

Radiology Introduction



DR. AHMAD MOKHTAR ABODAHAB

Speaker

Dr. Ahmad Mokhtar Abodahab

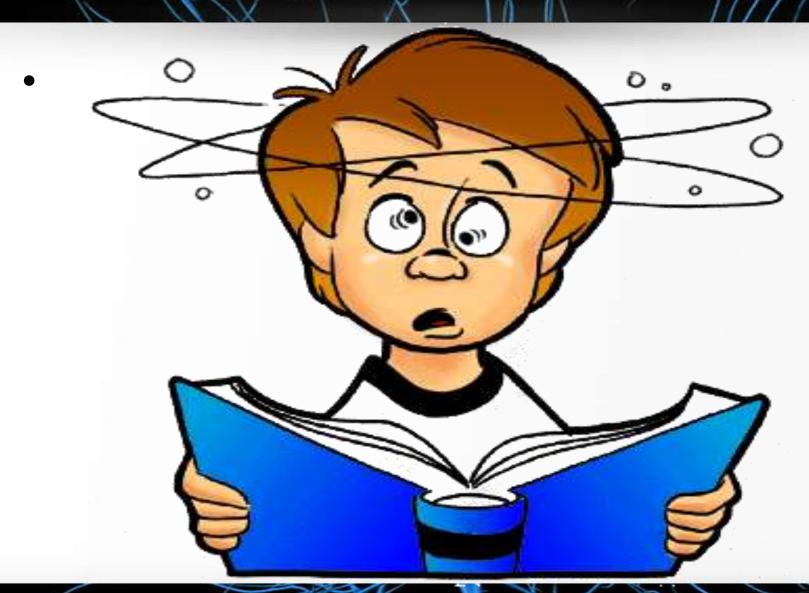
✓ Lecturer Assistant of Radiology – Faculty of Medicine

Sohag University, Egypt

- ✓ Radio diagnosis Specialist Sohag Military Hospital.
- ✓ Radio diagnosis Specialist -Sohag Police Clinics.
- > Teleradiology & PACS Expert Telemedicine Technologies Co.
 - Almadinah Almounawarrah , KSA



Student & Radiology



Don't Panic





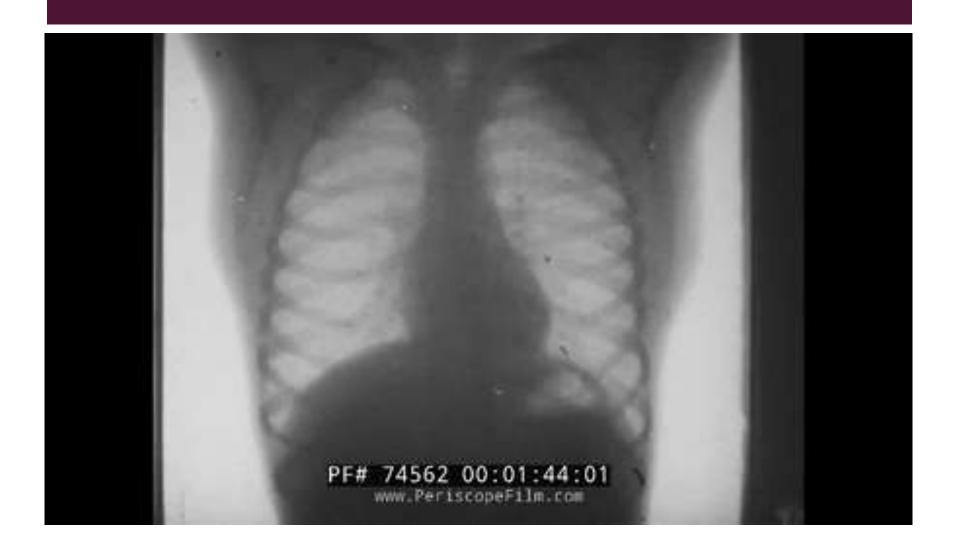
maging modalities

Imaging modalities

ENUMERATION

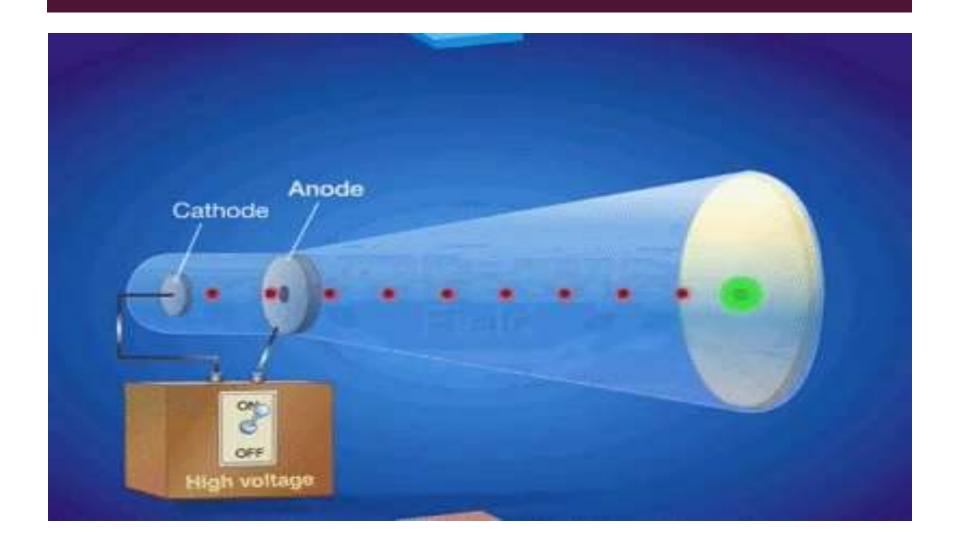
- X Ray
- US
 - Doppler
- CT
- MRI
 - Radioisotope scan
 - PET
 - SPECT

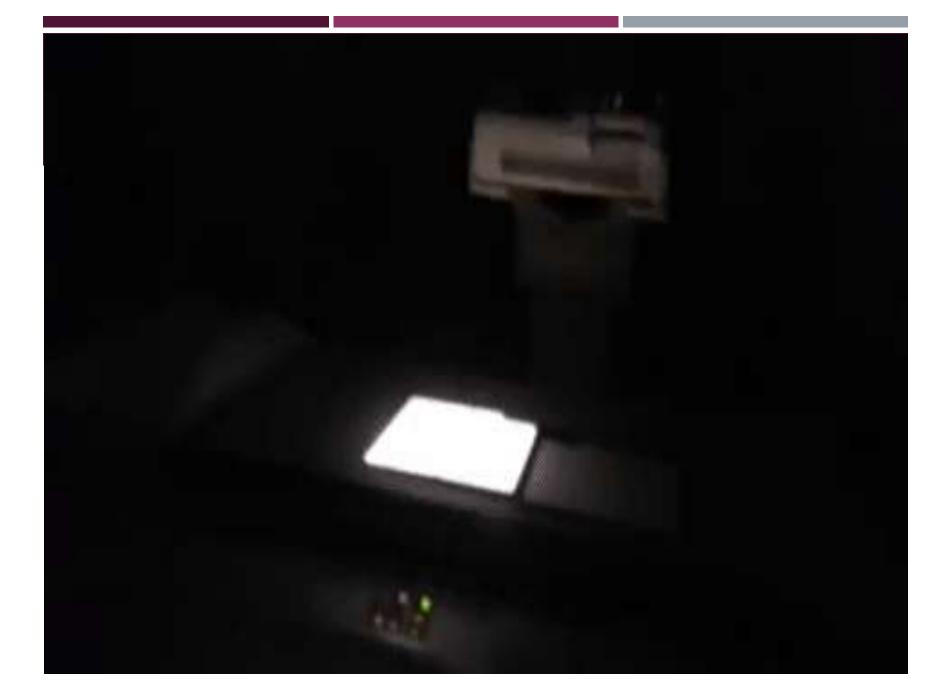
X – RAY



IDEA

CATHODE TUBE → X RAY





X-Ray

ENERGY



lonizing radiation



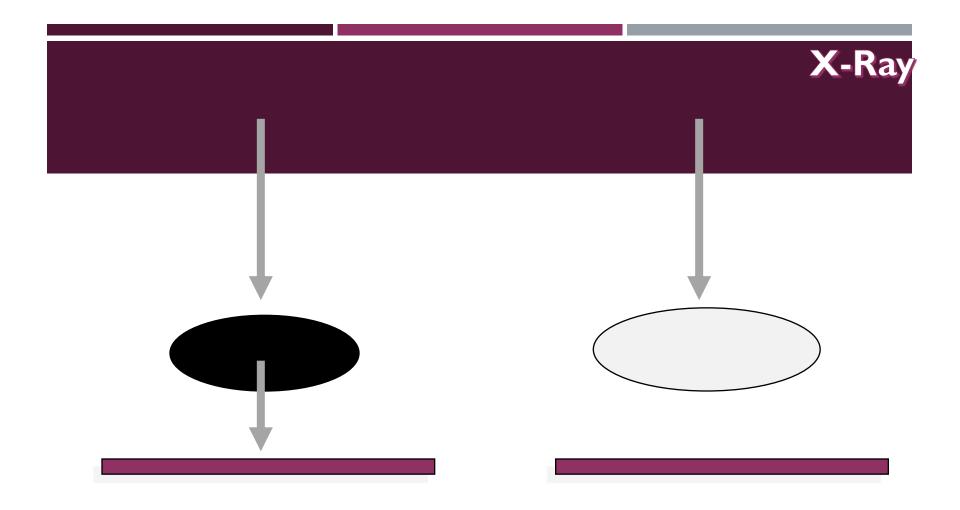
X-Ray

KEY WORD.....OPACITY



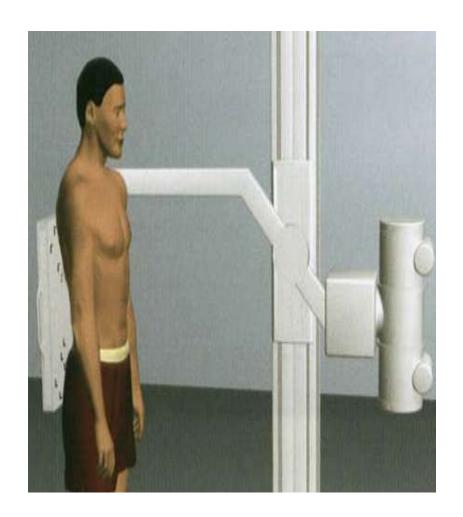
Radio-opaque / Radio-lucent?





