شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

شبكة المعلومـــات الجامعية

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية

جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم

﴿ قَسَـــم ﴾

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها
علي هذه الأفلام قد اعدت دون آية تغيرات

يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأفلام بعيداً عن الغبار

في درجة حرارة من 15 – 20 مئوية ورطوبة نسبية من 20-40 %

To be kept away from dust in dry cool place of
15 – 25c and relative humidity 20-40 %

بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة

بالرسالة صفحات

لم ترد بالأصـــل

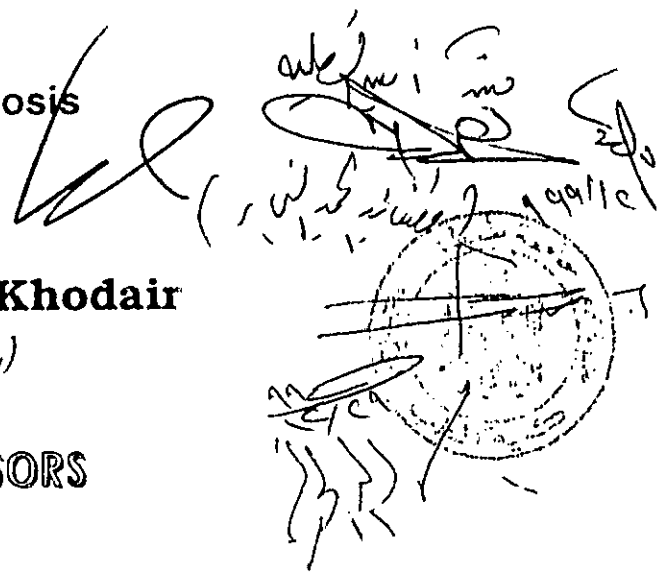
THE ROLE OF DUPLEX AND COLOR DOPPLER SONOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF OVARIAN MASSES

THESIS

Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of Master Degree

In

Radiodiagnosis



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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

قَالُواْ سُبحانَكَ لاَ عِلم لَنَاَ إلاَ ماَ علَمتنا إِنّكَ أَنـتَ العَليمُ الحكيم

صدق الله العظيم

سورة البقرة (٣٢)

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Thanks to God for helping me to complete this work

