

قَالُوا سُبْحَانَكَ لَا عِلْمَ لَنَا إِلَّا مَا
عَلَّمْتَنَا إِنَّكَ أَنْتَ الْعَلِيمُ الْحَكِيمُ

كَذَقَ اللَّهُ الْخَلِيمَ
البقرة - ٢٢

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

No words can express how much I am really indebted to my teacher ^{معلمي} Prof. Dr. Mohamed Ahmed Awadalla, Professor of Pediatrics, Ain Shams University, for granting me the opportunity to work under his valuable ^{معلمي} guidance and instructive supervision and for presenting his kind, exceptional care and support. I learned from him how to be systematic in thinking, how to respect medical ethics and to be keen to the patient.

Special ^{شكرًا} gratitude and deep ^{تقديرًا} appreciation are due to Dr. Khaled Salah Awwad, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics, Ain Shams University, for his continuous assistance and valuable experience throughout every part of this work.

I should also express and reveal deep and ^{صريحًا} sincere love and thanks to Dr. Omar Hussein Omar, Assistant Professor of Radiodiagnosis, Ain Shams University, for the valuable help he gave me while performing the practical part of this work.

I should also express my deep and sincere love and thanks to Prof. Dr. Farida Ahmed Farid, Professor of Pediatrics, Ain Shams University and the Head of Pediatric Dialysis Unit of Ain Shams University Hospital for her kind help and encouragement.



I am also greatly honoured to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Elham Mohamed Houssny, Lecturer of Pediatrics, Ain Shams University, she was the first teacher to guide me to the importance of duplex Doppler in nephrology.

Finally, I offer sincere thanks to all my patients and their families for their cooperation.

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction and Aim of the Work	1
Review of Literature	3
I. Anatomy	3
II. Renal Failure	11
III. Renovascular Changes in Different Renal Disorders	15
IV. Techniques for Evaluation of the Patency of the Renal Arteries	23
V. Duplex Doppler Evaluation	30
Subjects and Methods	50
Results	55
Discussion	79
Summary	88
Conclusion and Recommendations	91
Recommendations	91
References	93
Arabic Summary	

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
Table (1): The correlation between duplex data and the degree of stenosis as appears by angiography	42
Table (2): Clinical data of the studied cases	51
Table (3): Laboratory data obtained from the studied cases	56
Table (4): RI values in both kidneys of the control group	57
Table (5): The comparison between the group of patients and the control group as regard RI in both kidneys	59
Table (6): Results of duplex Doppler examination of the studied cases with a comparison between right and left kidneys	61
Table (7): Resistive index values of both kidneys for each diagnosis in the studied cases (mean and standard deviation)	63

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Fig. (1): The kidneys and their vascular relationships	4
Fig. (2): Circulation of blood in the kidney	7
Fig. (3): (a) Drawing of medium-sized artery (muscular artery) showing its layers (b) Comparative diagrams of a medium-sized artery prepared by H & E staining	9
Fig. (4): Secondary effects of acute glomerulonephritis on renal vasculature	16
Fig. (5): Radiograph of a barium-injected human kidney illustrating the effects of chronic parenchymal loss on the arterial tree	18
Fig. (6): Chronic glomerulonephritis (a) Aortogram. Arterial phase (b) Aortogram. Nephrogenic phase	20
Fig. (7): Normal renal arteries and angiographic nephrogram	26
Fig. (8): The 50% smooth stenosis in (A) may not be adequately demonstrated by arteriography and be interpreted as normal (B)	29
Fig. (9): Diagram of spectrally analyzed Doppler waveform, showing diagnostic characteristics	34
Fig. (10): Pulsed vs. continuous-wave Doppler	36
Fig. (11): Parameters used to compute the pulsatility index PI, and resistive index RI	38
Fig. (12): [a] Drawing of modified coronal scan through the inferior vena cava (C) and aorta (A) with the patient in the left lateral decubitus position. [b] Coronal scan in the plane demonstrated by [a] with the Doppler line of site and sample volume in the right renal artery	41
Fig. (13): Curves for normal kidney size	62

	Page
Fig. (14): Correlation between RI and age	65
Fig. (15): Correlation between RI and duration	66
Fig. (16): Correlation between RI and SBP	67
Fig. (17): Correlation between RI and DBP	68
Fig. (18): Correlation between RI and serum creatinine	69
Fig. (19): Correlation between RI and serum calcium	70
Fig. (20): Correlation between RI and serum triglycerides	71
Fig. (21): Correlation between RI and serum cholesterol	72
Fig. (22): Correlation between RI and kidney length	73
Fig. (23): Correlation between RI and postero-anterior diameter of the kidney	74
Fig. (24): Correlation between RI and cortical thickness of the kidney	75
Fig. (25): Correlation between RI and degree of renal echogenicity	76
Fig. (26): Duplex Doppler in normal renal artery	77
Fig. (27): Duplex Doppler in renal artery in patient with end- stage renal failure	78

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ARF	Acute renal failure
ATN	Acute tubular necrosis
BW	Body weight
CRF	Chronic renal failure
DBP	Diastolic blood pressure
DS	Duplex scanner
DSA	Digital subtraction angiography
GFR	Glomerular filtration rate
IV	Intravenous
IVU	Intravenous urography
L ₁ & L ₂	Lumbar spine number 1 and 2
PI	Pulsatility index
PRA	Plasma renin activity
RAR	Renal aortic ratio
RI	Resistive index
RVH	Renovascular hypertension
S	Serum
SBP	Systolic blood pressure
SD	Standard deviation
SLE	Systemic lupus erythematosus
UTI	Urinary tract infection

***Introduction
and Aim of the Work***

INTRODUCTION

Ibels et al. (1979) found that certain pathological changes are extremely common in the arteries of uremic patients undergoing dialysis. these changes are represent an acceleration of the normal arterial aging processes. This generalized arterial disease includes the renal artery and produce the same changes within it. These changes also can produce a certain angiographic picture when we study the patients with chronic renal failure using a contrast material. We can see an attenuation of the arterial system within the kidney (*Ekelund*, 1979 and *Hollenberg et al.*, 1983).