Radio-lucent

Radio-opaque





X-Ray





X-Ray



PLAIN X RAY

- Skull
- CXR
- Abdomen
- PUT
- Spine
- others



X RAY WITH CONTRAST

- GIT <u>Barium</u>:
 - Swallow
 - Meal
 - Follow through
 - Enema
- > T tube cholangiogram
- Urinary Tract <u>Urographin</u>:
 - IVU
 - Ascending
 - Descending

3 -CONTRASTWITH/WITHOUT











ULTRASOUND The modality of Daily Use



BAT & Dolphin

are the best US apparatus





How Ultrasound Works

KEY WORD.....ECHOGENICITY



- Hyper echoic
- Hypo echoicor Anechoic



US

ADVANTAGES

- Non Invasive.
- Non ionizing.
- Non expensive.
- Portable.
- Real time images.
- For Multi systems.
- Diagnostic & interventional.



NON INVASIVE



PORTABLE



REALTIME



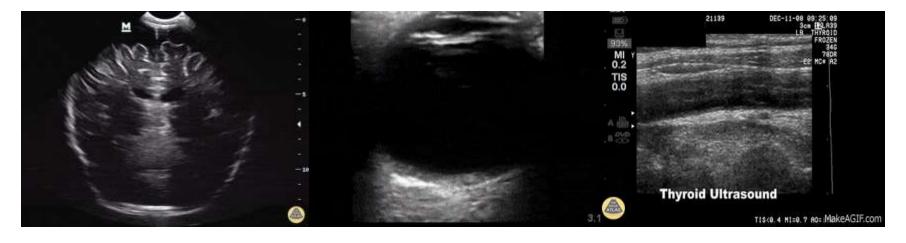
DIAGNOSTIC & INTERVENTIONAL





- **US** is the most commonly used modality in daily clinical life.
- **US** Has wide rang of use :
- TC US
- Eye
- Neck
- Chest
- Abdominal
- scrotal
- TV
- TR
- MSK
- soft tissue

MULTI SYSTEMS

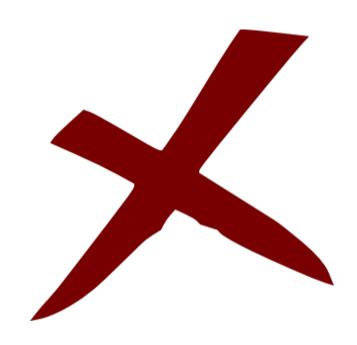




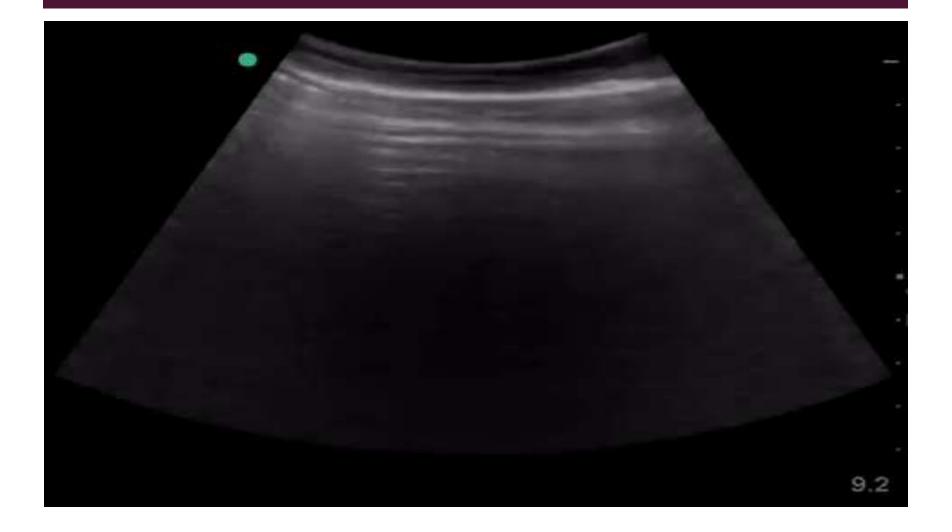
US

OBSTACLES

- AIR.....(emphysemaetc)
- Non co-operation.....(children)
- Bandages.
- Bones.....(eg.T.C. US)
- Hair "relatively"



US & SURGICAL EMPHYSEMA



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NON COOPERATIVE

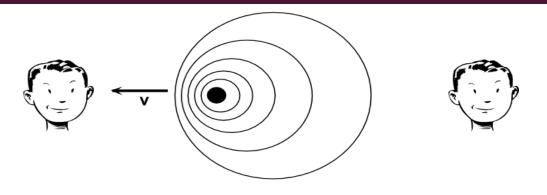




DOPPLER

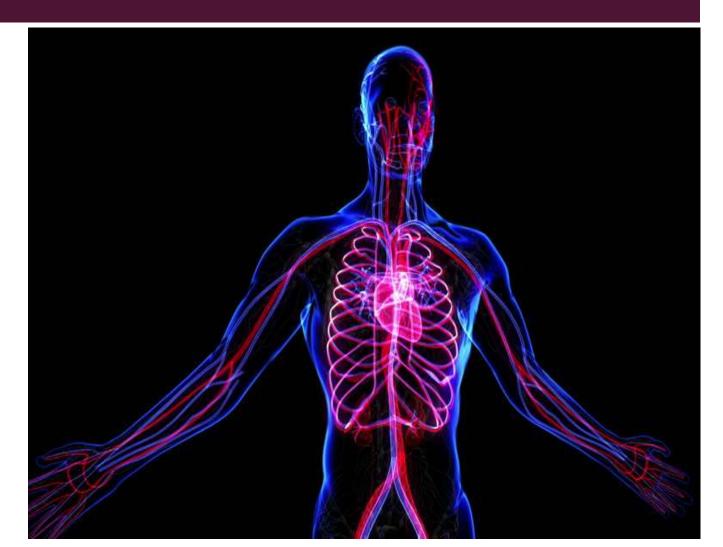
IDEA

Reflected sounds from moving objects has different frequencies.



DOPPLER USES:

- Limbs
- Carotid
- Portal
- Renal
- Mesenteric
- Scrotal
- Fetal:
 - Umbilical
 - MCA
- Others