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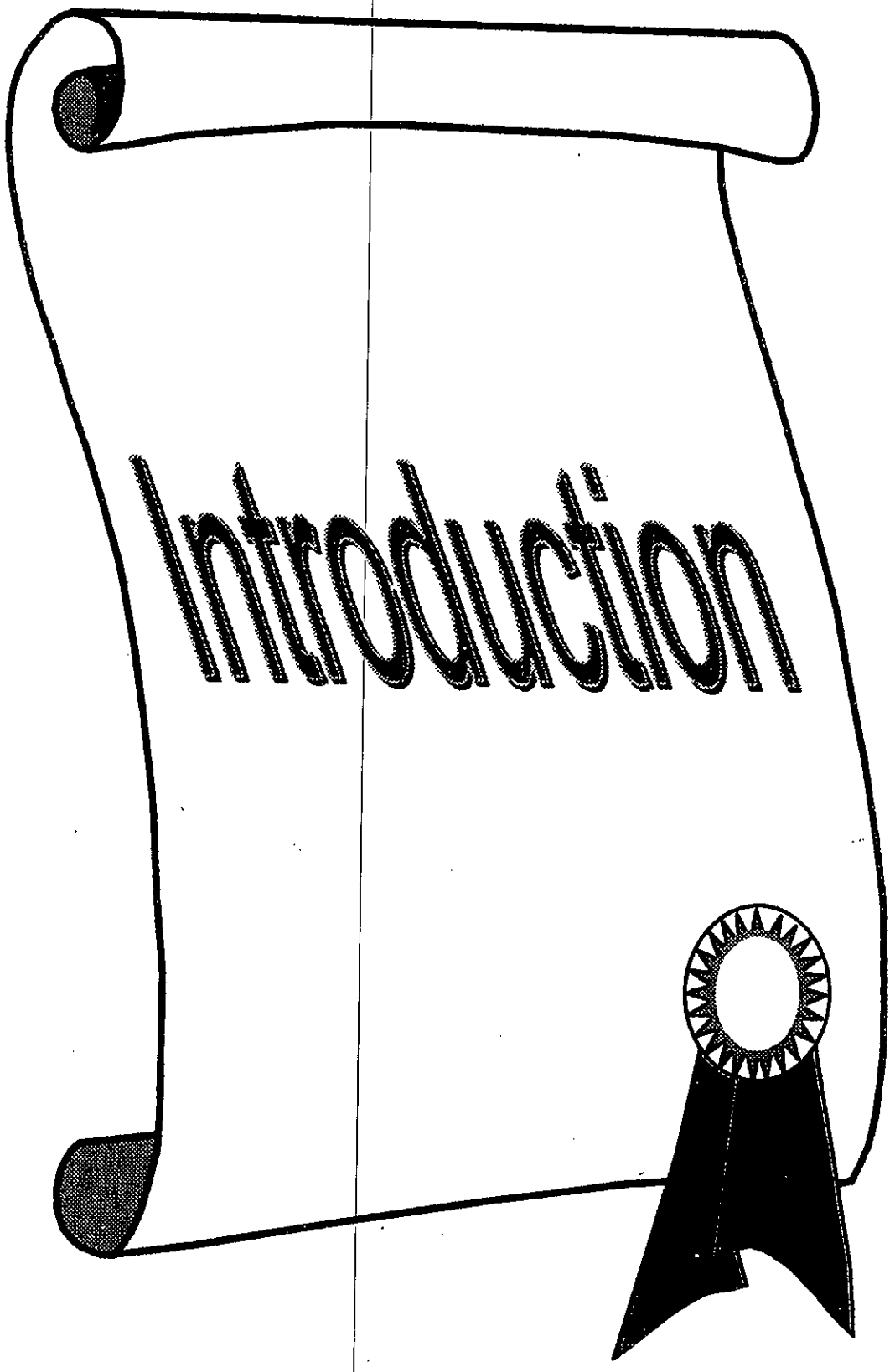
Introduction

INTRODUCTION

In contrast to the advances in medicine over the last several decades, ovarian carcinoma is one disease where overall survival has not significantly improved in over 20 years and remains approximately 30% for 5- year survival. The poor prognosis is for the most attributable to the paucity of signs and symptoms generated by deeply situated ovaries, leading to late diagnosis. The vast majority of these patients are first identified when their cancer has already reached stage III or IV. Five- year survival in patients with stage I disease approaches 80% to 85%; therefore, if identification of early disease can be achieved, a significant improvement in outcome may occur[1].

The use of non-invasive imaging techniques has improved significantly on the diagnostic accuracy of bimanual physical examination for detection of ovarian masses. In truth, ovarian cancer can be detected with non-invasive technique in some women without the need for diagnostic laparotomy[2].

Ultrasonography has been established as a reliable method to visualize pelvic masses. To distinguish benign from malignant masses, morphological criteria such as irregularities of the inner wall structure, septae and mixed or high echogenicity have been suggested as a predictive of ovarian cancer. The overlap in ultrasonographic features of benign and malignant masses

however, has led to further research on complementary techniques[3].

On the basis of knowledge about increase tumor neovascularization in malignancies, color Doppler ultrasonography was applied to identify intratumoral blood flow pulsatility and resistance index values were calculated from the Doppler wave forms. It is generally agreed that low impedance to blood flow is typical of malignant tumors because of absence of vascular smooth muscles in tumor vessels[3]. Several studies have shown that the addition of color Doppler sonography improves the identification of malignant ovarian masses compared with conventional morphological parameters. This assists the gynecologist since management can be developed based on better diagnostic certainty[4].

Aim Of The Work

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The aim of this work is to study the role of duplex and color Doppler sonography in the evaluation of ovarian masses.


Review
Of Literature