Although angiography is the standard method for the assessment of vascular anatomy yet, it has several drawbacks and pitfalls (*Rae*, 1989). On the other hand the abdominal gray-scale ultrasound being a safe method in imaging the renal arteries, is unreliable method in evaluation of several renal artery pathology (*Greene et al.*, 1981).

The ideal non-invasive vascular diagnostic method with an accuracy of ^{95%}96% to 98% is the duplex scanning. Units that incorporate both imaging and Doppler devices are generally referred to as "Duplex" machines. The most obvious benefit of a duplex scanner (DS) is the

ability to image a vessel, then steer the Doppler sample volume to any area on the screen and obtain a flow sample. This allows the examiner to visualize a stenosis, and determine the hemodynamic effect of the stenosis (*Rae*, 1989). Various parameters have been derived from the Doppler signal spectrum to quantify important properties of the flow as the pulsatility index (PI) and the resistive index (RI) (*Bom et al.*, 1984).

Aim of the Work

The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of CRF in children on regular hemodialysis on the arterial renal blood flow. The study will include assessment of the relation between renal blood flow and various clinical and laboratory parameters of CRF.

Review of Literature

I. ANATOMY

A. Gross Anatomy of Renal Arteries

Renal vasculature may be studied at various levels, commencing with the principal and accessory renal arteries. Their primary patterns of branching and areas of distribution suggest the presence of vascular segmentation. A single renal artery to each kidney is present in about 70% of individuals, but they vary in their level of origin (the right often being superior), in their caliber, obliquity and precise relations (*Merklin and Michels*, 1958). The two large renal arteries branch laterally from the aorta just below the inferior mesenteric; both cross the corresponding crus at right angles to the aorta. The right is longer and often, higher, passing posterior to the inferior vena cava, right renal vein, head of the pancreas and descending part of the duodenum. The left is a little lower; it passes behind the left renal vein, the body of the pancreas and splenic vein and may be crossed anteriorly by the inferior mesenteric vein (*Gray*, 1989) (Fig. 1).

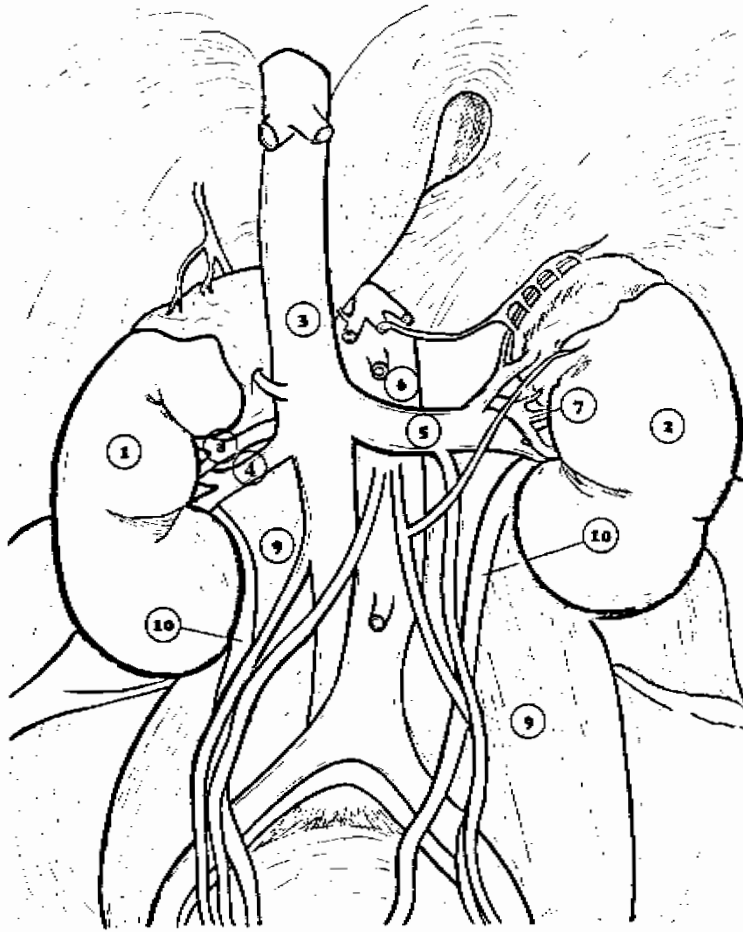


Fig. (1): The kidneys and their vascular relationships. 1. Right kidney; 2. left kidney; 3. inferior vena cava; 4. right renal vein; 5. left renal vein; 6. aorta; 7. left renal artery; 8. right renal artery; 9. psoas muscle; 10. ureter. (*Hagen-Ansert and Levzow, 1989*).