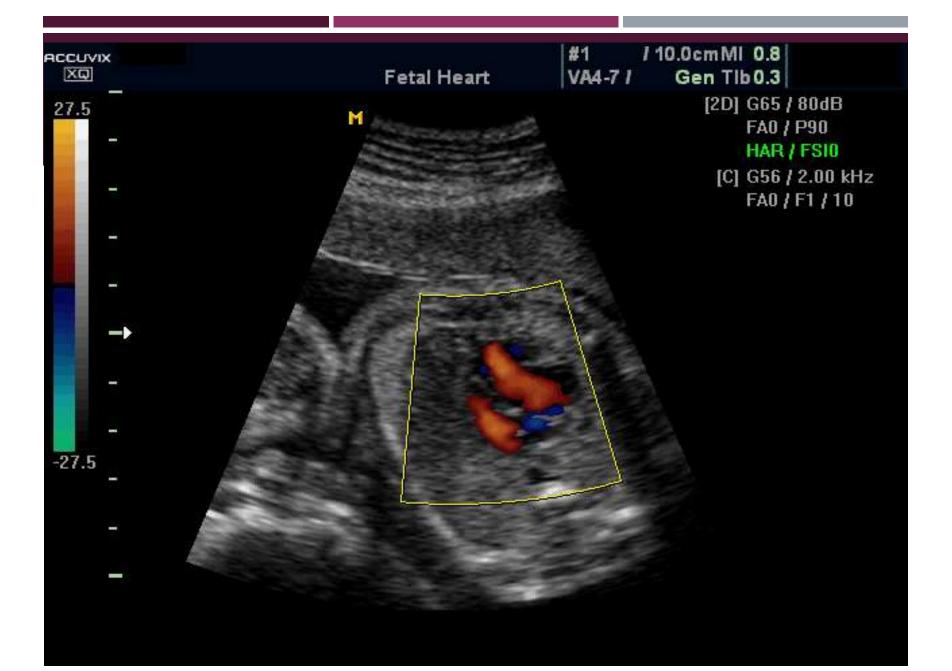
FR 23Hz 3.5cm M2 M3 +28.9 -28.9 cm/s

FR 11Hz 12cm





FR 9Hz FREE 12cm -120



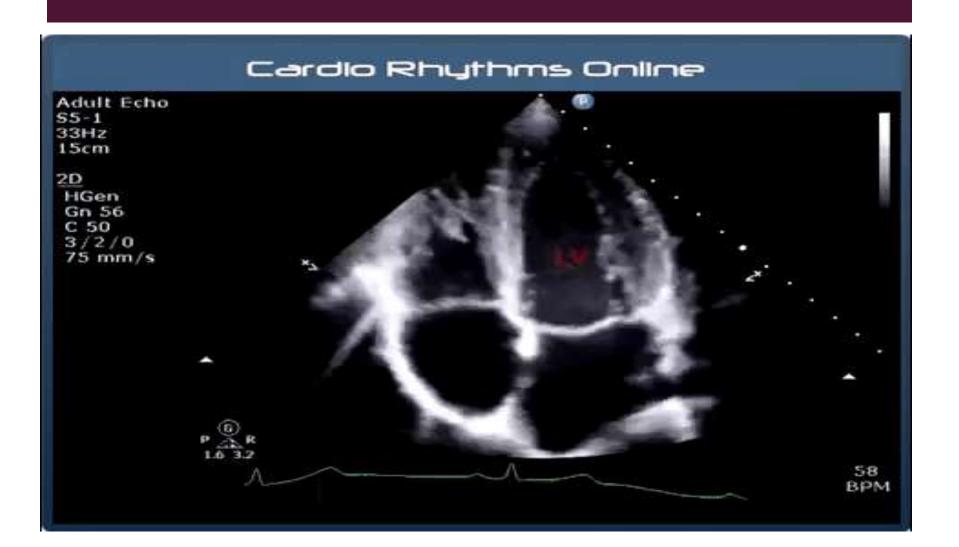
DOPPLER ADVANTAGES:

Assessment of:

- Hemodynamics
- Vessels wall & cavity
- Portable
- non invasive
- Non ionizing

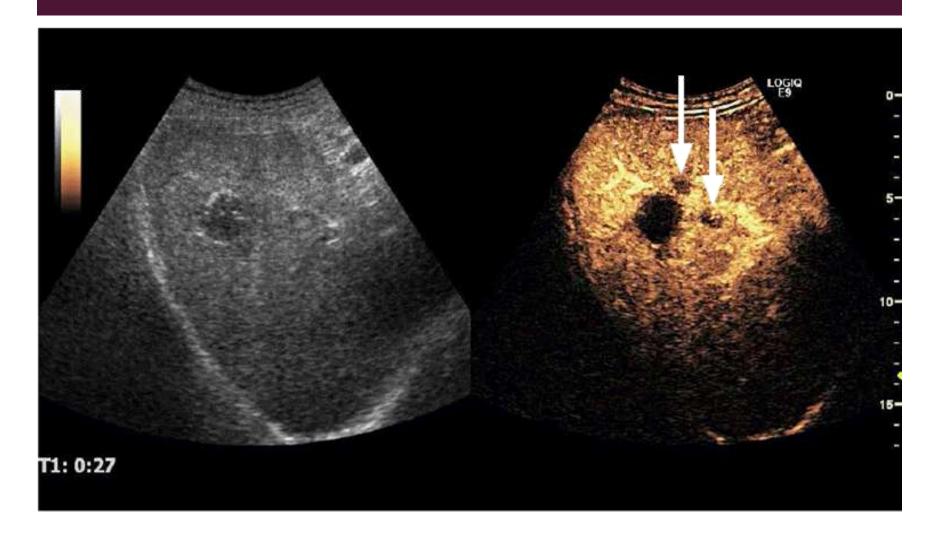


Echo Cardiography

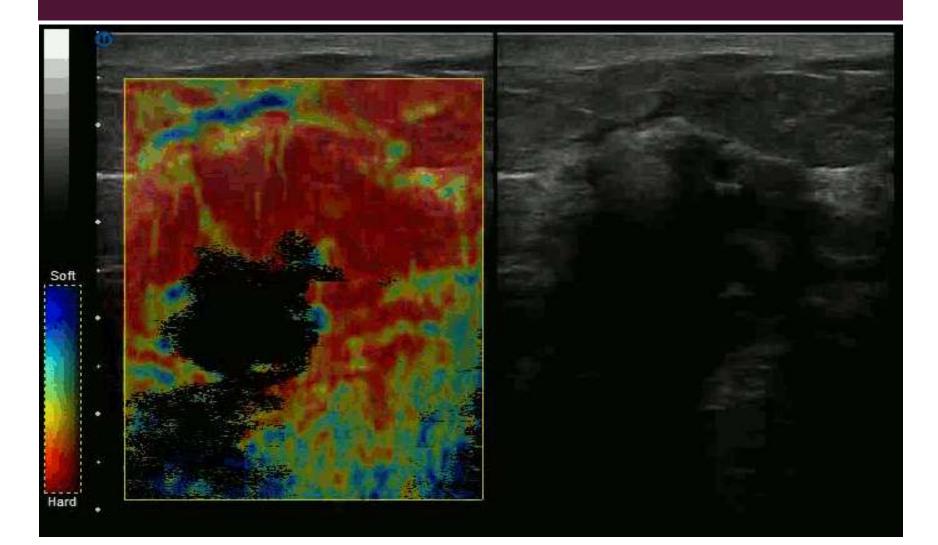


Other US Techniques

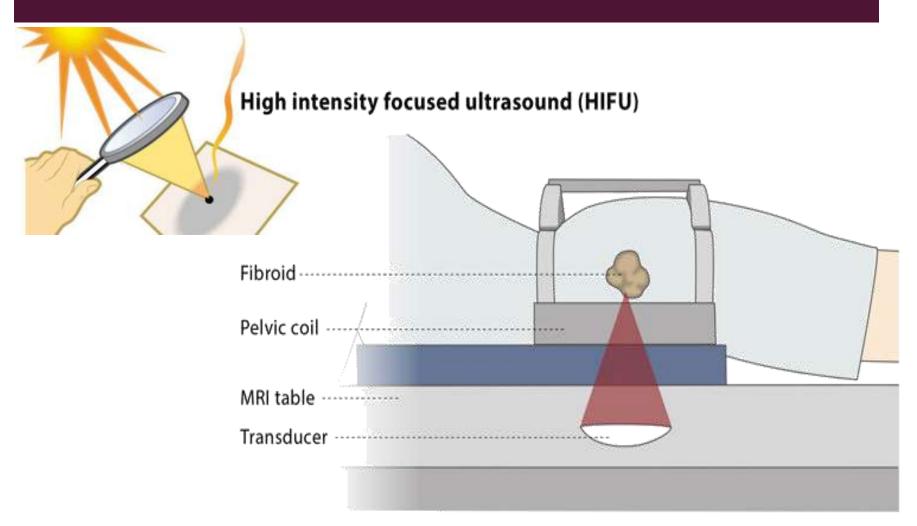
CONTRAST ENHANCED US



ELASTOGRAPHY



HIFU "HIGH INTENSITY FREQUENCY US"



HIFU

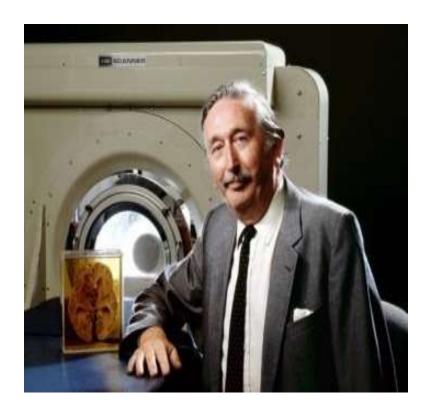


Computerized **T**omography



BY

•Dr. G. N. **Hounsfield** in / 1971



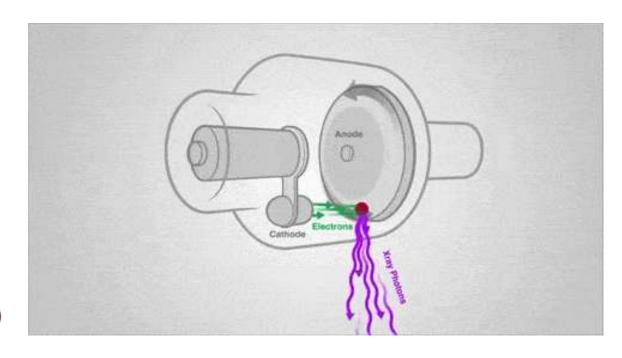
Sir Godfrey Hounsfield 1919 - 2004

CT

ENERGY

Xray

lonizing Radiatio





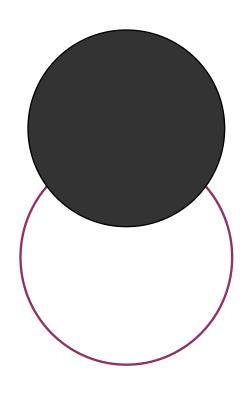
KEY WORD.....DENSITY



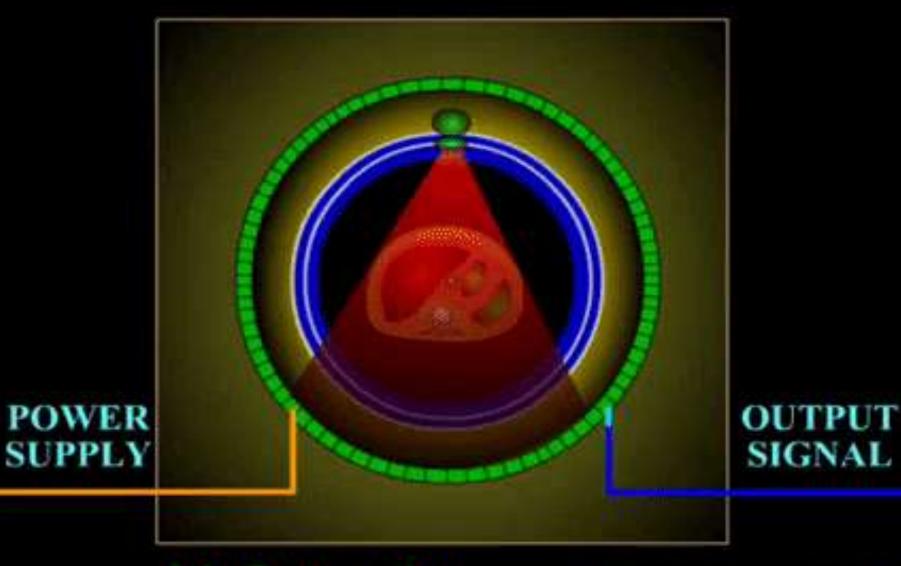


■ Iso — Dense

Нуро.







