

# IMAGING OF URINARY SYSTEM

*FOR 5th Year Medical Students*



By

***DR. AHMAD MOKHTAR ABODAHAB-MD***

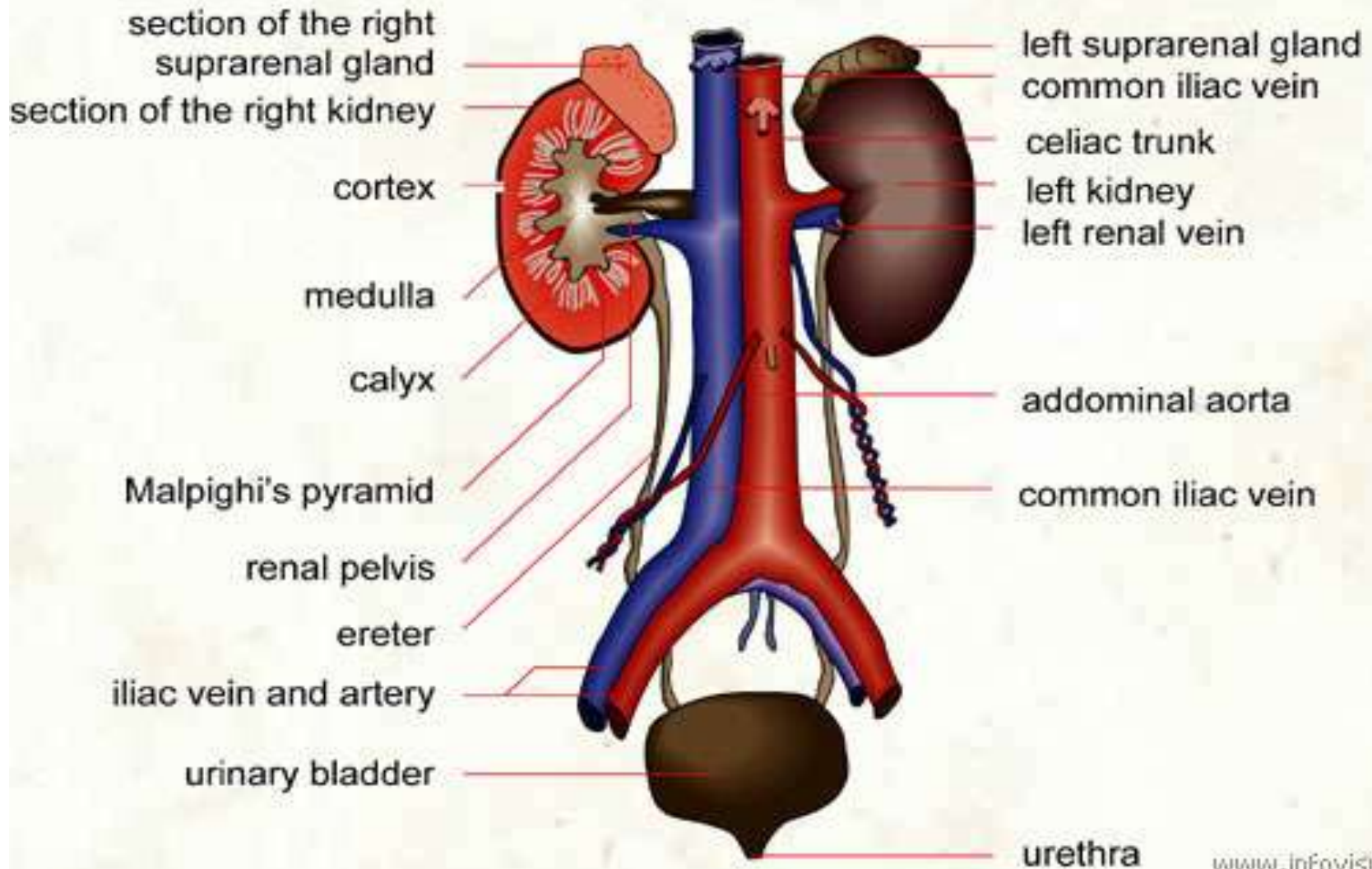
*Lecturer of Radiology*

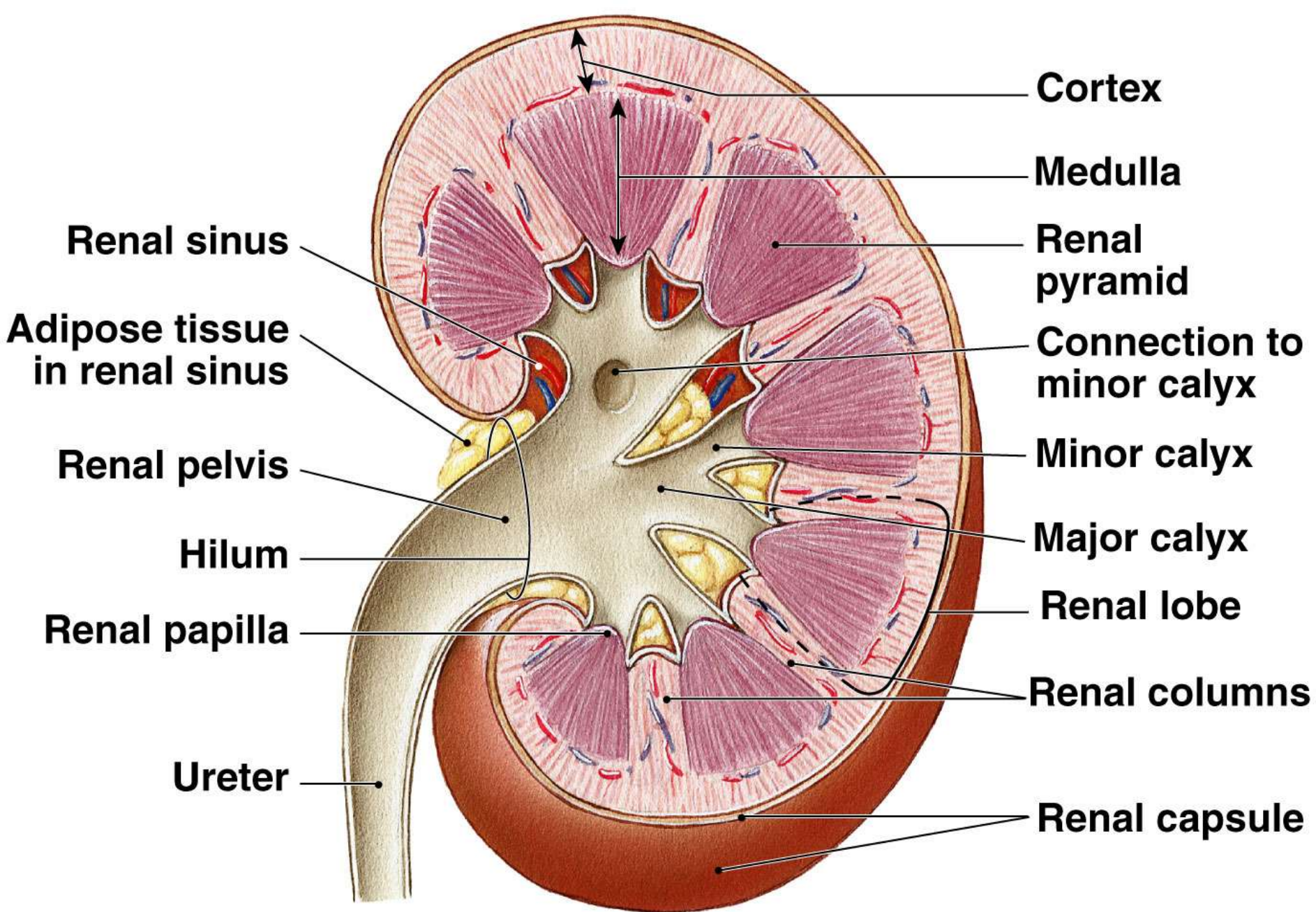
*Sohag University*

**2022**

# Anatomy of Renal System

## URINARY SYSTEM





**(a)**

# Methods Of Radiological Ex. Of U.T.

1- Ultrasonography “& Doppler “

2- PUT

3- IVU

4- C.T.

5- M.R.I.

6- RANAL ANGIOGRAPHY

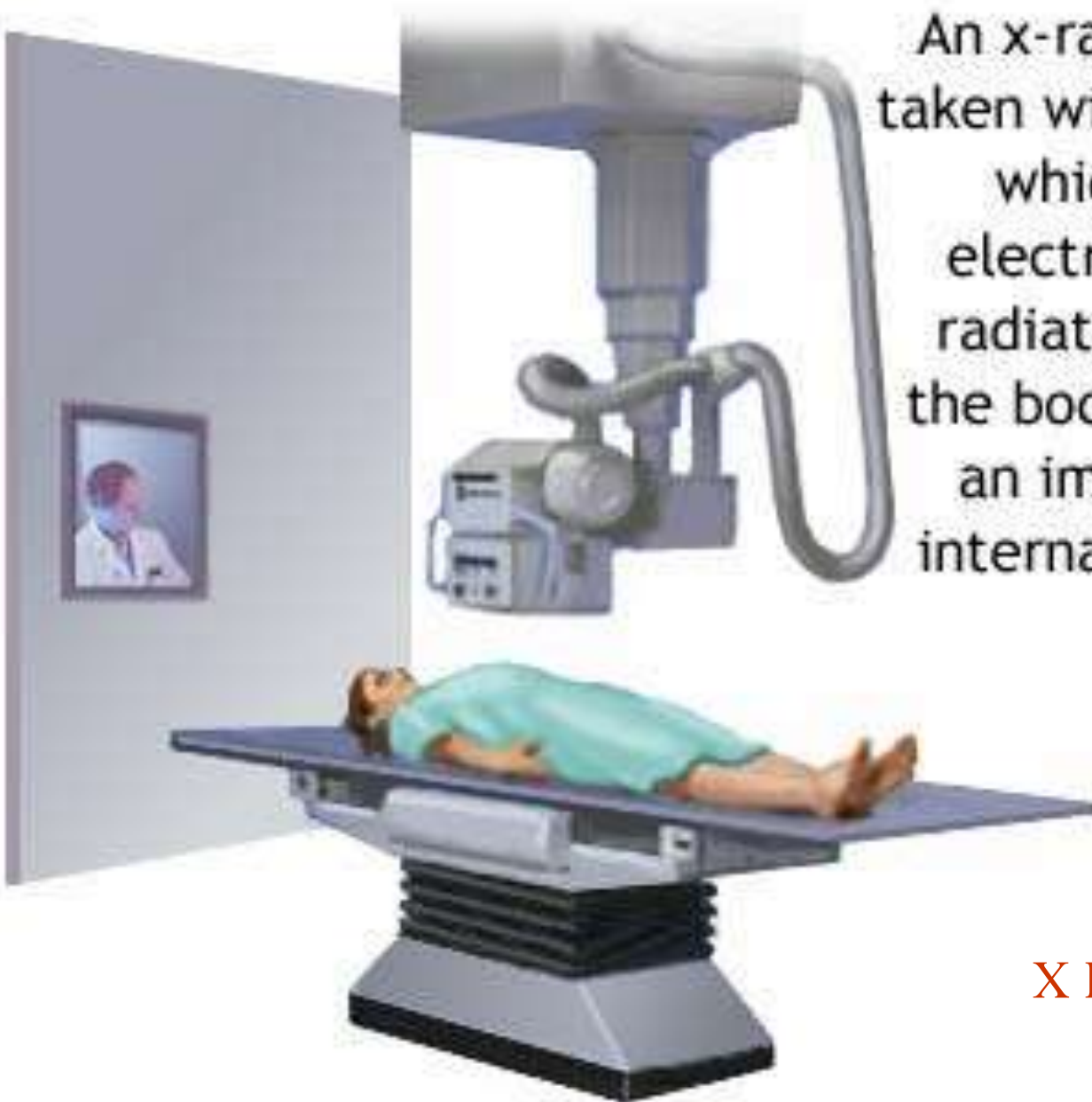
7- Radio-isotope scanning

..... & Others

# ***U.S. & DOPPLER***



An x-ray is a photo taken with a machine which passes electromagnetic radiation through the body, capturing an image of the internal structures



*X Ray & IVU*



**C.T.**



MRI



- For More Details .....

## *“Introduction To Imaging Modalities”*

### *Video Lecture*

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTaEDka95-E&index=1&list=PLqU6GNJJ8xwkhCDPznBYkvG3\\_NXZt-B17](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RTaEDka95-E&index=1&list=PLqU6GNJJ8xwkhCDPznBYkvG3_NXZt-B17)

# *Pathological conditions in UT :*

..... At the level of under graduates

- **Congenital** : eg. ectopic , hoarse shoe .....
- **Inflammatory** :
- **Obstructive** : Calculi ... non Calcular
- **Traumatic**
- **Malignant** : ..... Cancer U.B.

