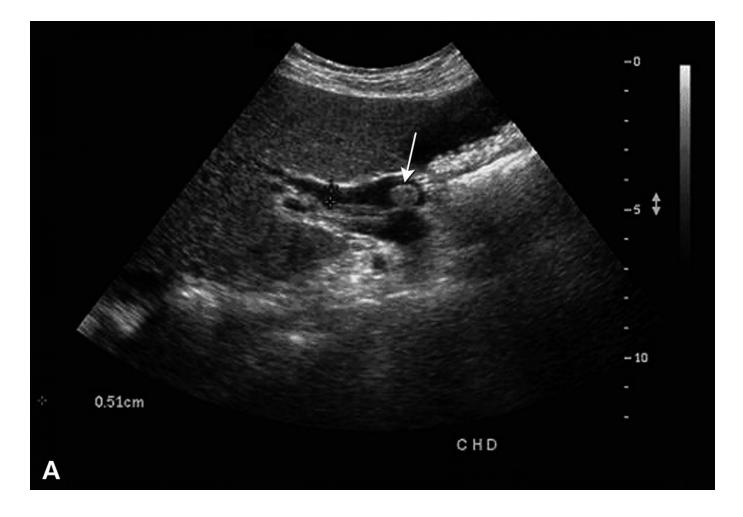




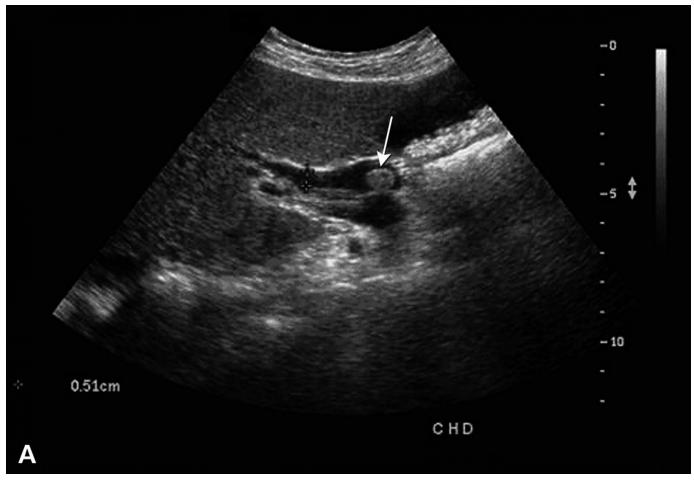
- What is the modality?
- What are the findings?
- What is the diagnosis?

What is the modality? Triphasic liver CT scan What are the findings? Focal hepatic lesion with fill-in enhancement What is the diagnosis? HCC

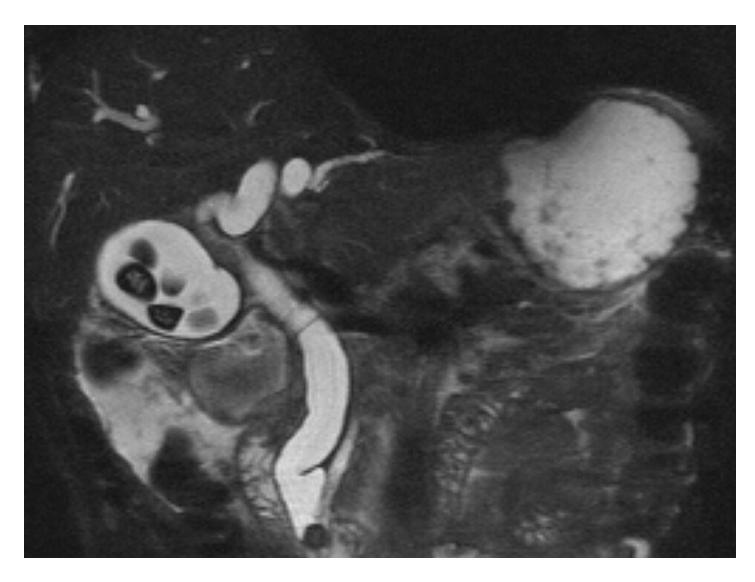




What is the modality?What is the findings?What is the diagnosis?What is the expected symptoms and signs the patient has?



What is the modality? U/S What is the findings? Hyperechoic lesion in CBD What is the diagnosis? **CBD** stone What is the expected symptoms and signs the patient has? Yellow discoloration. RUQ pain. Hyper-bilirubinemia.



MRCP = MRI Cholangio-Pancreatico-graphy

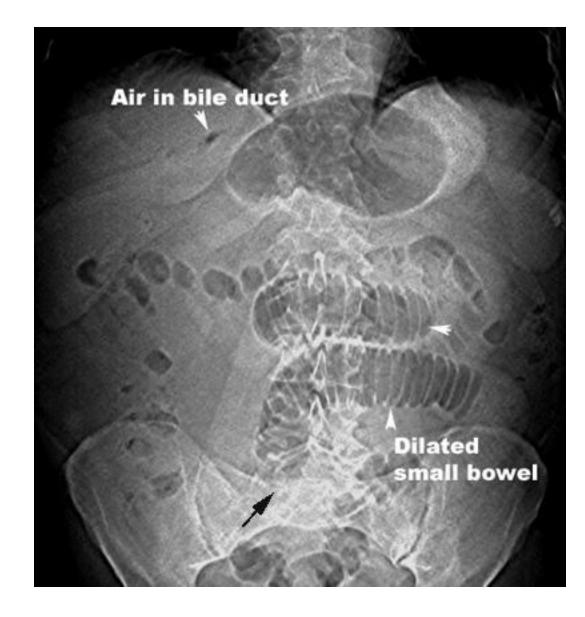
The dark signals in the gallbladder = stones

The dark signal in the distal CBD is stone

Triad:

- 1. Air in the bile ducts, Pneumobilia.
- 2. Dilatation of the small bowel.
- 3. Calcified stone in the distal bowel.

Triad of ? diagnosis



Gallstone lleus

Diagnosis by Radiology

Treatment by Surgery