4th Generation

M. Mongkolsuk

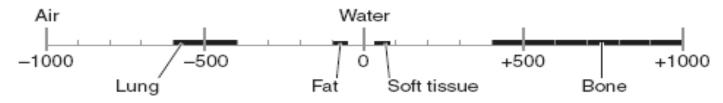
11/04/2004





HOUNSFIELD UNIT HU

The unit of measuring **density** of different objects imaged by CT.



Hyper dense



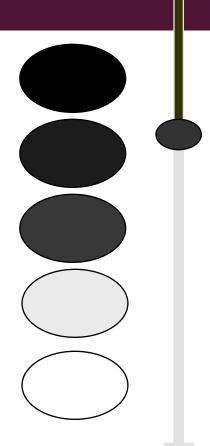
Iso dense

"in comparison with surrounding"



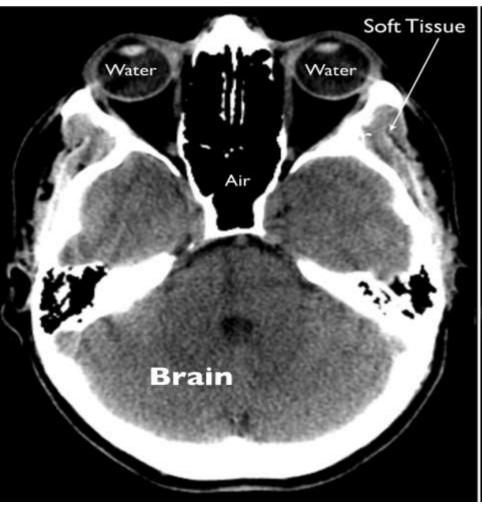
Hypo dense

- Air -1000 HU
- Fat -10:-300
- Fluid 0:15
- Recent blood 60:90
- Calcification more 100
- Metal > Hundreds