# *X – Ray*



Many X ray techniques .....But For Undergraduates  
you're Concerned with **PUT & IVU**

# *PUT*



- **PUT** = plain **U**rinary **T**ract i.e. X ray plain . . . .with no contrast
- Other Name : **KUB** “Kidney , Ureter & Bladder “
- View : Antro – Posterior
- From Last 2 Ribs → down to below Symphysis Pubis.
- Patient Should be prepared before it : Laxative – Fasting

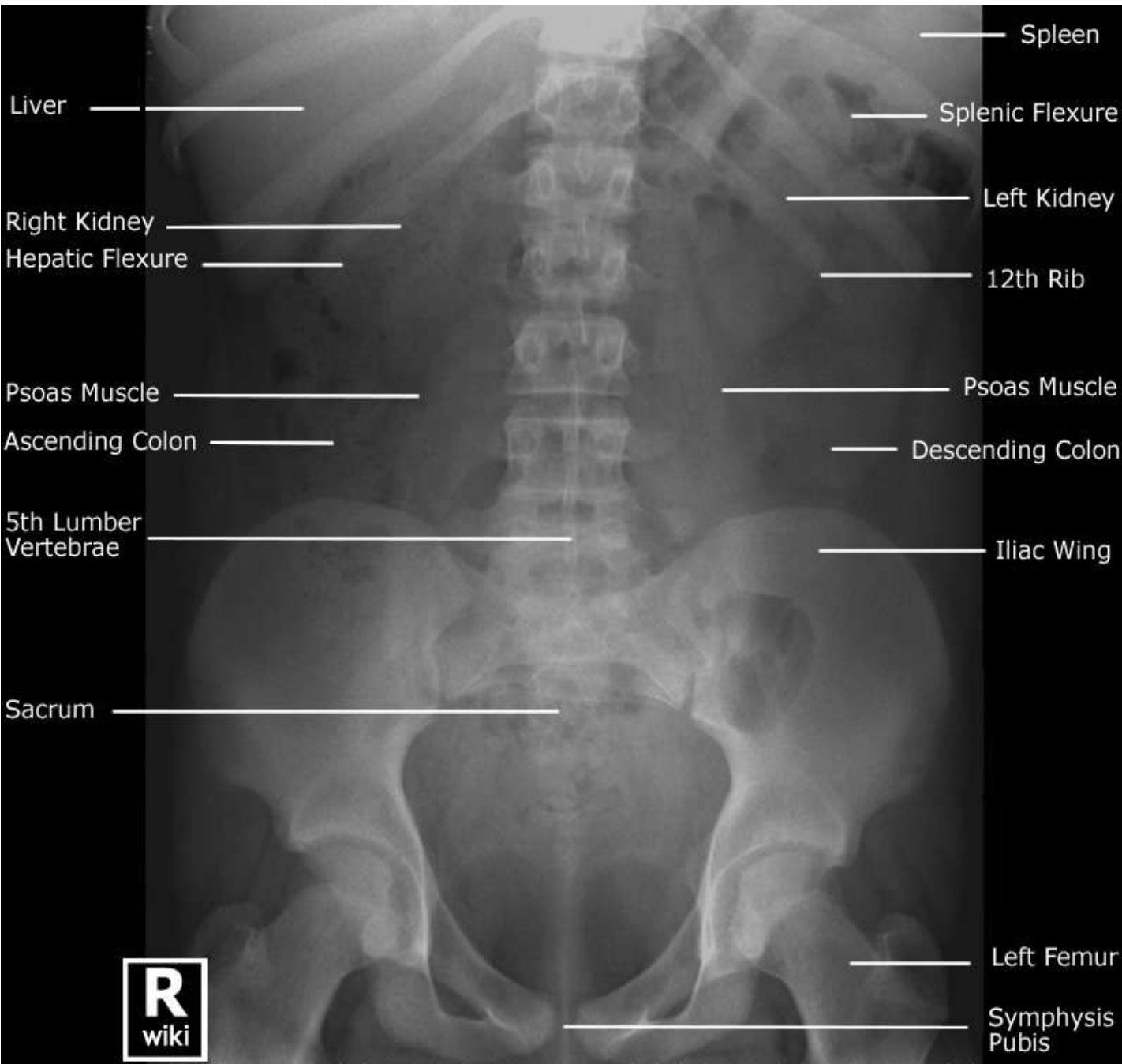
®

*Normal  
P.U.T.*



# Values of PUT

- **Confirming good preparation** : ...no gaseous Distension...  
Fecal matter...etc.
- Presence of **Calculi** : which may be masked by contrast
- Viewing any **radiopaque lesions** eg. Calcifications.
- Other Pathological Signs : as
  - air under diaphragm ..GB stones ...
- 1<sup>st</sup> film in any IVU .



Liver

Right Kidney

Hepatic Flexure

Psoas Muscle

Ascending Colon

5th Lumbar Vertebrae

Sacrum

Spleen

Splenic Flexure

Left Kidney

12th Rib

Psoas Muscle

Descending Colon

Iliac Wing

Left Femur

Symphysis Pubis





# U.T. Stones

- **Radiopaque** or Radiolucent
- **Lucent stones** : not visualized by X ray
- PUT → viewing opaque stones , Site , Size , Shape, & Number
- **Site** : From Calyceal, renal pelvis , Ureter , down to UB
  - “ *Donot Forget Rt ot Lt ☺* “
- **Size** : From few mm up to Cm ...or Large & Branched , like
  - “ *stag Horn Stone* ”
- Single , view or Multiple





- Lt Renal Stone

# Urinary bladder stones



# Stag Horne stone





**UB stone**



- **Radiolucent stone** is not seen by PUT , but its obstructive effect can be seen by IVU , or By US or CTU





***I.V.U.***

- **IVU** = Intra Venous Urography
- I.V. Contrast Used “**urografin** - **Ultravist**”

BUT NEVER TO SAY **BARIUM** .... FATAL MISTAKE

- Indications : Genaral Assessment of Urinary system

..... But really now , if CT is available... CTU with contrast

“Enhanced CTU “ is of much more value.

- **Contraindications :** Contraindications for Contrast
- Patient is prepared the day before exam : Laxative & fasting
- Serial Films are Taken after IV injection of contrast “1 ml/Kg”
  - 5 minutes - 15 minutes – 25 minutes
  - - Full bladder & after evacuation

Minor Calyx  
Major Calyx  
Renal Pelvis  
Pelviureteric Junction (PUJ)

Lt Kidney

Lt Ureter

Rt Ureter

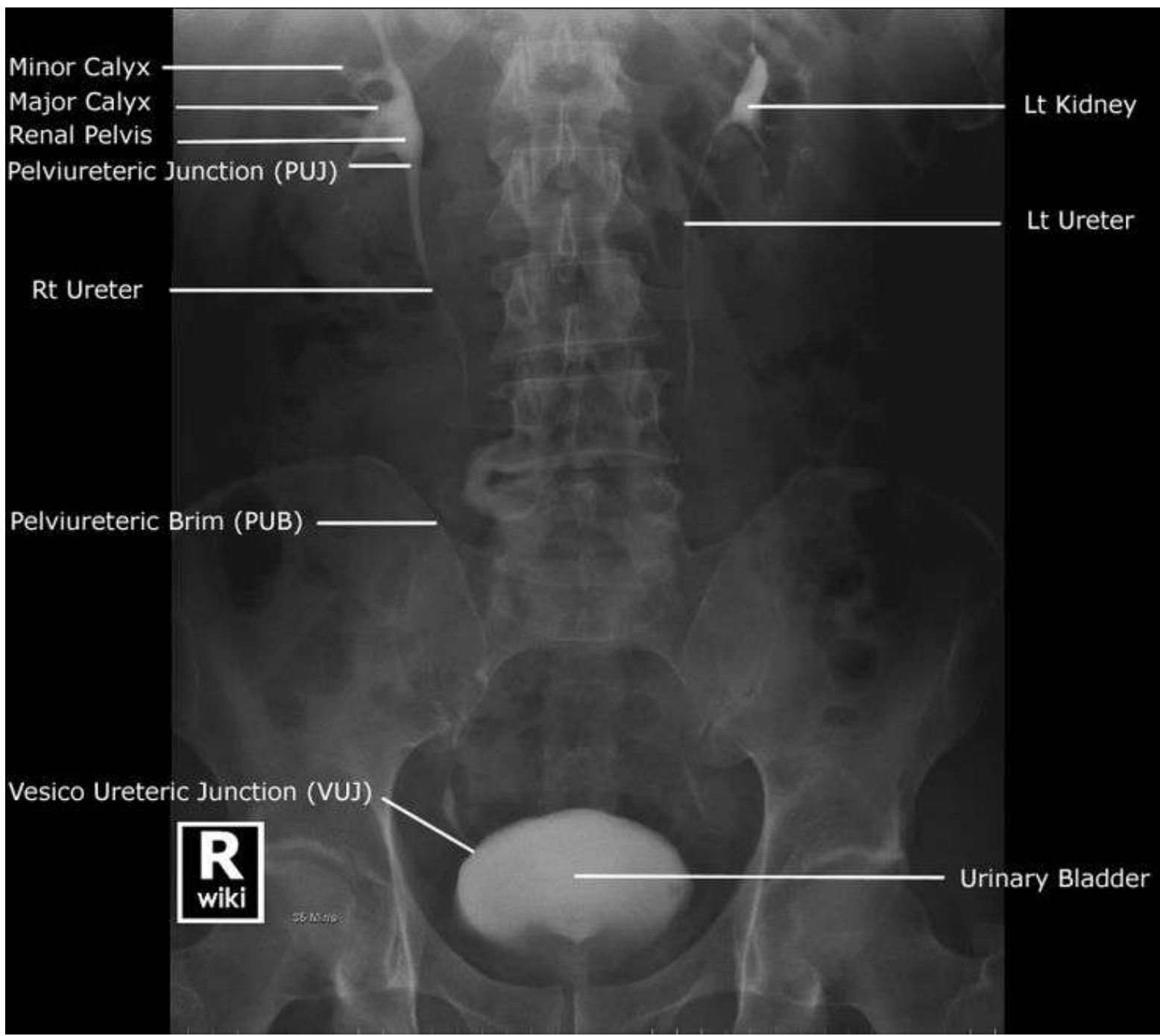
Pelviureteric Brim (PUB)

Vesico Ureteric Junction (VUJ)

Urinary Bladder

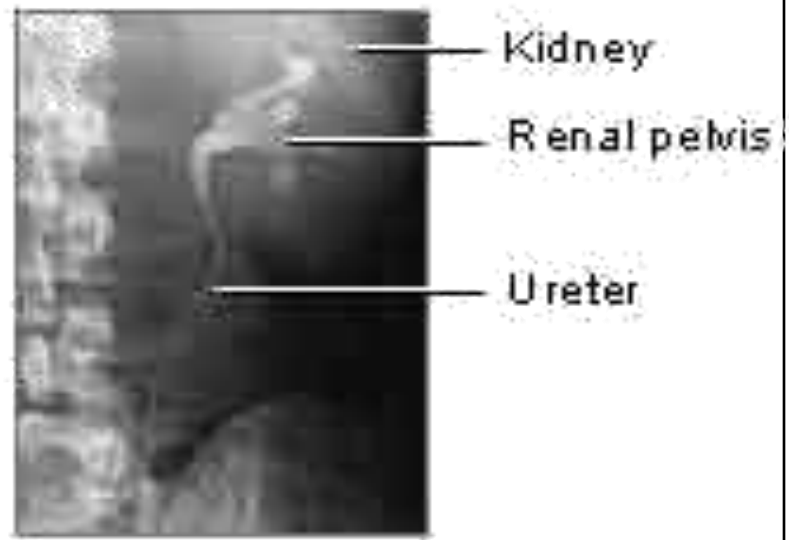
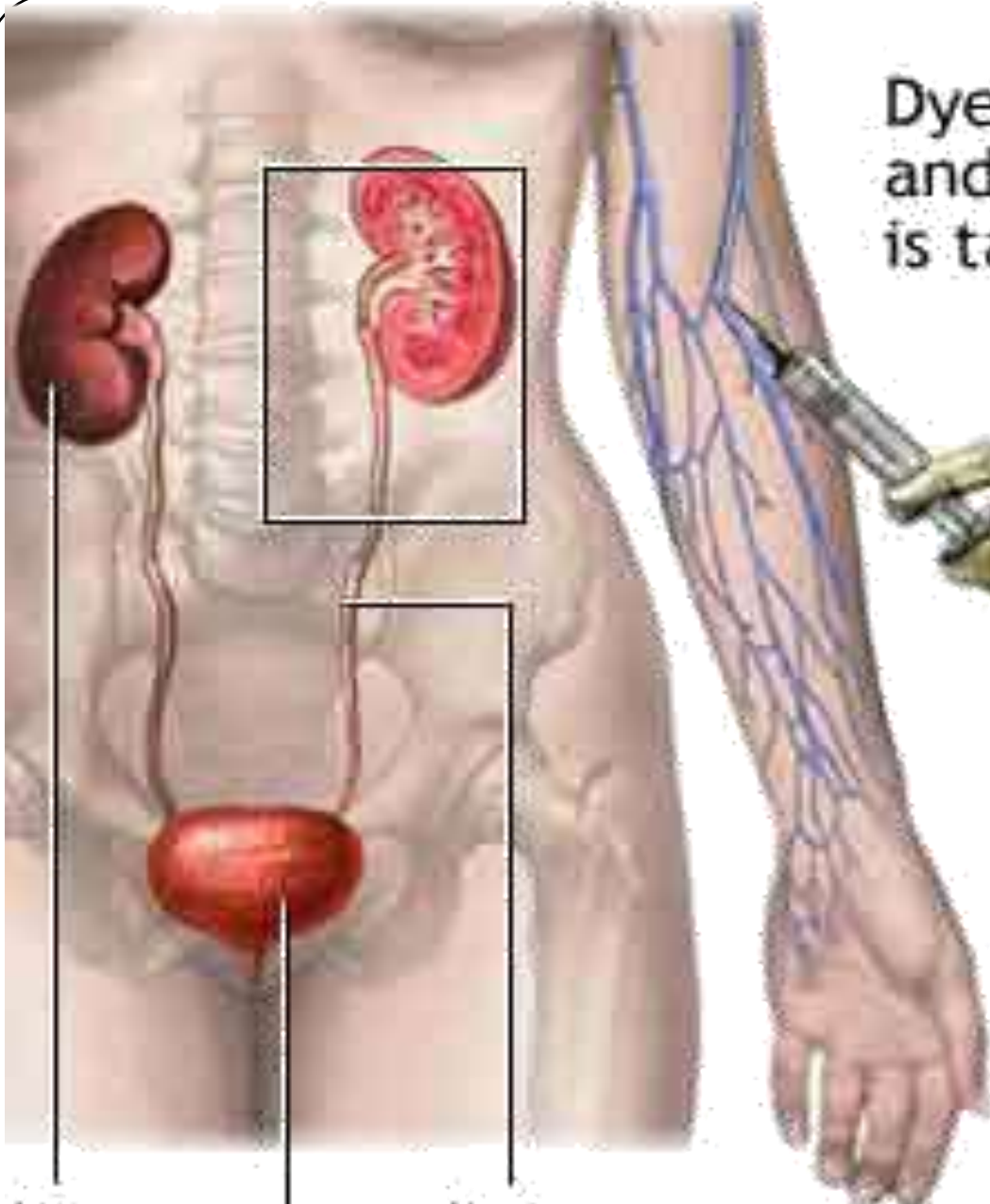


