

Dc

**CAPTOPRIL RENOGRAPHY IN THE  
DIAGNOSIS  
OF RENOVASCULAR HYPERTENSION**

**THESIS**

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## **List of tables**

Table (1): Correlation between split GFR, and captopril renography.	43
Table (2): Correlation between captopril renography and angiography.	45
Table (3): Correlation between split GFR and angiography.	47
Table (4): Correlation between captopril renography and serum creatinine.	49



## **List of figures**

- Fig. (1): Vascular supply of the nephron
- Fig. (2): Auto regulation of glomerular filtration rate (GFR) and renal blood flow (RBF).
- Fig. (3): A diagram for calculation of the flow (perfusion) index from time / activity curves.
- Fig. (4): Proposed grading system for captopril renography
- Fig. (5): Areas of interest for both kidneys and (W) shape background
- Fig. (6): Pie chart representing correlative study between split GFR and captopril renography
- Fig.(7): Pie chart representing correlative study between angiography and captopril renography
- Fig.(8): Pie chart representing correlative study between split GFR and angiography
- Fig.(9): Pie chart representing correlative study between serum creatinine and captopril renography
- Fig. (10 A): Pre captopril study revealed normal DTPA renal scan.
- Fig. (10 B): Modified captopril study revealed no significant changes.
- Fig. (10 C): Renograms:In pre captopril study both renograms are normal.In modified captopril study, there is slight delay of right renogram peak.
- Fig. (10 D): Normal angiographic findings.
- Fig. (11 A): Pre captopril study revealed normalDTPA renal scan
- Fig. (11 B): Modified captopril study revealed no significant changes.
- Fig. (11 C): Renograms:Both renograms are of normal pattern and time sequences.



Fig. (20 B): Post captopril study revealed more decrease of tracer uptake by left kidney.

Fig. (20 C): Renograms revealed normal pattern of right kidney and dead flat curve of left kidney in both pre and post captopril studies.

Fig. (20 D): Renal angiogram revealed tight ostial stenosis of left renal artery.

Fig. (21 A): Pre captopril study revealed hypoperfused small sized right kidney.

Fig. (21 B) Post captopril study revealed increased extrarenal background activity with fainter tracer uptake by right kidney.

Fig. (21 C): Renograms (pre captopril) revealed broad peak and low amplitude of right renal curve.

Fig. (21 D): Renograms (post captopril) revealed flattened right renal curve.

Fig. (22 A) Before captopril: High background activity with poor tracer handling by both kidneys.

Fig. (22 B): After captopril and aspirin: No significant scintigraphic changes from previous scan.

Fig. (22 C): Renograms: Both renograms before and after captopril revealed low amplitude and plateau pattern

Fig. (23 A): Post captopril study revealed hypoperfused small sized left kidney.

Fig. (23 B): Renograms (post captopril): revealed diminished amplitude of left renal curve.

Fig. (23 C): Angiogram revealed normal both renal arteries.

Fig. (24 A): Pre captopril study revealed well perfused graft with partial lower ureteric obstruction and abnormal localized blood pool in mid abdomen.

Fig. (24 B): Post captopril study revealed same features as pre captopril study.

**Fig. (25 A):** Pre captopril study revealed hypo-perfusion of upper third of the graft.

**Fig. (25 B):** Post captopril study revealed: hypo-perfused upper third of graft and mild prolongation of tracer transit time.

**Fig. (26 A):** Pre captopril study revealed mild raised extragraft background activity with prolonged transit time.

**Fig. (26 B):** Post captopril study revealed more extra. graft background activity and increased perfusion index.



## **Abstract**

The study was conducted on 50 cases, 39 males and 11 females, their ages ranged from 17 to 65 years. These cases were referred mainly to the nuclear medicine unit of Radio-diagnosis department, Ain Shams University Hospitals.

All these patients (including 3 patients with renal transplantation) were suffering from moderate to severe hypertension and were referred by their physicians to do renal scan in order to confirm or exclude Reno-vascular disease as a cause of hypertension.

All these 50 cases were examined by captopril renal scintigraphy. Angiography was done for 28 cases. Blood urea nitrogen and serum creatinine were estimated for 30 cases. renal duplex was done for 18 cases. Reno-vascular hypertension accounts for less than 15% of hypertension and varies from 0.5% in unselected hypertensives to 45% in highly selected population. Its diagnosis is very important because of its potential curability by surgery or angioplasty and its correction prevents a further progression of an ischaemic renal insufficiency.

In many cases the renal artery stenosis is incidental and is not the cause of hypertension and patients do not benefit from surgery or balloon dilatation.

In our study, we used captopril renography to detect functional renal artery stenosis and we found that when renography is clearly positive, the likelihood of finding haemodynamically significant renal artery stenosis is very high while when a post captopril renography is clearly negative, haemodynamically renal artery stenosis is extremely unlikely and renal angiography can be avoided. In patients with borderline results in which a high index of clinical suspicion exists, performance of angiography would be indicated.



## **Contents**

Introduction and aim of work	1-2
Physiological consideration	3-14
Pathology	15-23
Radio-pharmaceuticals	24-25
Renography	26-30
Criteria of interpretation of Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibition scintigraphy using glomerular agents	31-33
Materials and methods	34-42
Results	43-51
Illustrated cases	52-114
Discussion	115-130
Summary and conclusion	131-133
References	134-142
Arabic summary	