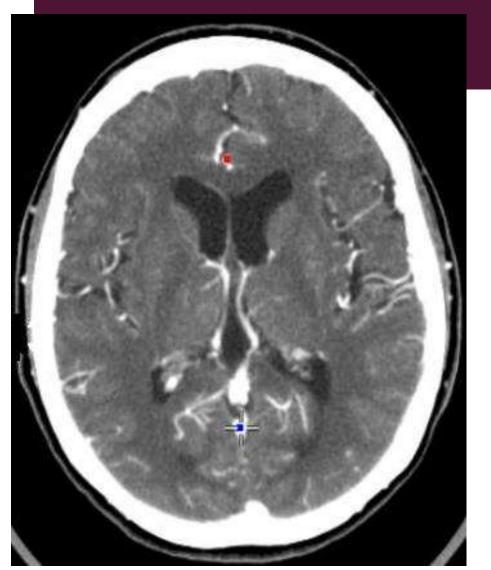


BRAIN WINDOW VS

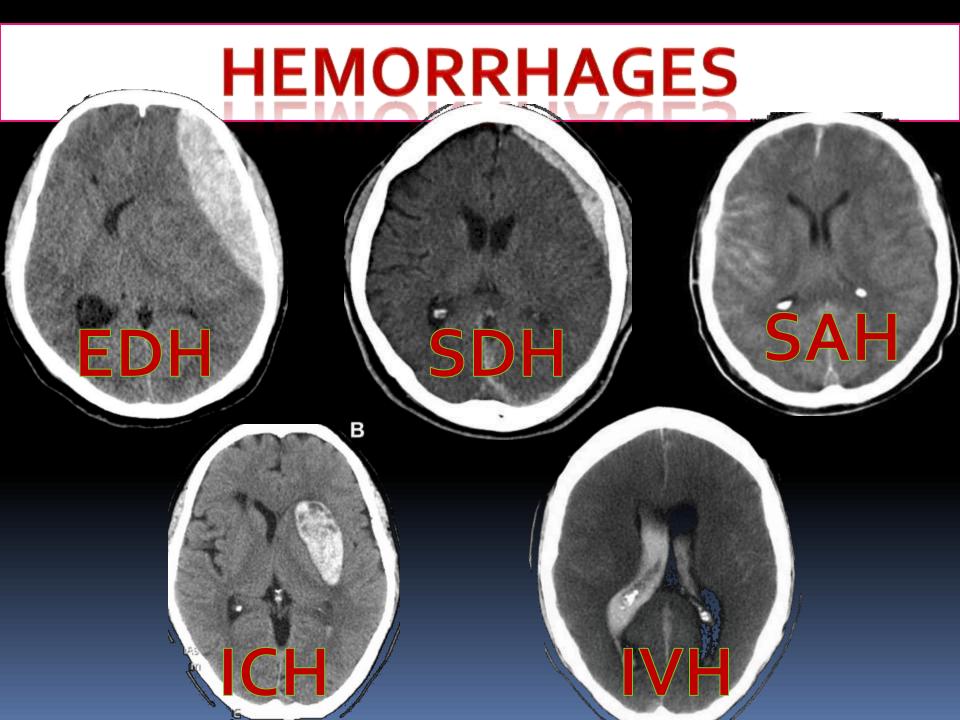
BONE WINDOW





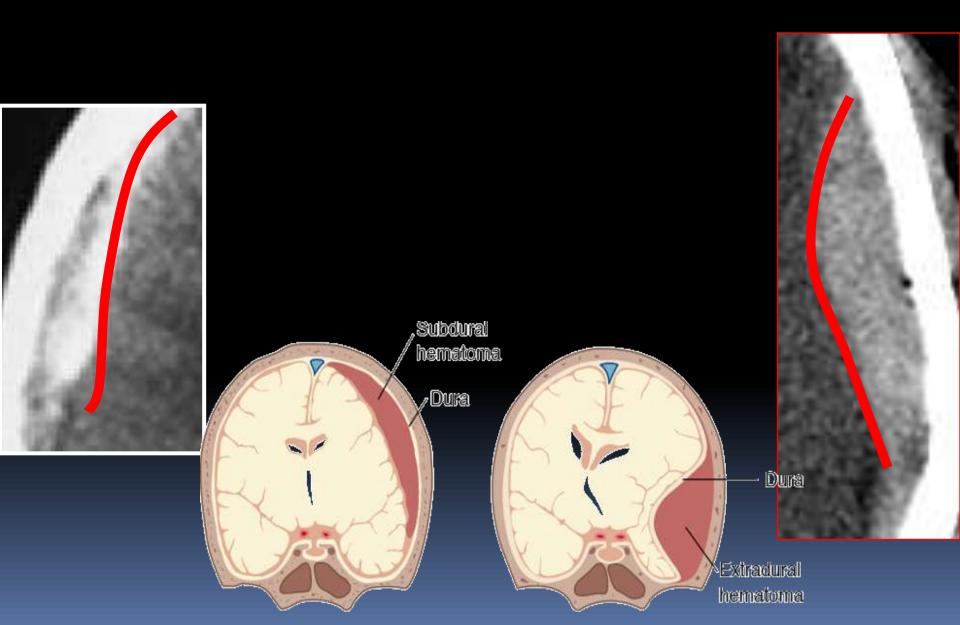






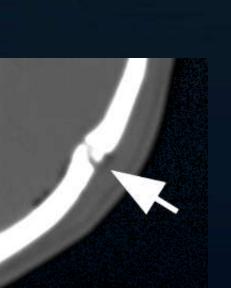




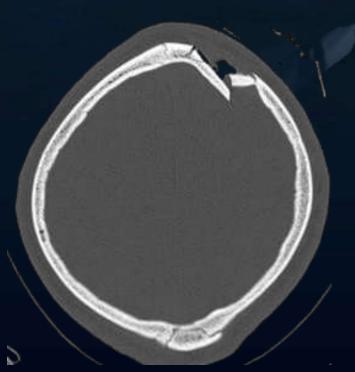


Skull Fractures



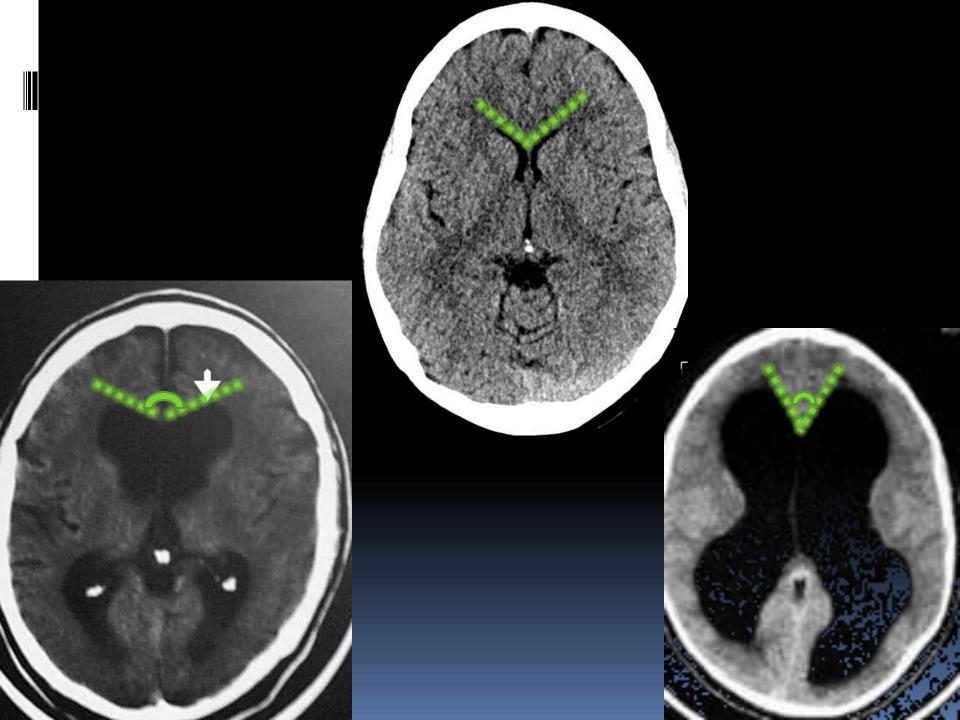


Depressed



Comminuted





Contrast Enhancing CT

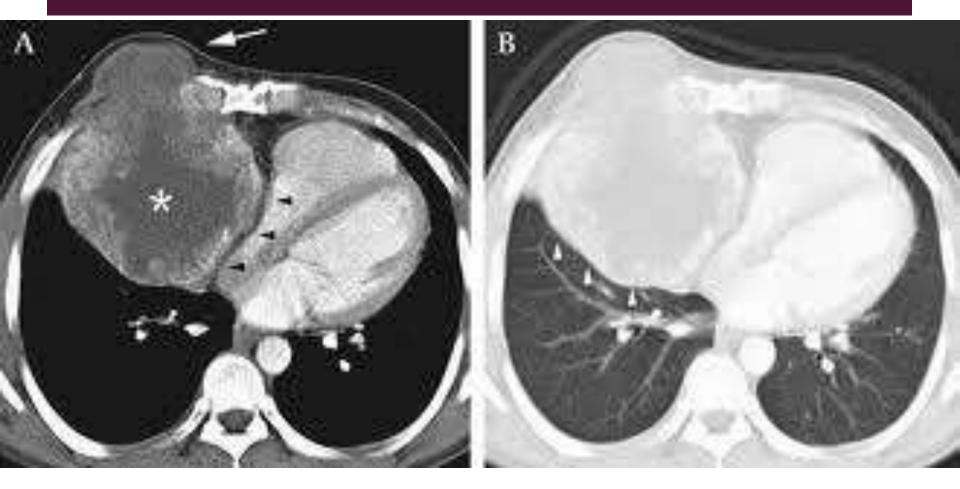
Is Mandatory

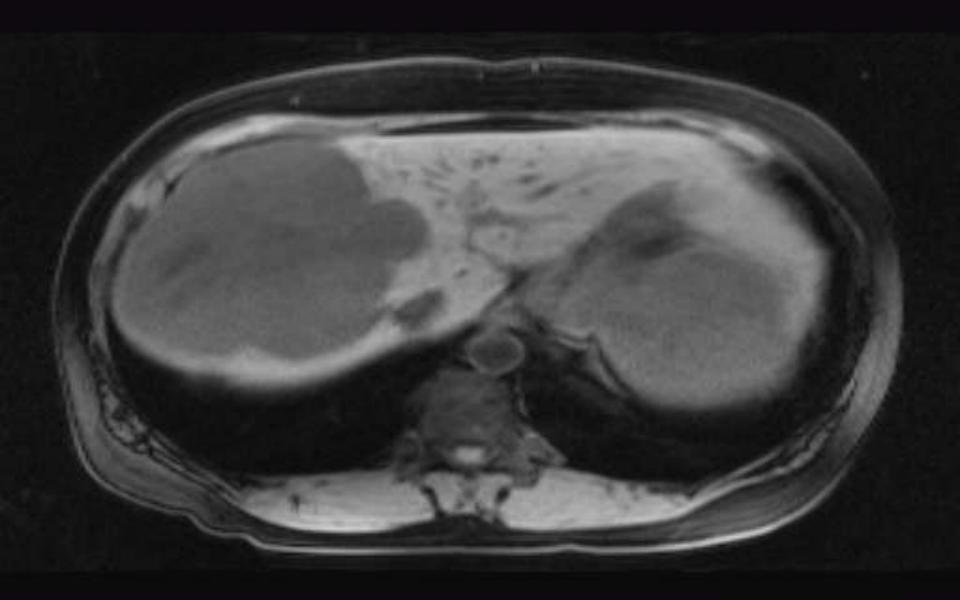
BRAIN TUMORS DIAGNOSIS or Follow up

Patterns of contrast enhancing:



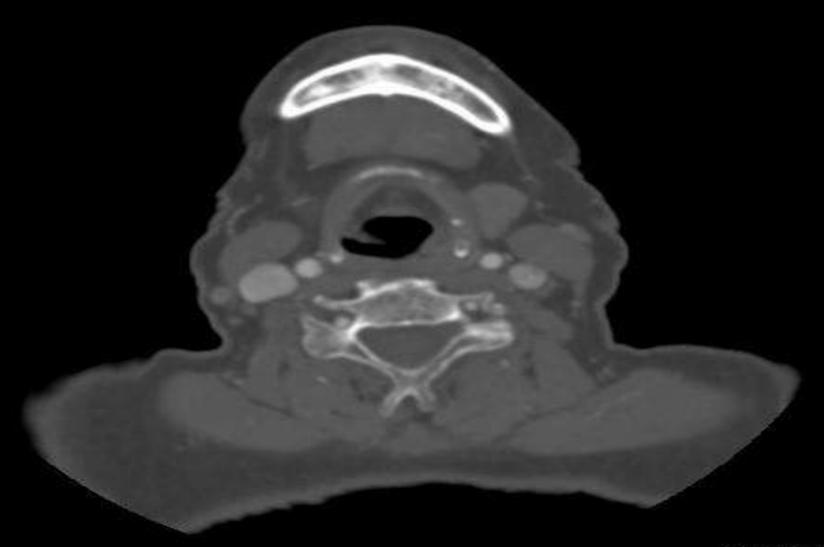
LUNG WINDOW VS MEDIASTINAL WINDOW





Page: 1 of 5

Compressed 7:1 IM: 91 SE: 5





3D CT Images





5 cm

A L









Xray



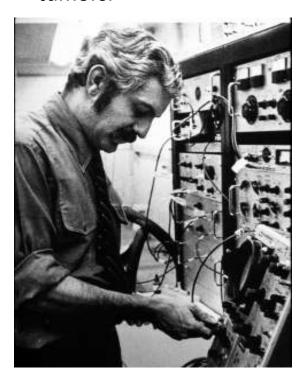
4

BASICS OF Magnetic Resonance Imaging



INVENTORS

- 1946 Felix Bloch and Edward Purcell → magnetic resonance phenomena.
- until the 1970s MRI was being used for chemical and physical analysis.
- 1971 Raymond Damadian showed that nuclear magnetic relaxation times of tissues and tumors.