©5/10/16





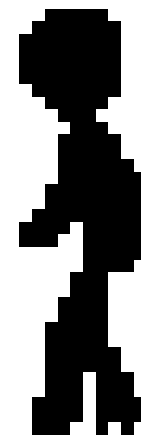
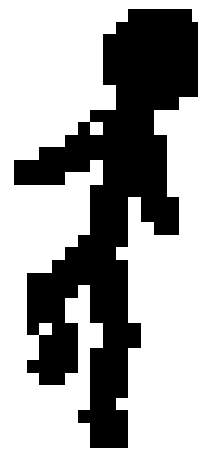
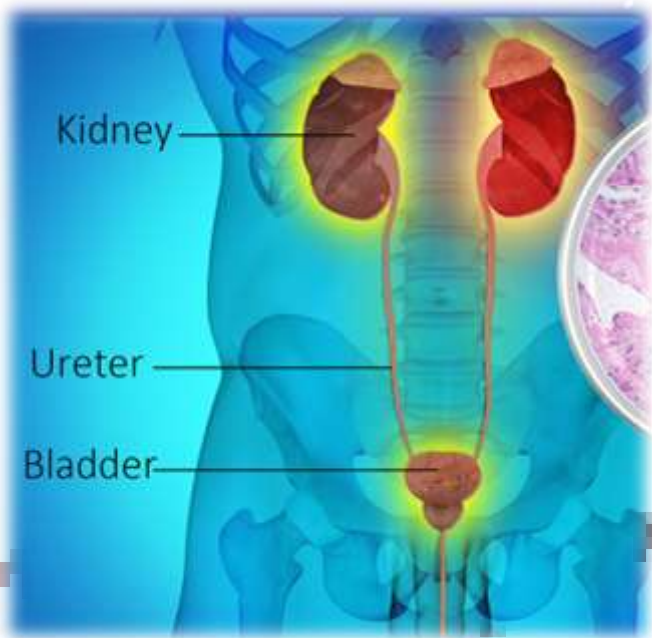
Dye is injected,  
and an X-ray  
is taken



Kidney  
Bladder  
Ureter

# • *Indications*

- Suspected urinary tract pathology.
- Repeated infections ? focus, damage,
- Haematuria.
- Renal colic.
- Trauma.





# \* Contra Indications

- A- General Contraindications For Contrast
- B- **Pregnancy.**

*— Absolute very important contraindication*

- C- **Impaired Renal Function** . — Creat. > “1.5 mg/dl”

- **General contra indications to water soluble contrast agents:**
  1. **Allergy to contrast.**
  2. **Bronchial Asthma or allergic history.**
  3. **Cardiac Patient : Arrthmya & Heart disease &.**
  4. **Diabetics ttt by metformine (Glucophage).**
  5. **Hepatic failure.**
  6. **"Hormonal" **Thyrotoxicosis:** as contrast is "Iodine"**
  7. **Myelomatosis:** contrast → Bence jones protein precipitate in renal tubules.
  8. **Sickle cell anemia → precipitate crisis.**



***I.V.U.***

# Most common Finding in IVU

Category	Finding
<b>Congenital</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absent , Small size</li> <li>• Hoarse shoe Kidneys</li> <li>• Ectopic , Malposition</li> <li>• Duplication : Ureter , Kidney</li> <li>• Uretrocele</li> </ul>
<b>Obstructive &amp; Reflux</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hydronephrosis * PUJ obstruction</li> <li>• Hydroureter</li> </ul>
<b>Malignant</b>	* UB Mass → Obstruction
Others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* <b>UB Diverticulum</b></li> <li>* <b>Filling defects</b> : Lucent stone , Hematoma , Masses or polyps .....etc.</li> <li>* ..... &amp; Many Other finding</li> </ul>

