

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

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بعض الوثائق الأصلية تالفة



EVALUATION OF OBSTRUCTIVE UROPATHY
USING DOPPLER PARAMETERS

Thesis submitted for partial fulfillment of MD degree in urology

By

HAZEM HAMED AL SHAZLY

B 11111

Under supervision of

Prof .Dr.ADEL ABOU TALEB

Professor of urology

Benha faculty of medicine

Prof .Dr. AHMED ABDUL BAKI

Professor of urology

Benha faculty of medicine

Ass. Prof .Dr. KHALED AL GAMAL

Assisstant. Professor of urology

Benha faculty of medicine

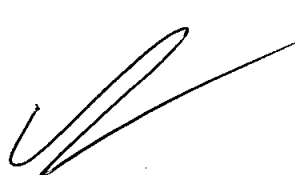
Dr.TAREK AL KARMANY

Lecturer of urology

Benha faculty of medicine

BENHA FACULTY OF MEDICINE
ZAGAZIG UNIVERSITY

2005



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*I would like to express my deepest gratitude and sincere thanks to Prof Dr **ADEL ABOU TALEB** ,professor of urology, Benha faculty of medicine, for his helpful guidance and encouragement all through this thesis.*

*I am deeply grateful to Prof. Dr **AHMED ABDUL BAKI** professor of Urology ,Benha faculty of medicine, for his great help and indispensable guidance.*

*I am also deeply indebted to Prof. Dr **Khaled Al GAMAL A.** Prof. of urology ,Benha faculty of medicine ,for his great guidance and sincere help.*

*Lastly ,I can not forget the great effort and help of Dr **TAREK AL KARMANY**, lecturer of urology ,Benha faculty of medicine ,for his great support and great care.*

Finally, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to all those who have participated in one way or another in planning, execution and presentation of this work in its final form.

DEDICATED TO
THE SOUL OF MY FATHER

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
فأما الزبد فيذهب جفاء و أما ما ينفع الناس فيمكث في الأرض
كذلك يضرب الله الأمثال.
سورة الرعد آية ١٧

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INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

INTRODUCTION

Urinary tract obstruction is an old problem in urological practice.

Many modalities have been used in the diagnosis of this condition, and for long time, intravenous urography has been the technique of choice. However, many techniques have appeared such as, computerised tomography, ultrasonography, radioisotopes and others. Undoubtedly, the future will bring further changes in our assessment of urinary obstruction. {Koelliker et al 1997}

It should be pointed out, that sometimes, dilated renal pelves and calyces are not due to the presence of obstruction. Rarely, the renal cavities are congenitally capacious and thus simulate hydronephrosis. More commonly, hydronephrosis may occur in childhood owing to the back pressure associated with vesicoureteric reflux. If the valvular incompetence resolves {and this is common}, some degrees of hydronephrotic changes may persist. These persisting changes may cause the physician to suspect presence of obstruction which may lead to unnecessary surgery.

One might examine a patient within the first few hours of obstruction or a patient whose collecting system is encased by a tumour, in which case the collecting system may not exhibit

significant distension .Conversely ,a collecting system may be dilated without true obstruction as seen in patients with Vesico-ureteral reflux. {Curry et al 1982}

Other investigations may be necessary here to determine whether organic obstruction is present.{ Whitaker et al 1984 }

The developpment of a reliable non invasive ,unexpensive methodof distinguishing significant renal obstruction from dilatation without obstruction would have important clinical implication . Doppler ultrasound is one of the non invasive techniques which can be used in the diagnosis of urinary tract obstruction.It can give informations regarding the presence and direction of flow in renal vessels.

As it is known that renal blood flow decreases overtime in the presence of obstruction, assessment of vascular resistance is possible from Doppler waveform analysis using parameters such as the resistive index.This index is higher whenever the blood flow is diminished and this indicates obstruction.

{ Lee et al 1996}

In this work we will try to evaluate urinary tract obstruction by using Doppler ultrasonography and try to investigate the usefulness and limitations of some Doppler parameters as resistive index and delta.resistive index in the diagnosis of obstructive uropathy.

AIM OF THE WORK

Urinary tract obstruction is of great importance in urological practice. The diagnosis may be sometimes difficult, because one of the important criteria, the pelvicalyceal dilatation, may occur without obstruction.

For long time, intravenous urography has been the investigation of choice, then, other diagnostic tools came to appear in clinical practice, namely ultrasonography, computerised tomography, radioisotopes, and others.

Since some of these tools may be invasive, expensive or inconclusive, the development of a reliable, non invasive and inexpensive method, would have important clinical implication. An example of such method is Doppler ultrasonography.

In this work we will try to evaluate urinary tract obstruction by using Doppler ultrasonography and try to investigate the usefulness and limitations of some parameters as resistivity index and delta resistivity index in the diagnosis of obstructive uropathy.

REVIEW OF LITTERATURE