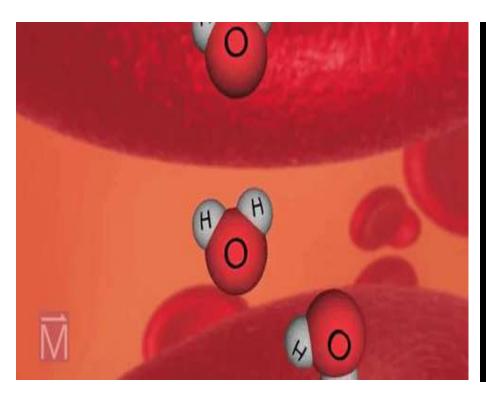


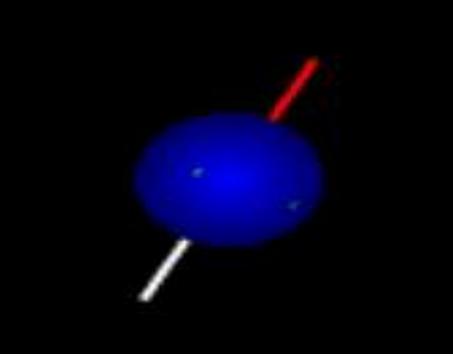


MRI

IDEA

Magnetic Resonance Phenomena

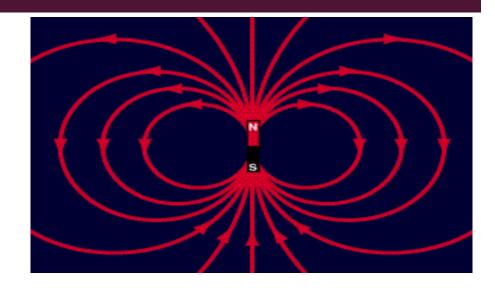




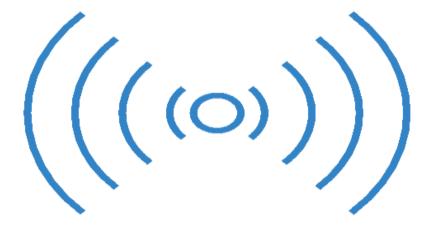
MRI

ENERGY

STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD



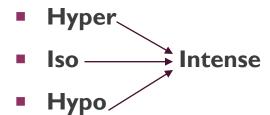
RADIO FREQUENCY

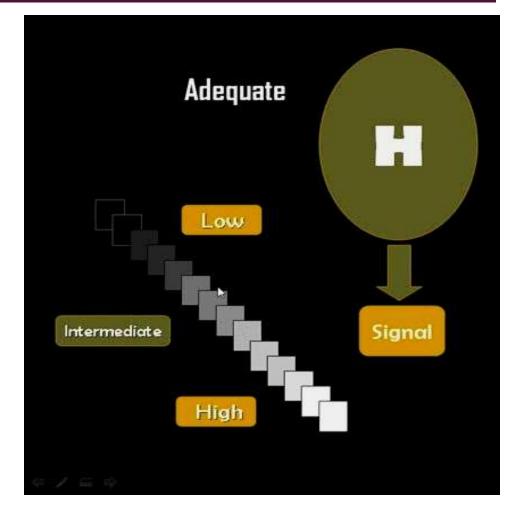


MRI

KEY WORD......SIGNAL INTENSITY







TYPES OF MRI:

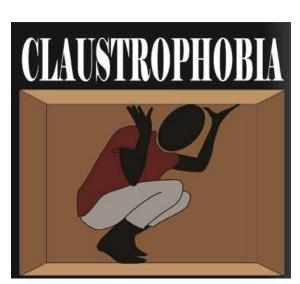
• According to shape:

- Open
- Closed
- Dynamic
- Extremity

• According To type of magnet:

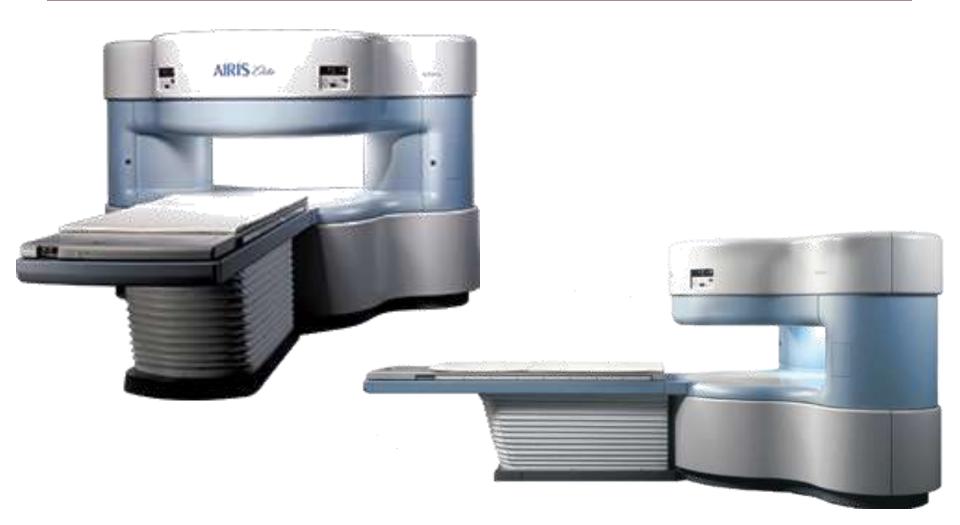
- Fixed
- Electric
- Superconductive

CLOSED MRI





OPEN MRI





EXTREMITY MRI





DYNAMIC MRI



Contraindications Of MRI

No Iron or Magnetic objects

- Iron Processes.
- Iron F.B.
- Firearm
- Pacemaker.
- Vascular metallic clips.



ADANGER



STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

Magnet is always on.

Notify the MRI technologist or radiologist if:

- 1) You have any metallic, electronic or magnetic implants or devices in your body
- 2) You have been exposed to metal shavings from operations like grinding or sawing as part of your occupation
- 3) You have metal embedded in your body due to injury
- 4) You have any object which may contain metal or metallic parts (cell phones, scissors, watches, hearing aids, tools or keys)

Failure to follow these instructions could result in serious injury or death.