# Intra-Venous Urography



# Obstructive



Normal IVU



Pelvic Hydronephrosis

Normal



Flattening



Loss of waist



Clubbing



Balloning



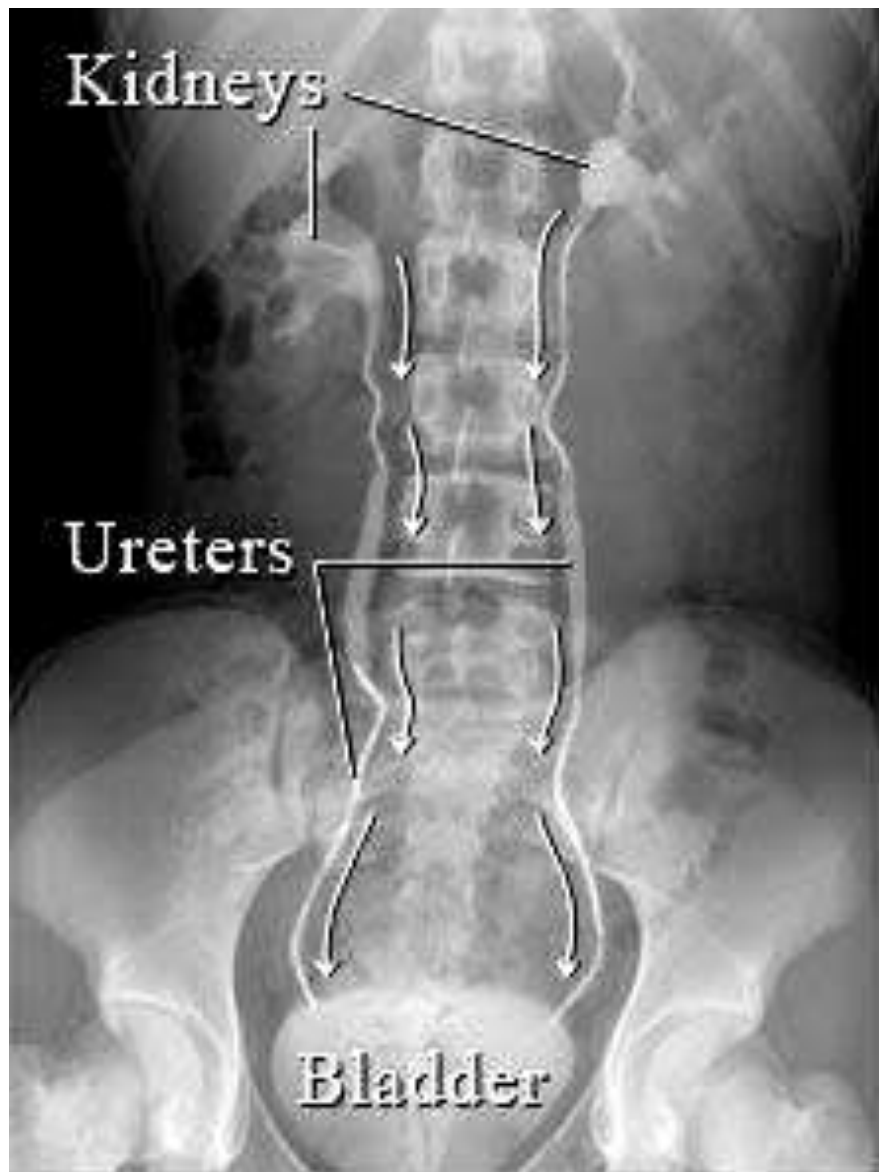


Figure 1

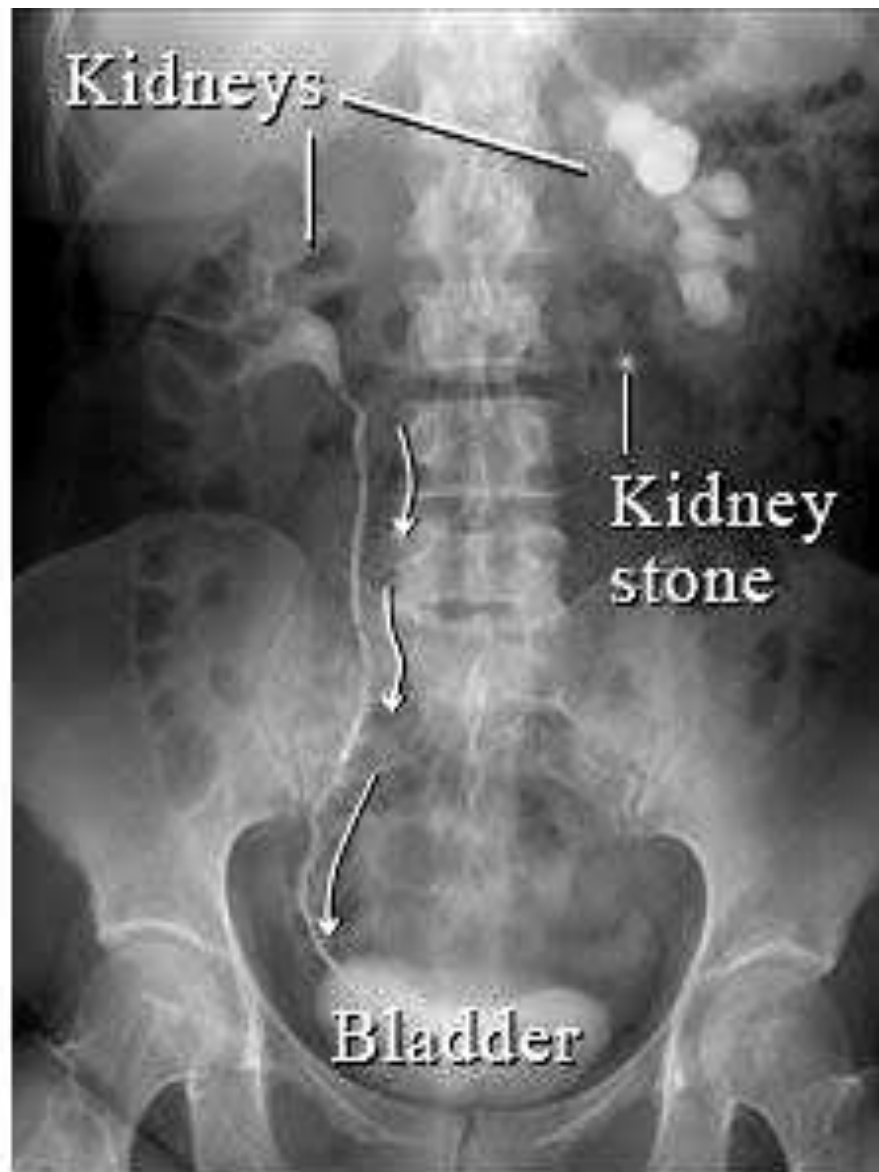


Figure 2

# Intra-venous urography “Normal”





# Grading Hydronephrosis



Normal



Mild



Moderate



Severe

# *Renal obstruction*



***Normal Ureter is Thread Like ,  
not dilated Like this***

# Bilateral hydronephrosis







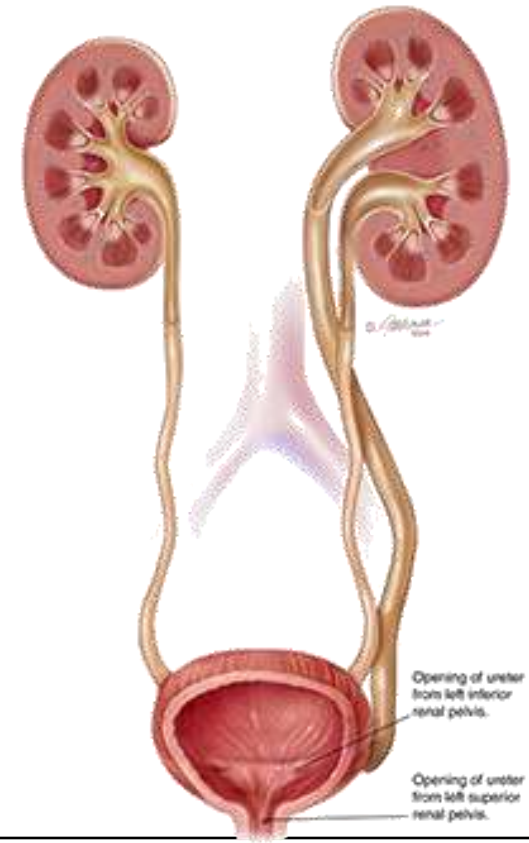
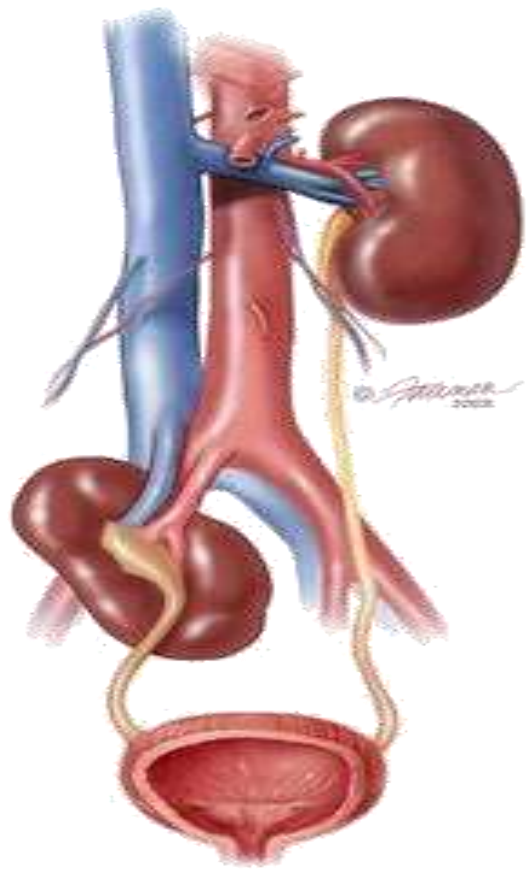
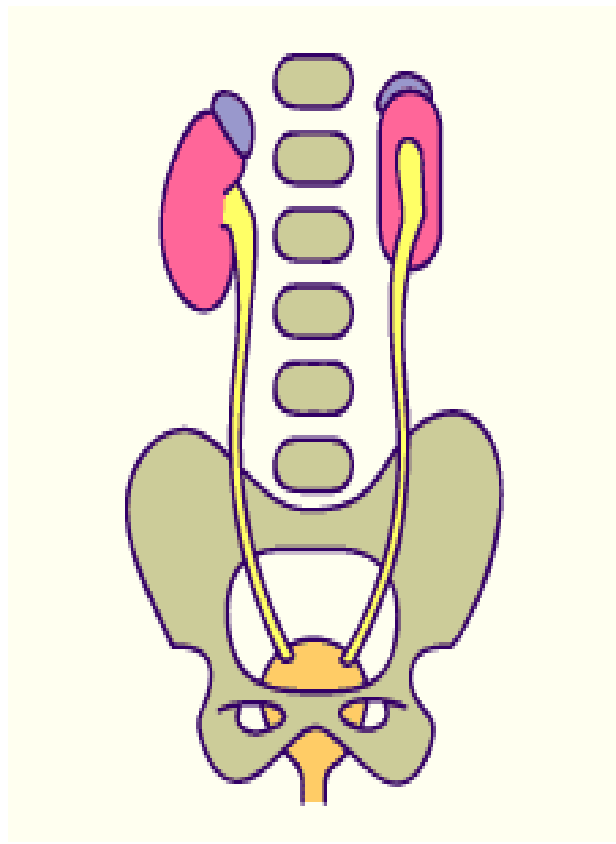
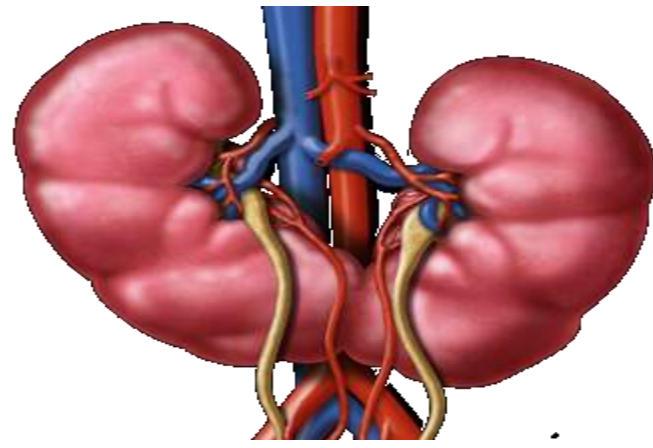
- PUJ obstruction

PUJ =

Pelvi Ureteric Junction



# Congenital



# Horse shoe kidney



Notice The axis of Both kidneys  
Upper Poles Normally are closer to each others than lower



# Rt Double Kidney - unilateral





vertebral body  
spondylolysis  
bilateral

Compare with normal



# *Kidney Malposition*



*Ectopic  
kidney*

# Mal rotated kidney



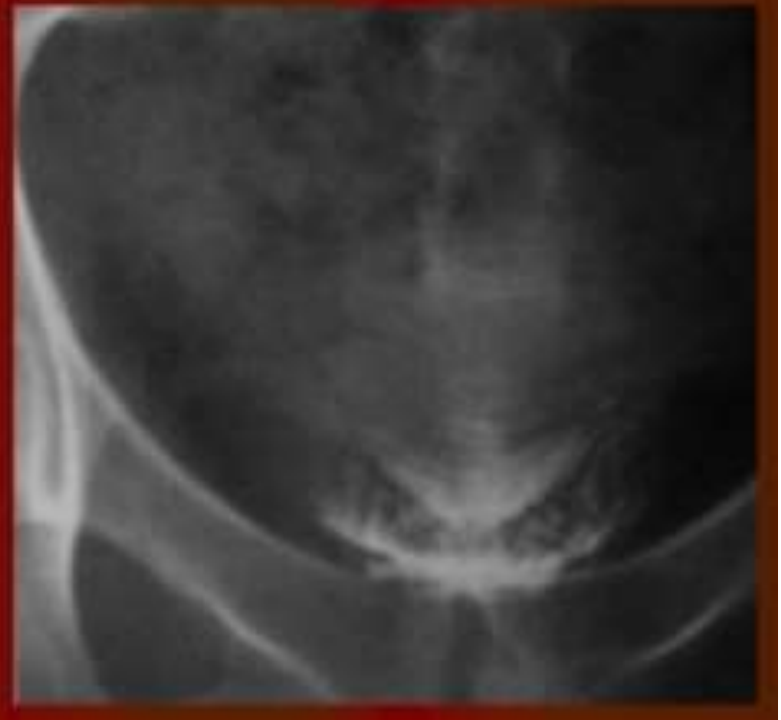




- IVU –

### **Normal full Bladder**

- Average capacity ,  
Smooth outline , No  
outpouching or Filling  
deffects.



- IVU –

### **Post evacuation Film**

- No significant residual.

# Out pouching

→ Urinary Bladder Diverticulum





# Filling defect



# Cancer bladder



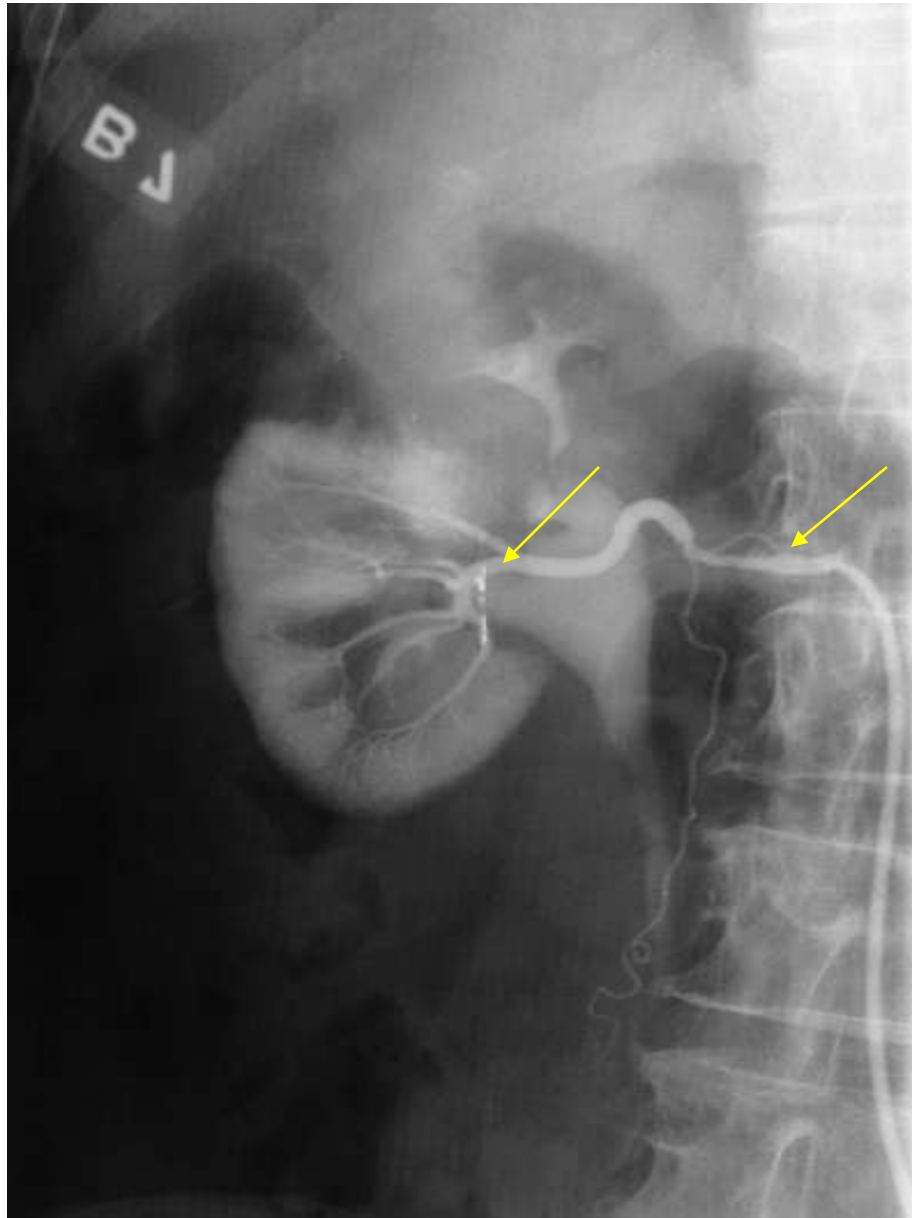


- Filling Defect may be an outer impression → a Case of benign prostatic Hyperplasia

renal cup ex-  
- bilateral

## Other X ray Techniques

- ***Ascending Cysto – urethrography***
- ***Descending Urography*** “through nephrostomy Tube”
- 
- ..... & ***Renal Angiography***



**Renal  
Angiogram**

# U.S. & Renal System



# US Advantages:

- Non Invasive.
- Non ionizing. “As X – ray & CT “
- Portable.
- Non expensive.
- Real time images.
- Diagnostic & interventional.

# US Obstacles

- AIR.....(emphysema .....etc)
- Non co-operation.....(children)
- Bandages.
- Bones.....(eg. T.C. US)
- Hair “relatively”