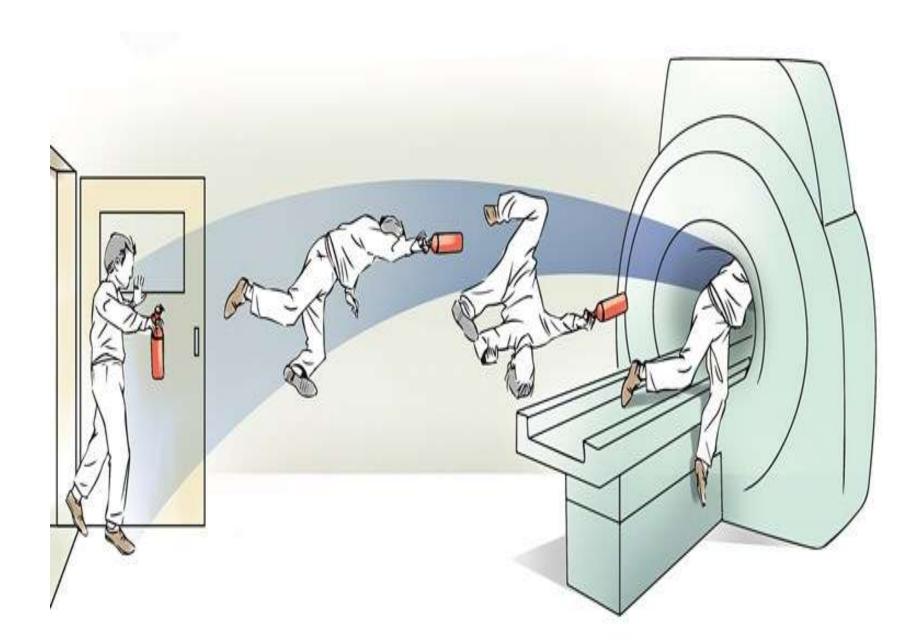






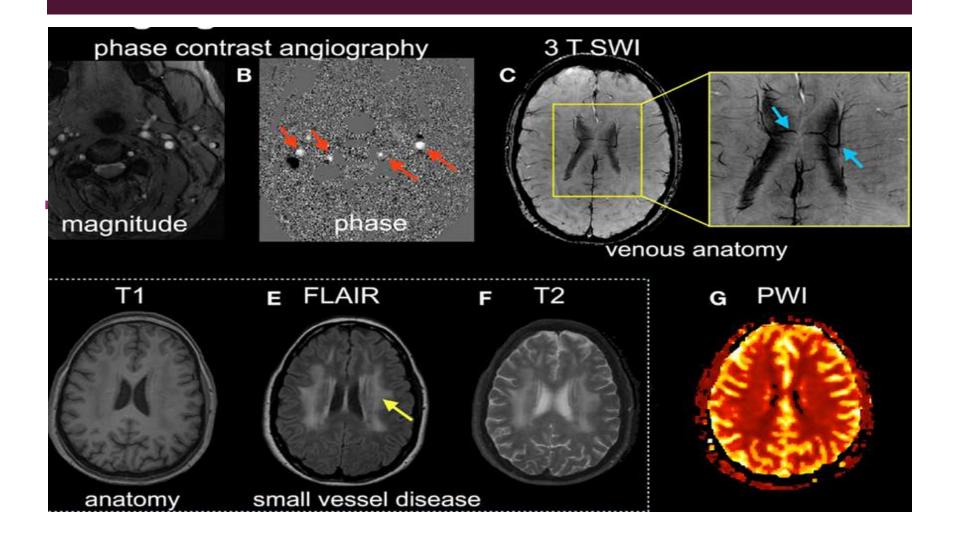




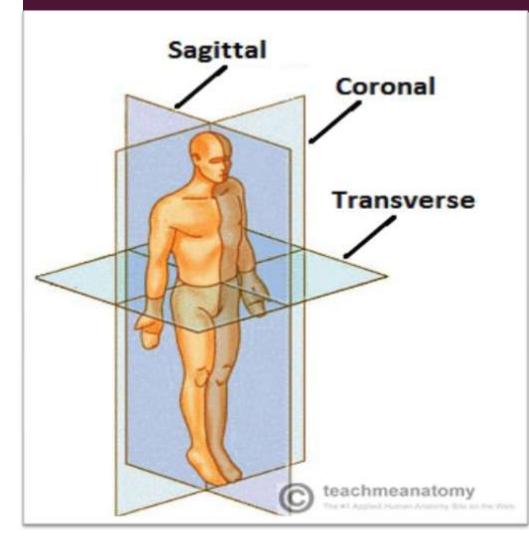


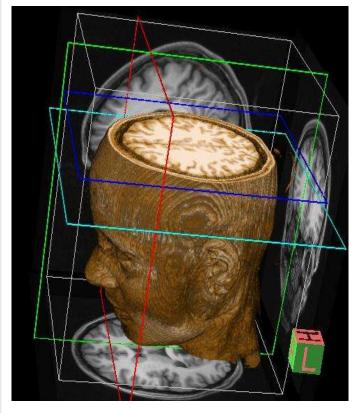


MRIMULTI SEQUENCES



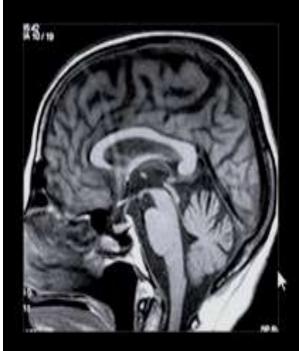
....Multi Planner





Ti

T2



Low

Low

High

High

High

Low

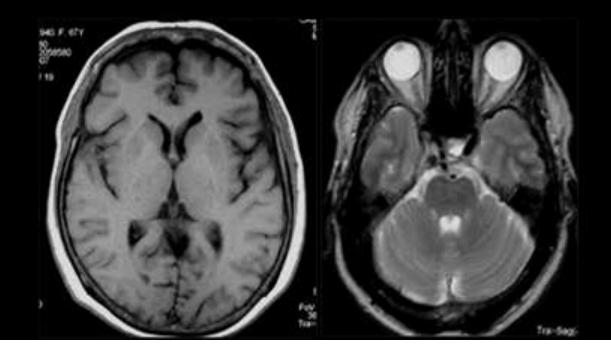
Low

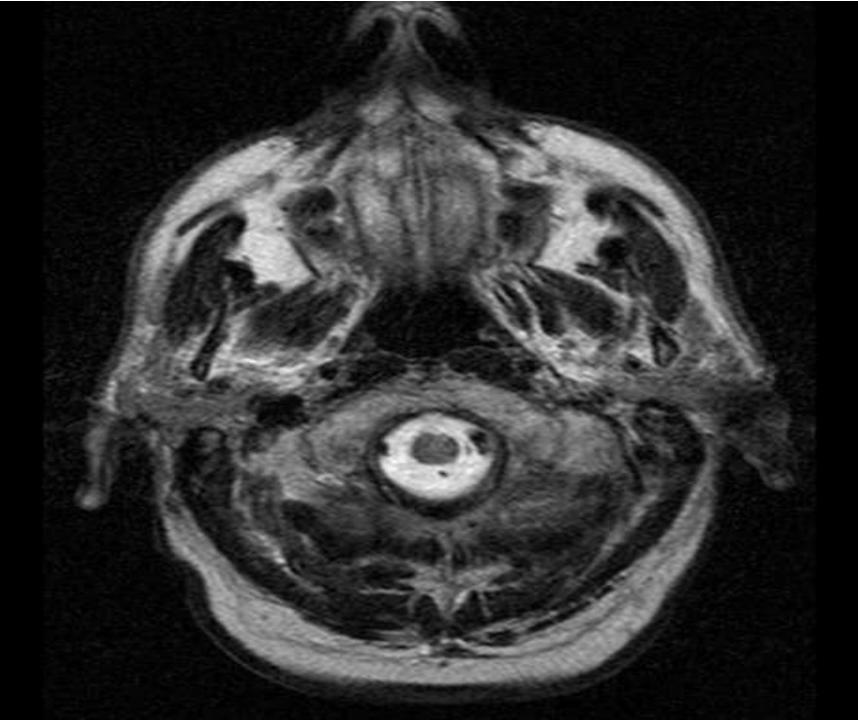
High

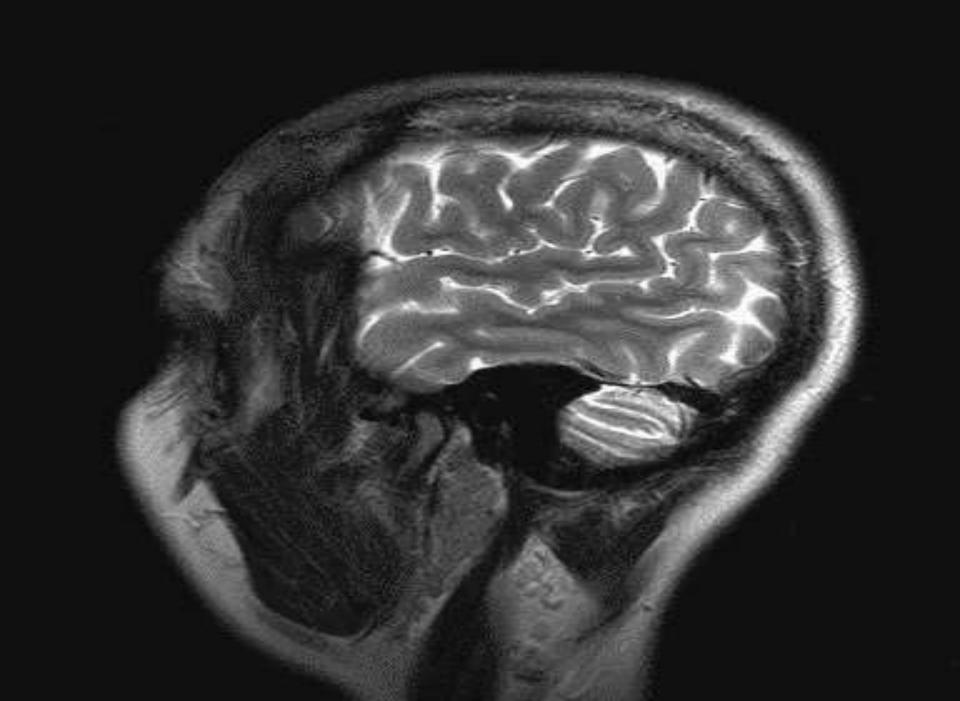


Low signal High signal

Fluid [CSF , effusion , ascites , urine , vitreous ,]







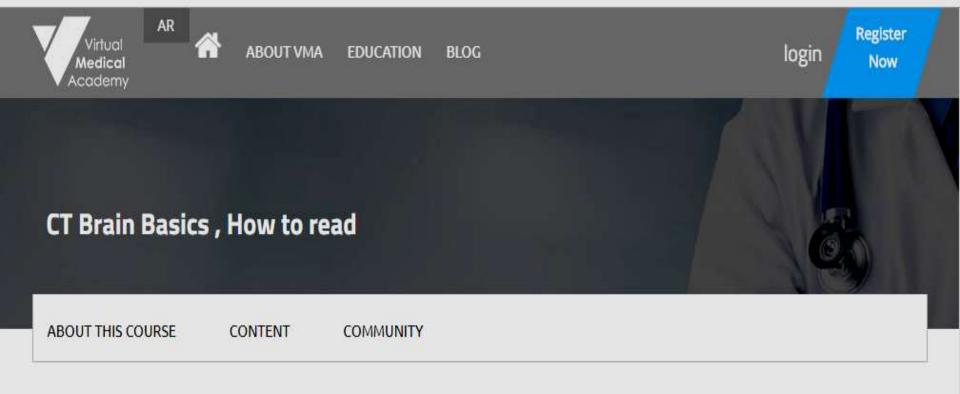












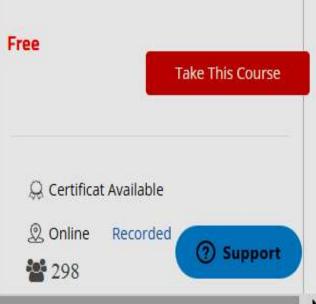
Introduction

A brain computerized tomography (CT) scan is an important diagnostic tool to guide physicians in different disease diagnosis.

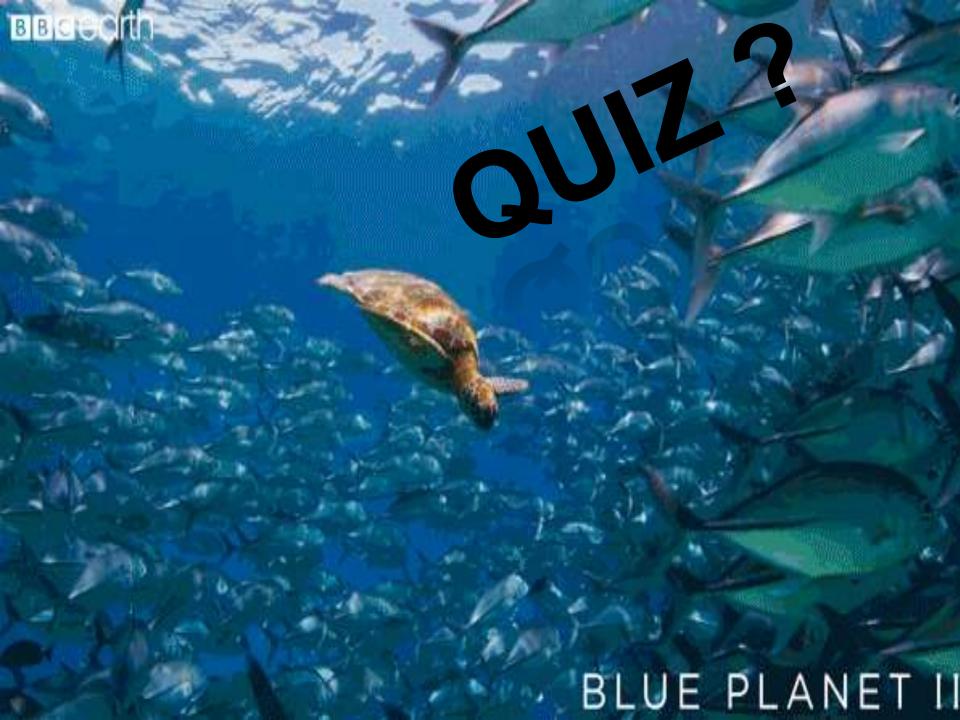
Basics of brain CT scan should be known by every medical student, resident, and physician