# Normal Renal Echogenicity



FAST MGH  
C0-2  
20Hz  
15.0cm  
20  
Gen  
Gn 60  
56  
3/3/3

Color  
2.0 MHz  
Gn 60  
3/7/7  
Filtr Med

20.60

+10  
cm/s  
-10  
10  
15.0cm

Mild Obstruction

ACCUVIX



Abdomen

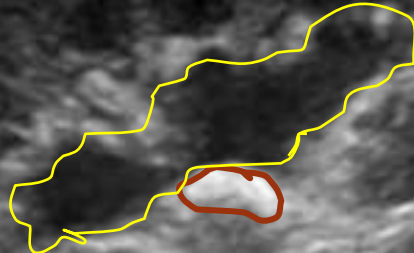
#73 / 15.0cm MI 0.8

C3-7IM / Gen TI 0.2 12:58:48 pm

[2D] G39 / 80dB

FA2 / P90

M



Renal stone

SA9900

Abdomen

#255 / 15.0cm MI 0.8

C3-7IM / Gen TI 0.2

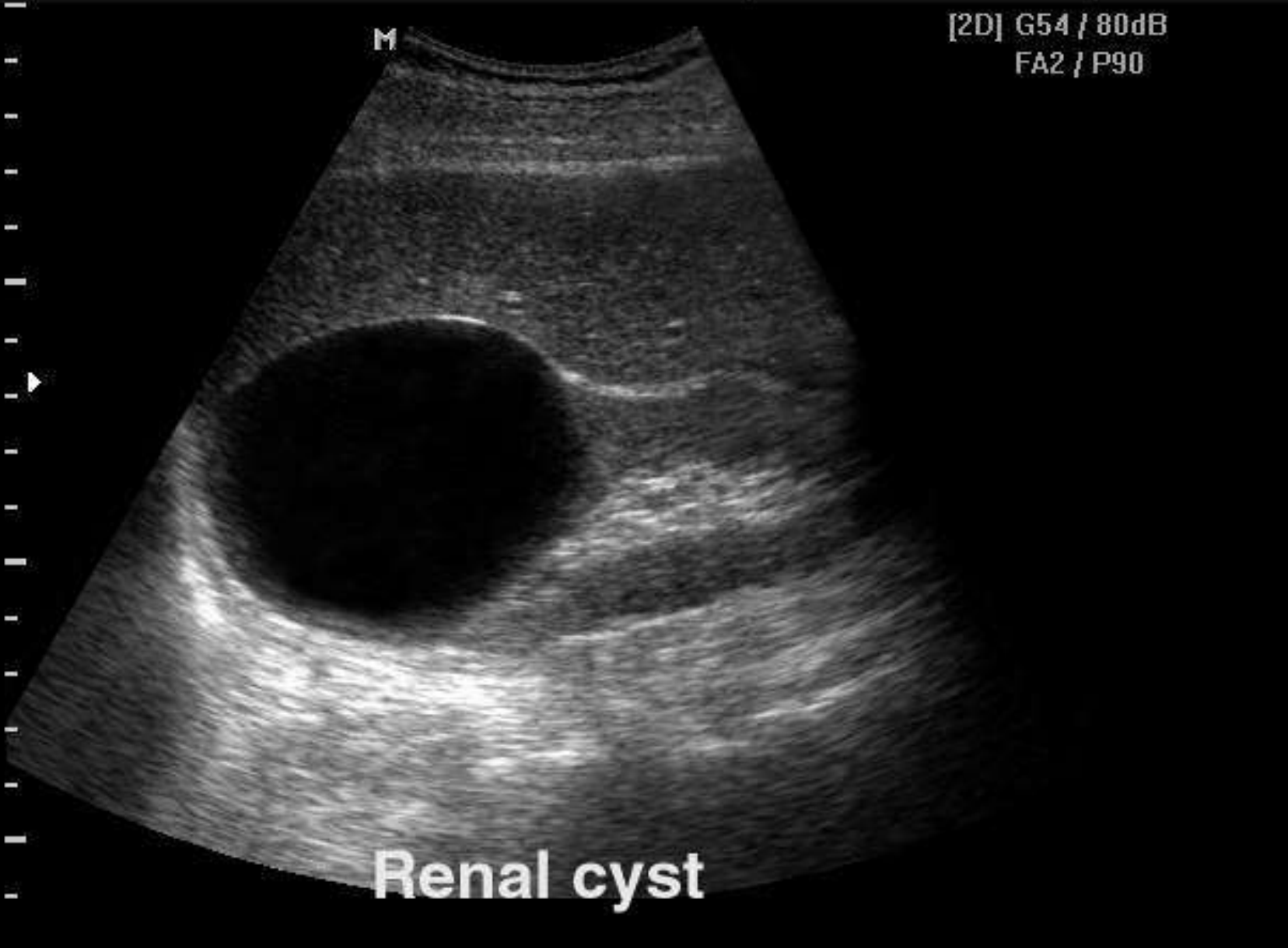
09:56:24 am

[2D] G54 / 80dB

FA2 / P90

M

Renal cyst



SA9900

Abdomen

#127 / 15.0cm MI 0.8

C3-7IM / Gen TI 0.2

12:57:18 pm

M

[2D] G39 / 80dB

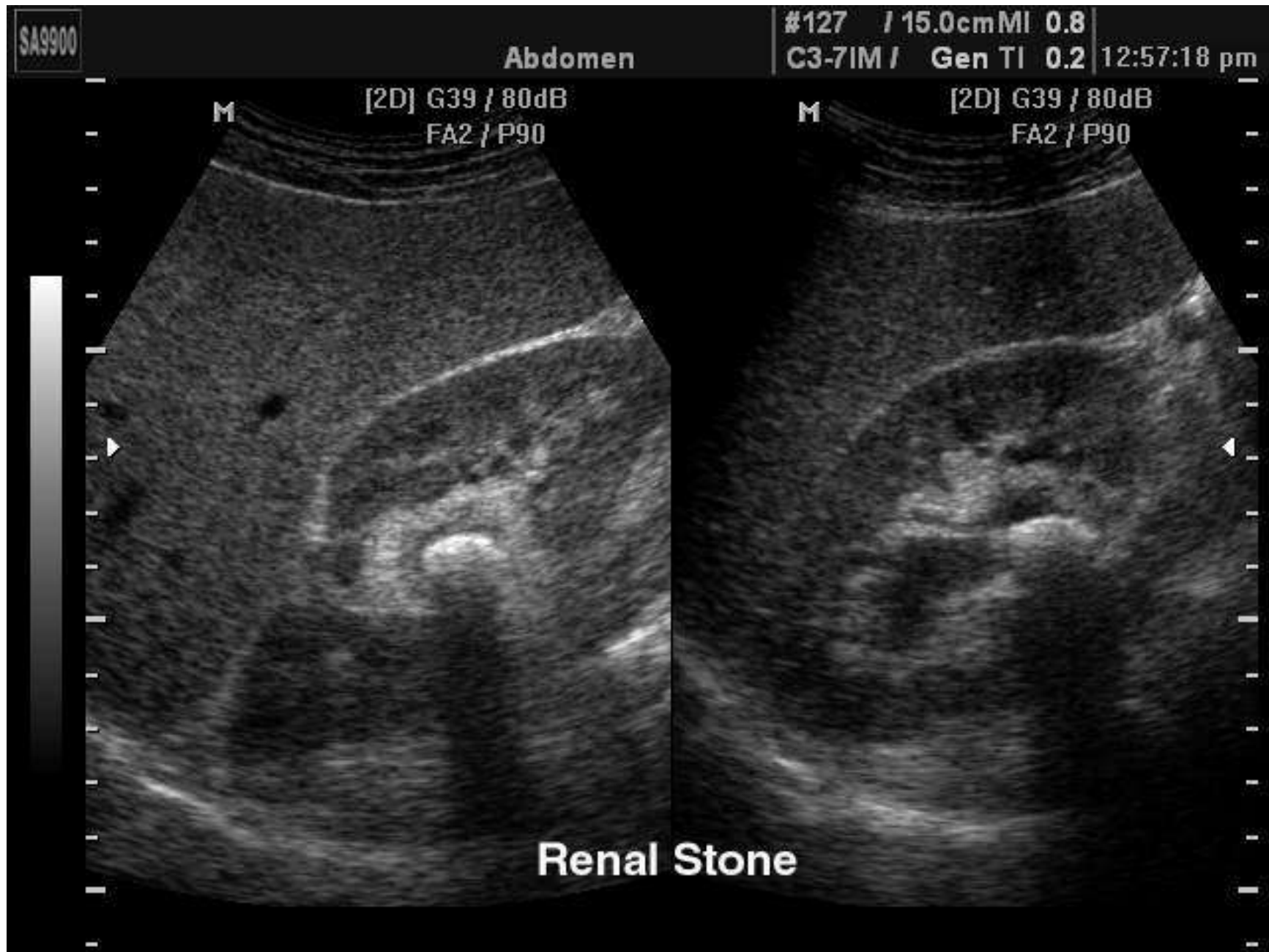
FA2 / P90

M

[2D] G39 / 80dB

FA2 / P90

Renal Stone





2014Jan22 13:08

Gen: TH  
S: MB

Abd  
C60



MI  
-0.7  
TIS  
0.1

TR

# Doppler Ex. Of Renal As.



Vasc2  
Trace:  
Vd:  
CSA:  
VP:  
Vd:  
Vm:  
PI:  
RI:  
CSA:  
SV:  
FV:

85.7 cm/s  
30.8 cm/s  
47.2 cm/s  
1.16  
0.64  
cm<sup>2</sup>  
mL  
L/min

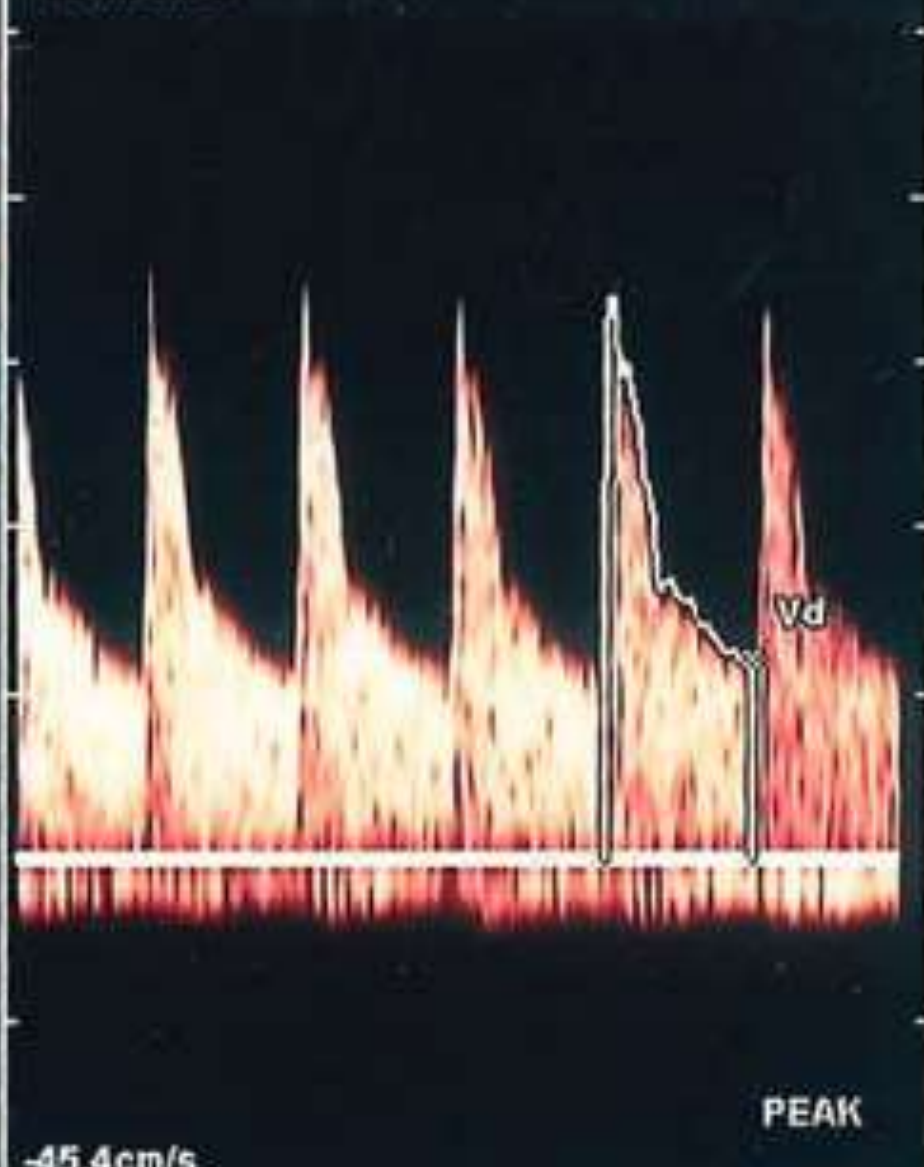
000 +36.5



No.27/29

BG:10 60/2/20/B/5/4 CG:28 M/3/M/3/4/5  
C514 3.5M 125mm 2.5k/2.5M

+134.9cm/s



PEAK

-45.4cm/s

DG:44 100/4 14  
6K/2.5M SI:4.0 P1



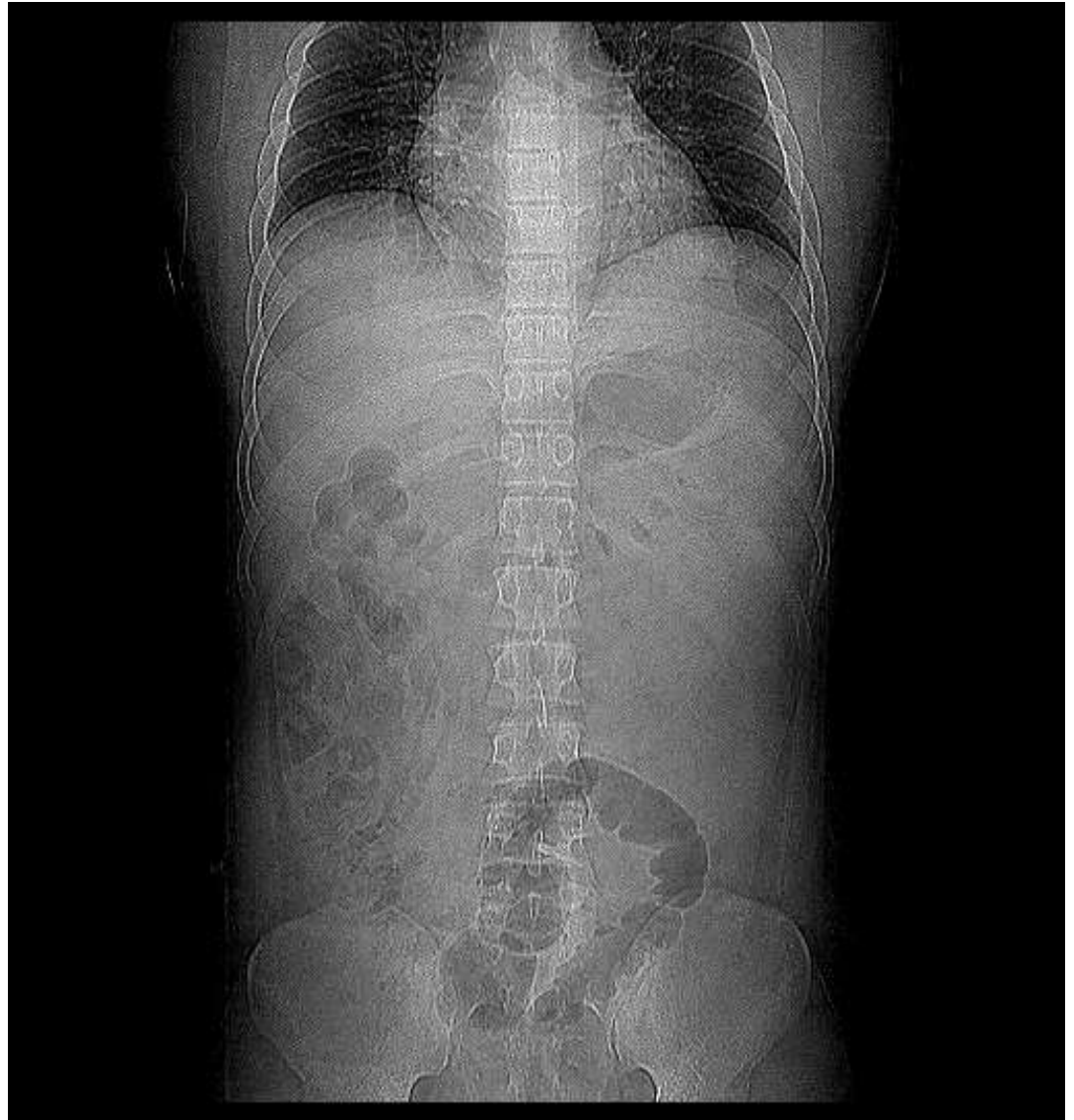
# *CT Renal System*

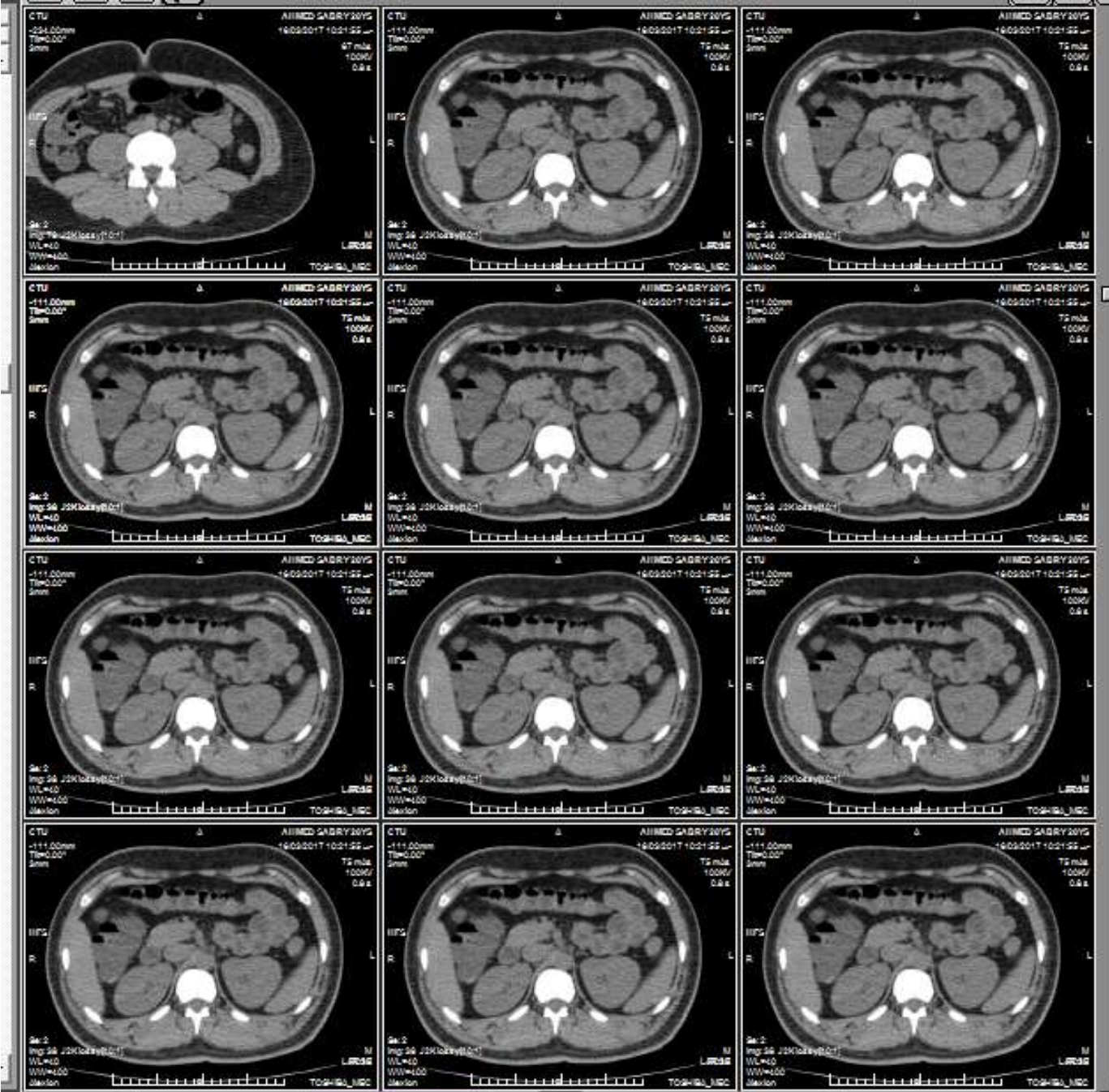


***CTU***

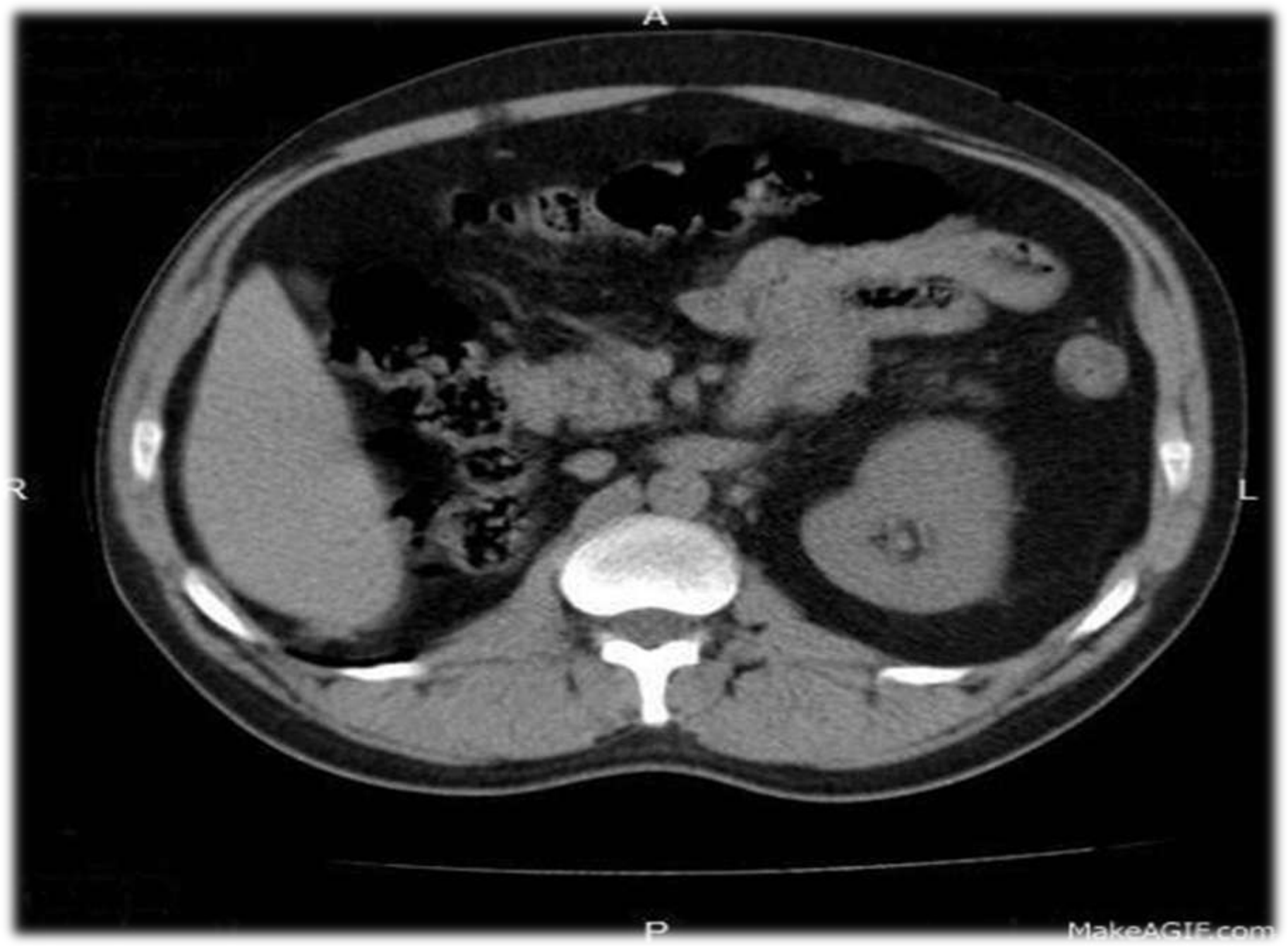
- Kidneys are seen in **CT Abdomen & CTU**
- CTU is CT scan of Urinary Tract “*with out oral contrast*”
- CTU = computed Tomography Urography
- Pre & Post contrast
- IV contrast “Urografin , Ultravist .....etc”
- More details , 3D reconstruction are available
- More Dose of Radiation “X ray “
-