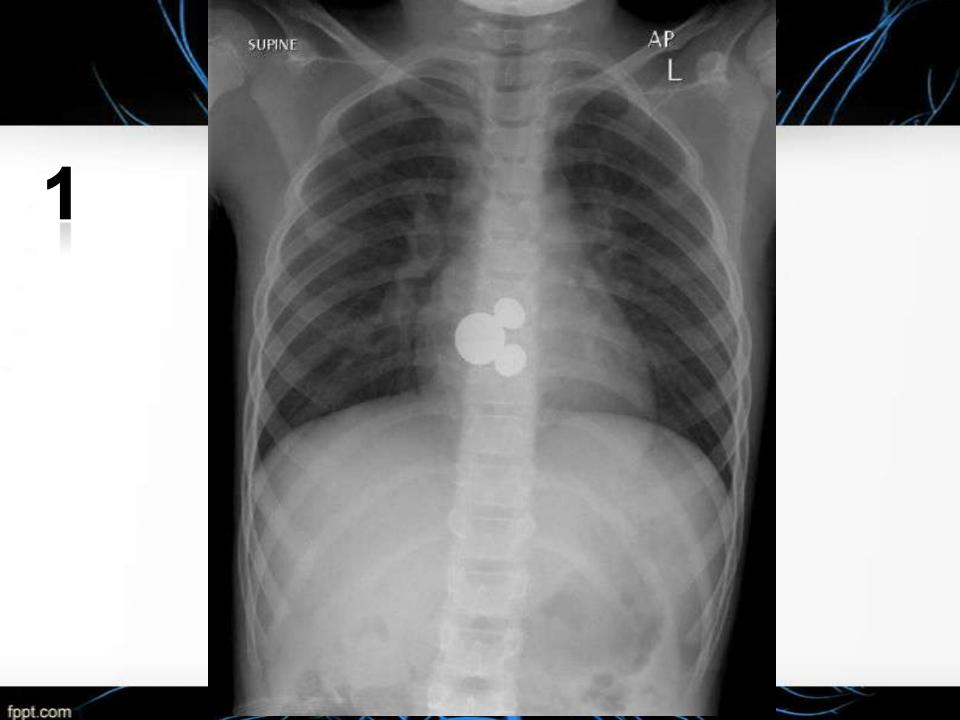
Join this introductory lecture to learn these basics.

Main theme



Waiting for www facebook com





2

ERECT

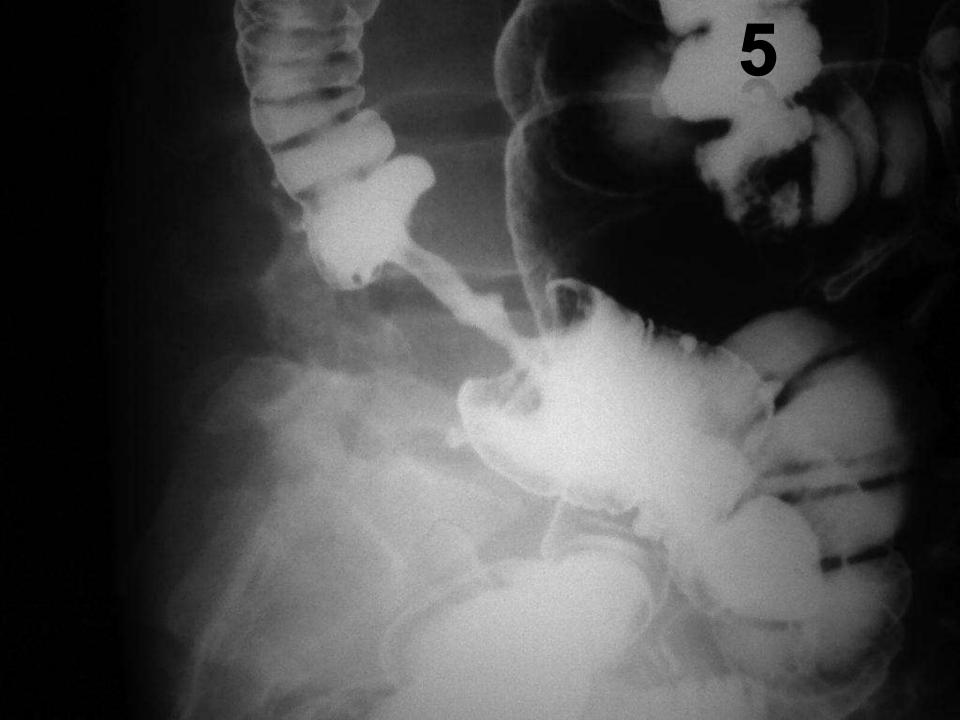
fppt.com

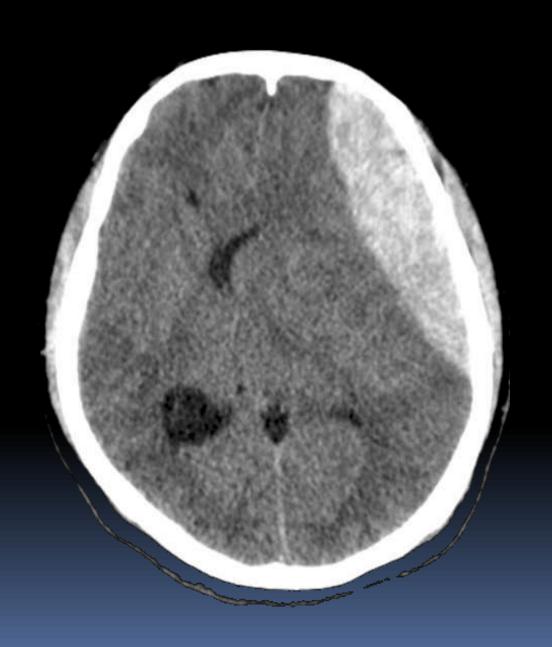
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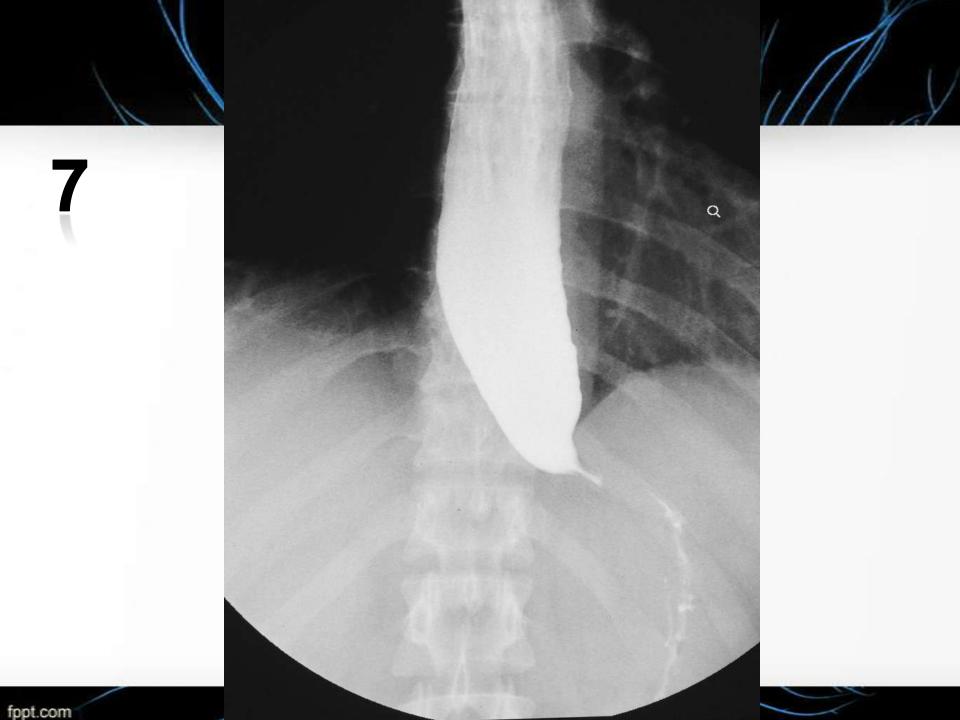
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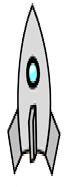






Answers

- 1. CXR FB inhalation
- 2. IVU Lt ectopic Kidney
- 3. Plain X ray Abd, erect Multiple air-fluid levels
- 4. CXR Air Under diaphragm
- 5. Br. Enema Apple Core Colon Stricture
- 6. CT Brain EDH
- 7. Br. Swallow Achalasia



For Further Reading

- https://www.medicalacademy.org/portal/event/view/9
 22/CT-Brain-Basics-,-How-to-read
- <u>Dr. Ahmad Mokhtar Abodahab Yotube Channel</u> "Lectures for Medical Students"

https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLqU6GNJJ8 xwkhCDPznBYkvG3_NXZt-B17

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS & NON RADIOLOGIST