- CT also begin with plain scan = SCOUT





**CTU  
Film**

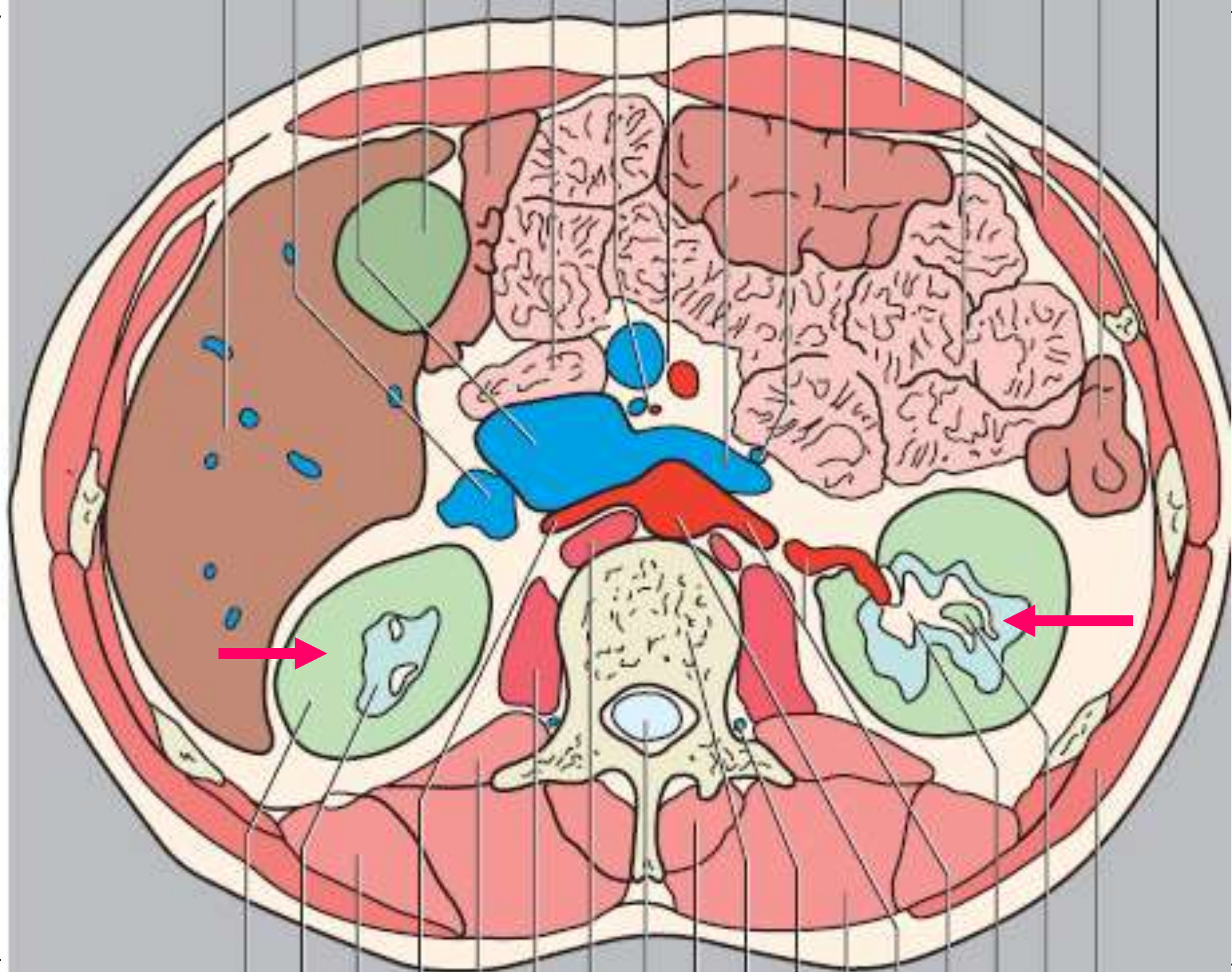


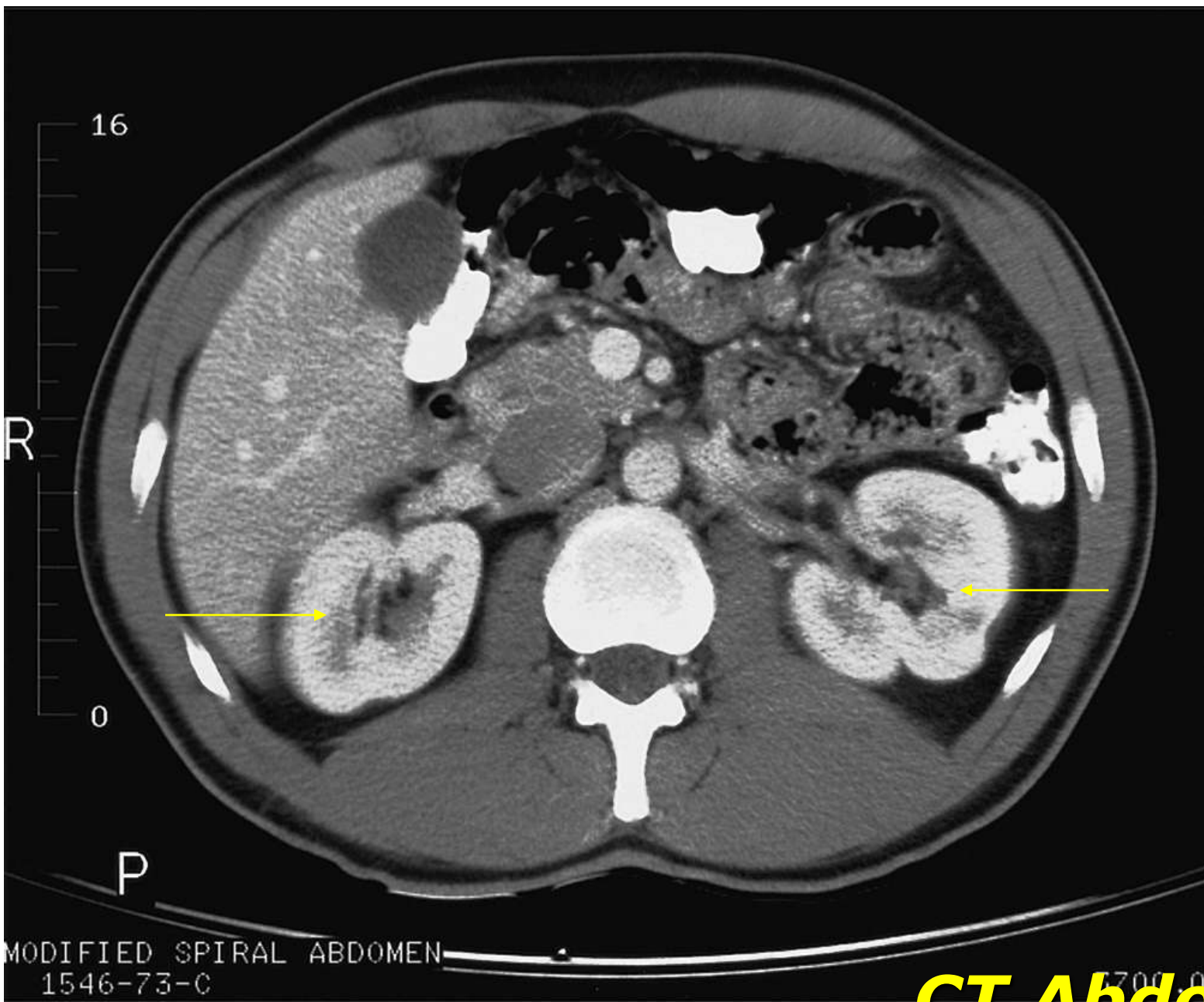
A

R

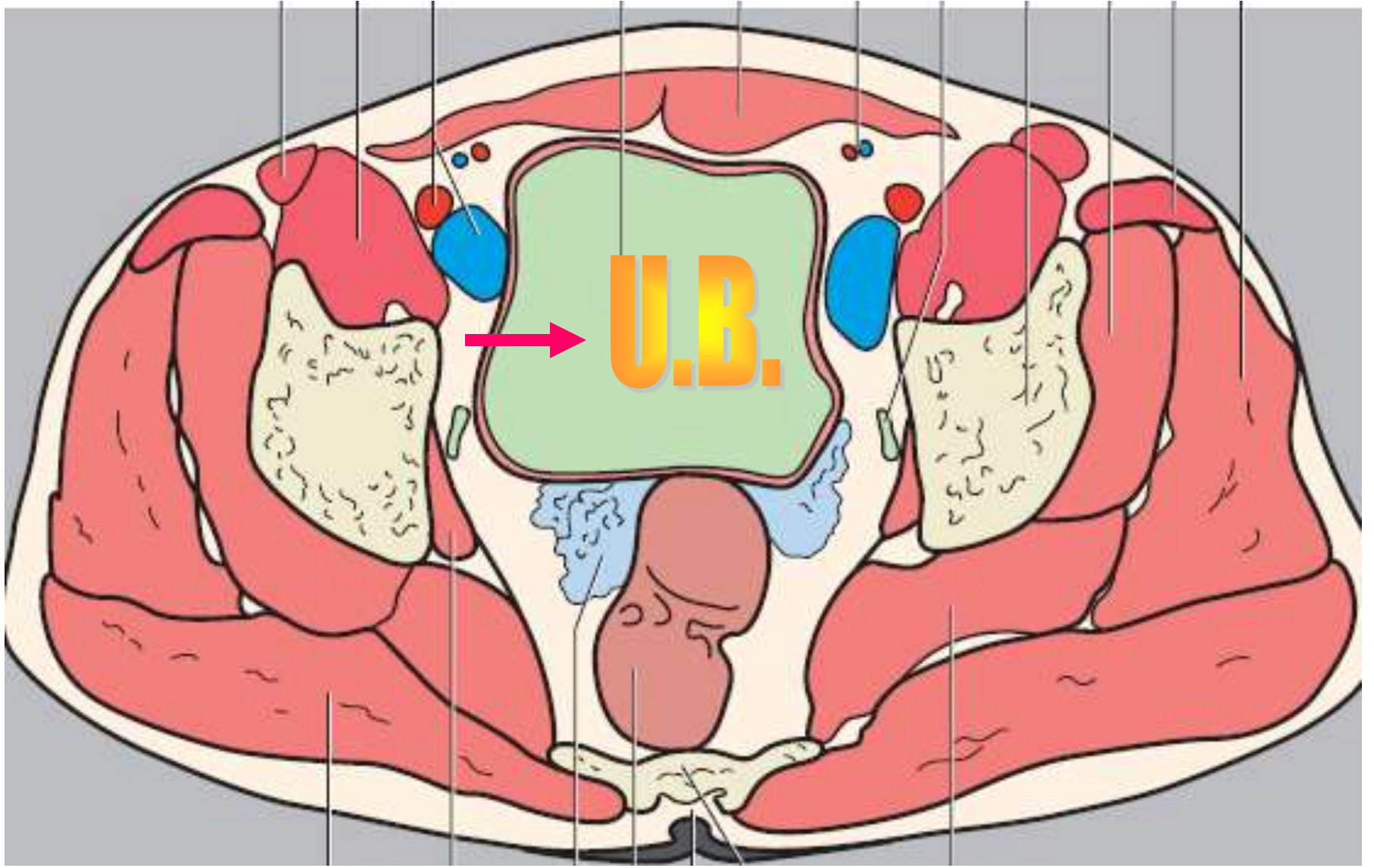
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P

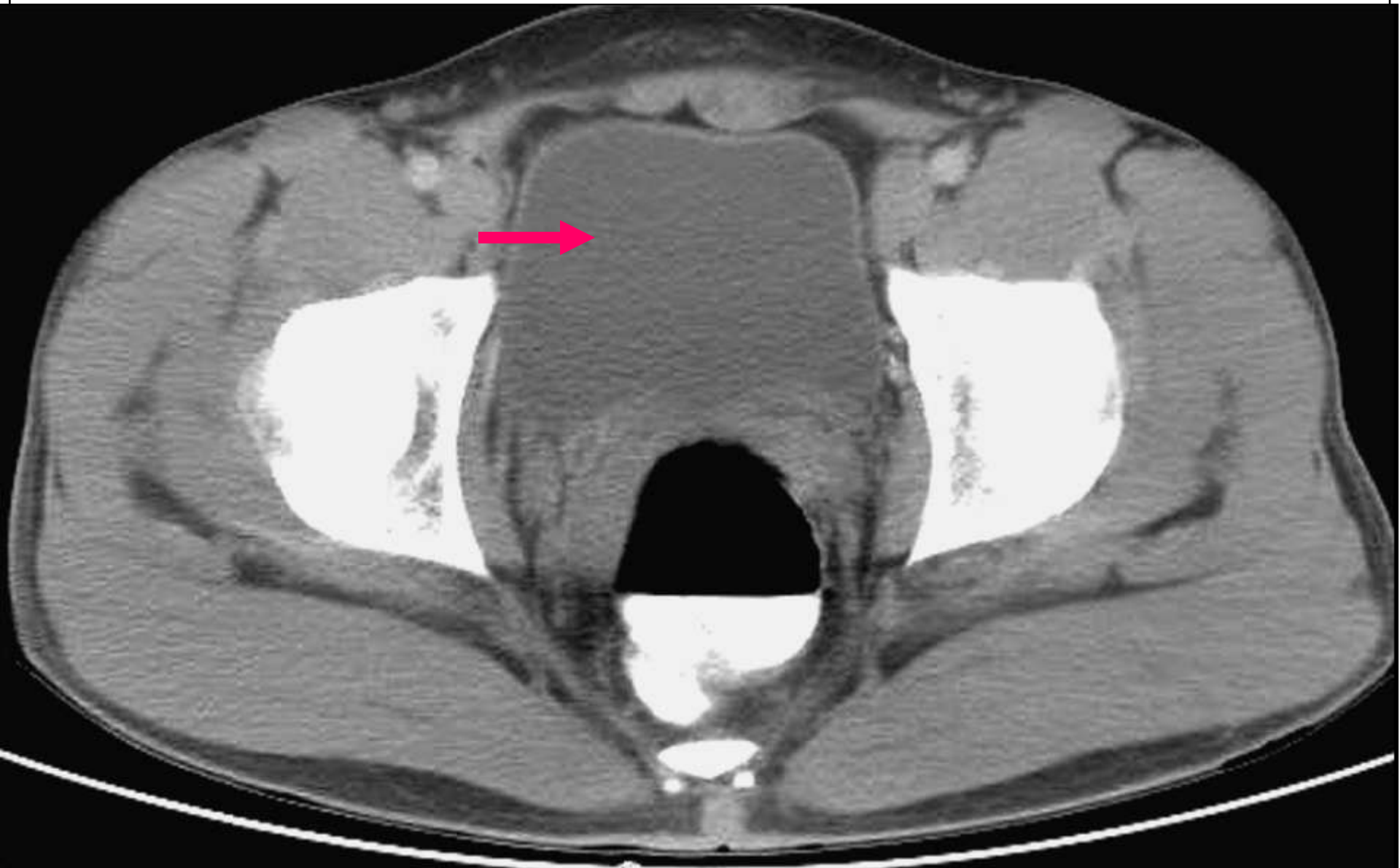




**CT Abdomen**

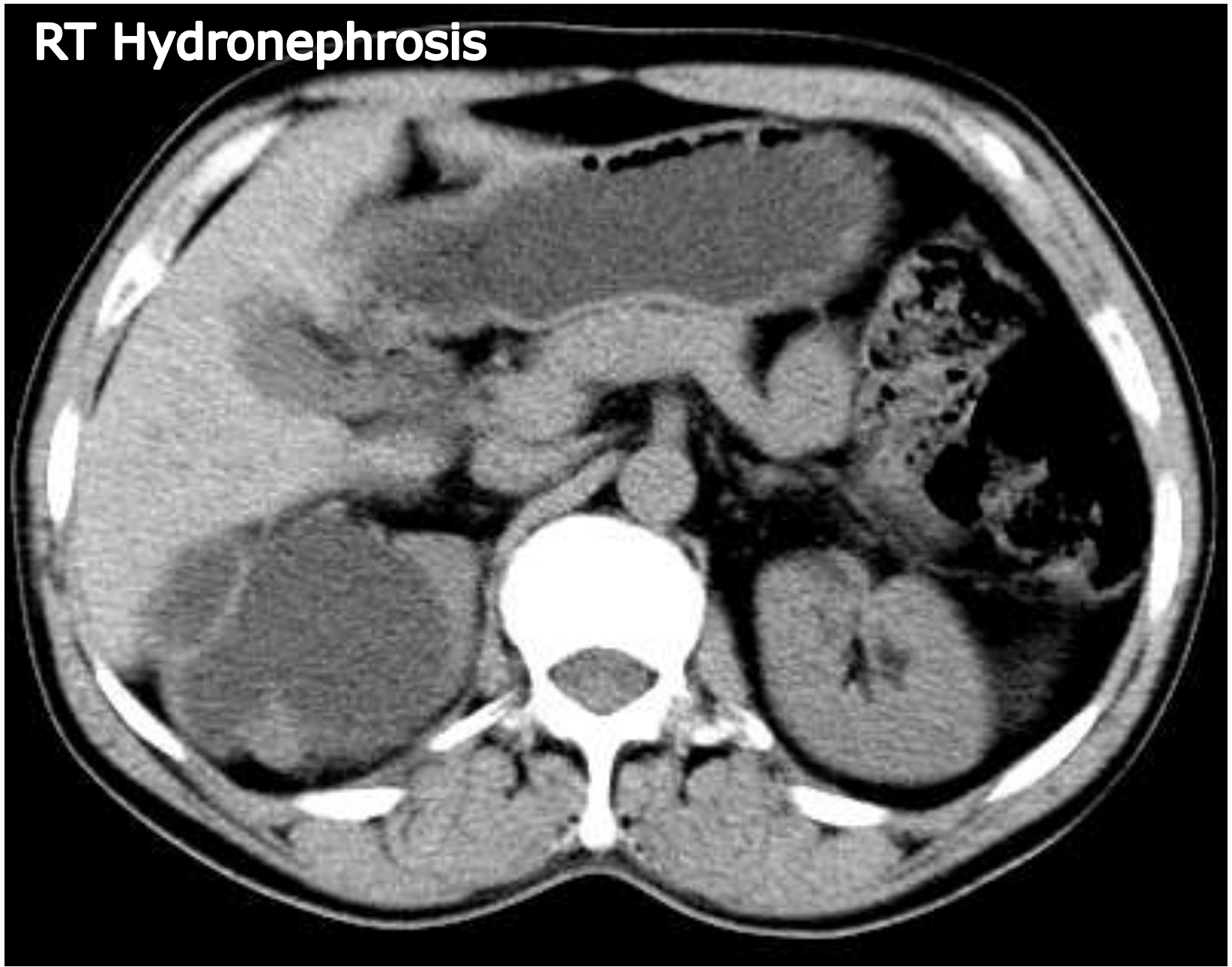








# RT Hydronephrosis



CTU

A

06/03/2016 11:06:54 ص

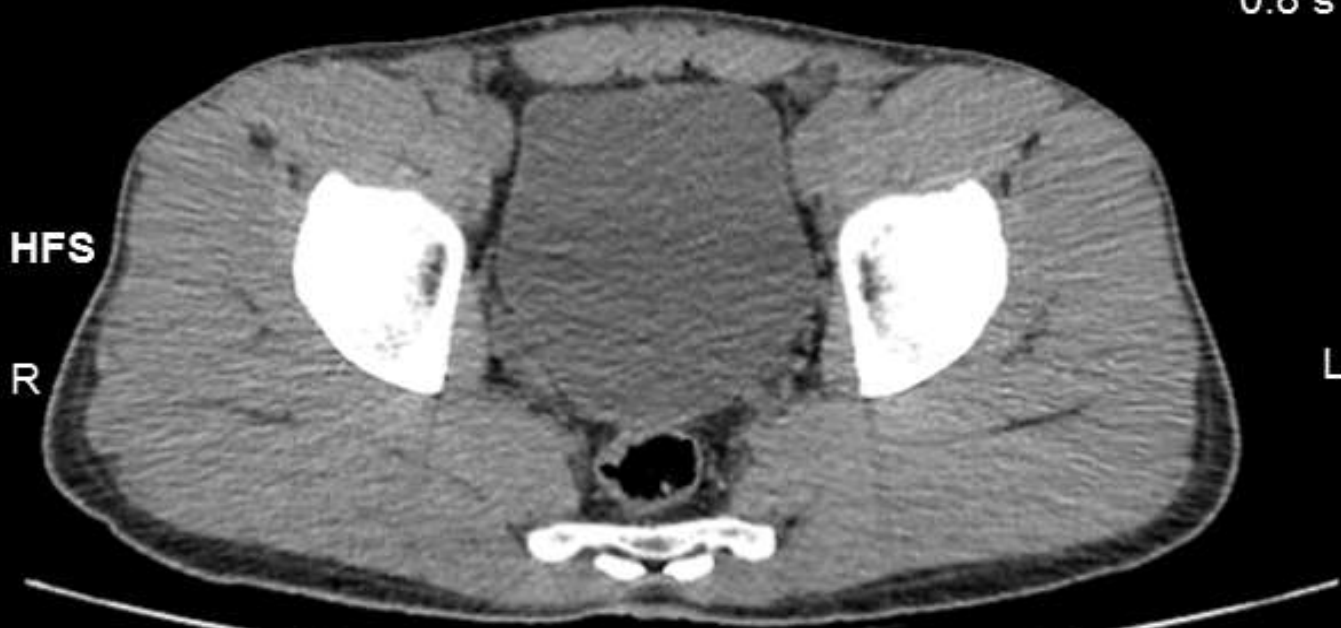
-339.00mm  
Tilt=0.00°  
3mm

54 mAs  
100KV  
0.8 s

HFS

R

L



- CTU
- non contrast
- Normal Bladder

Se: 2

Img: 114 J2K lossy[10:1]

WL=40

WW=400

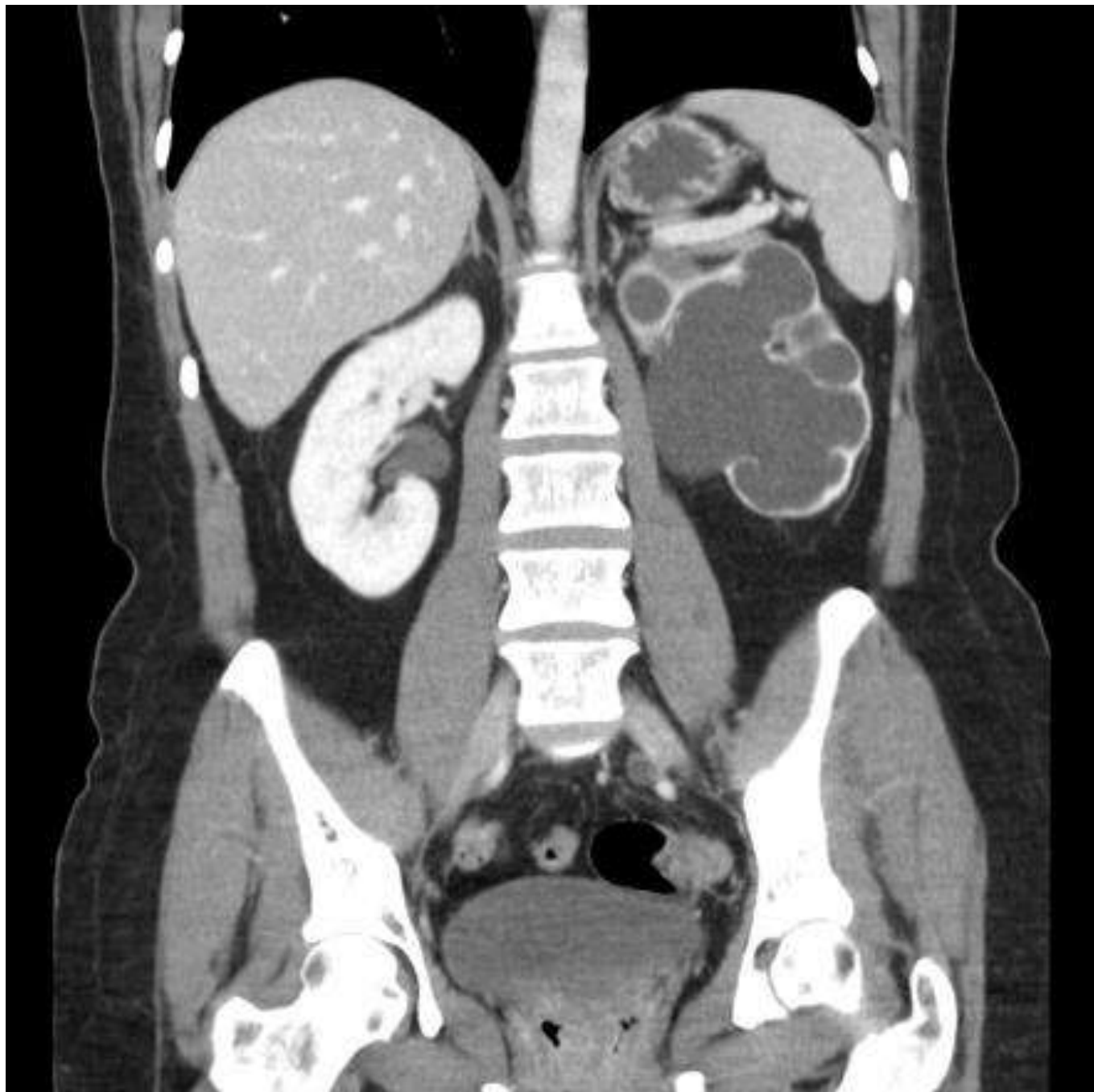
Alexion

M

LARGE

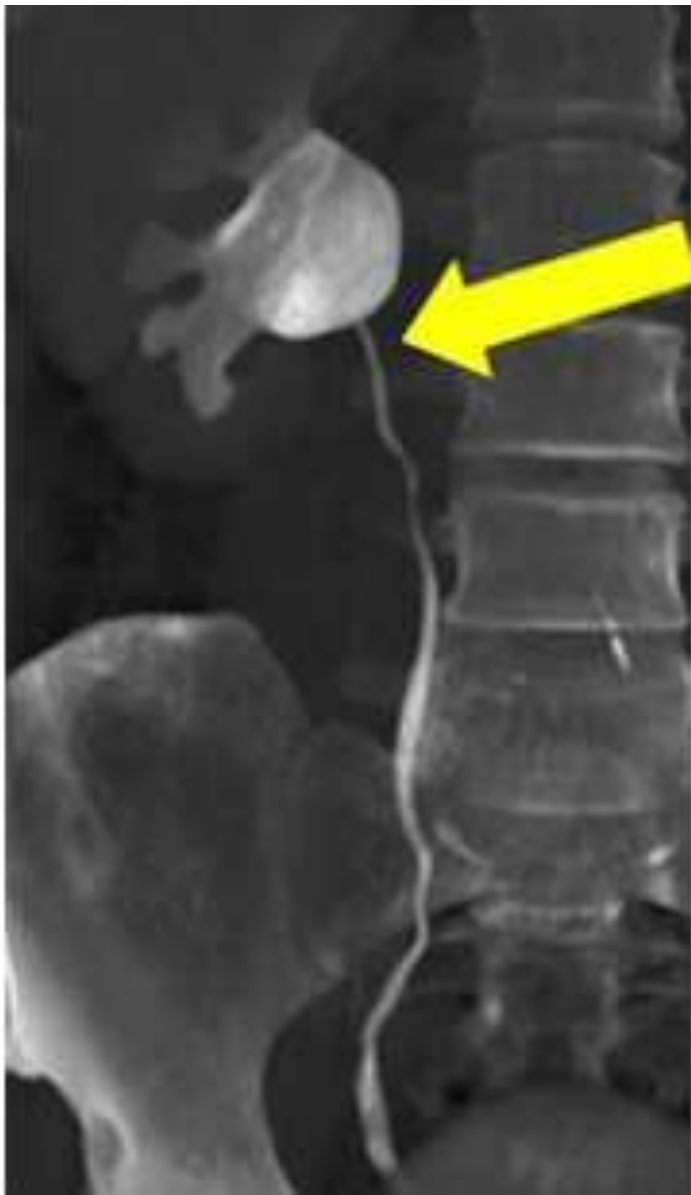




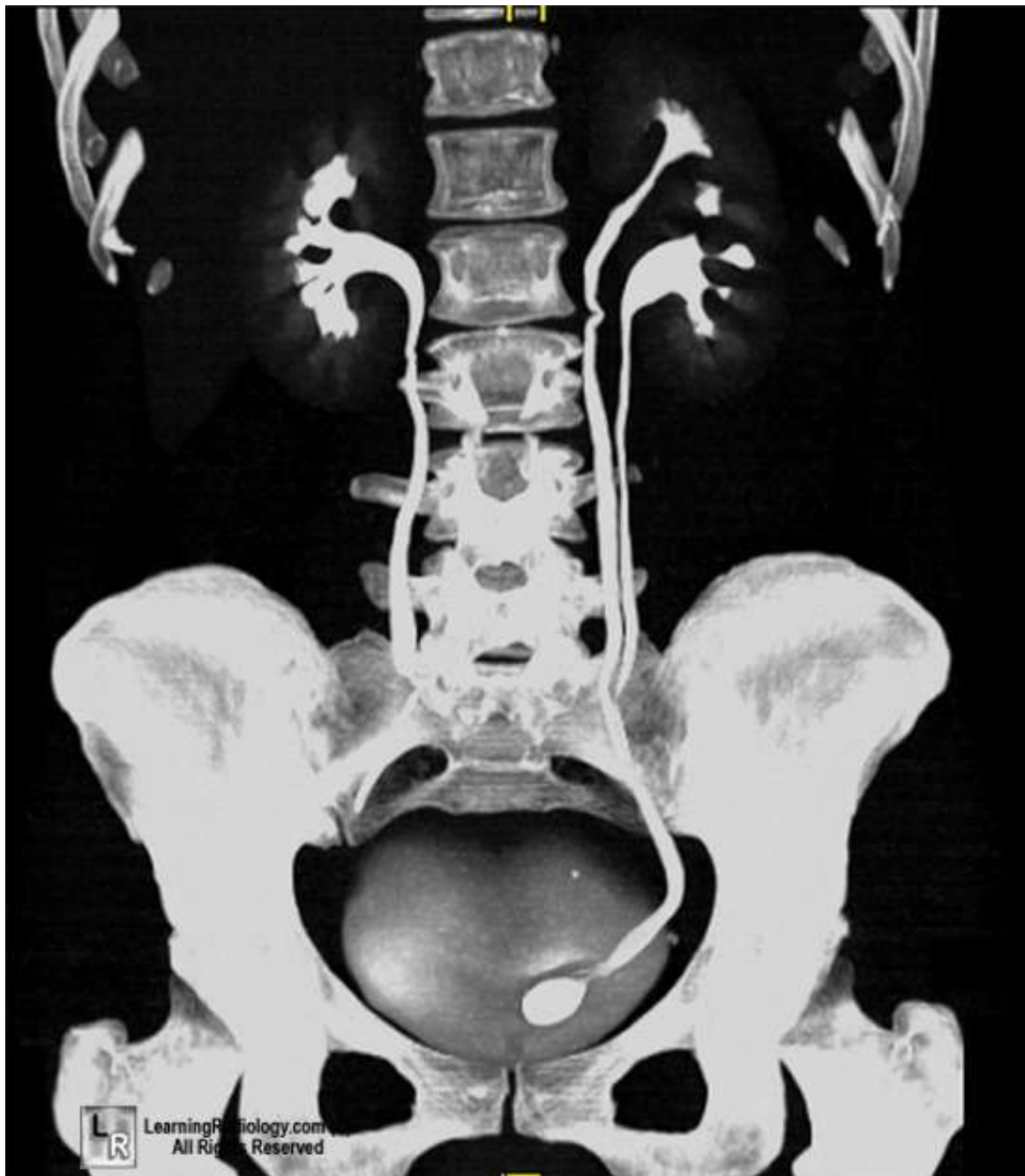


**Coronal  
CTU  
Reformat**  
image

Lt Sever  
*Hydronephrosis*



- **PUJ**.... Pelvi-ureteric Junction Obstruction



- Lt Double Kidney , Ureter & Lt **Uretrocele**
- 3D Reformate Image





# MRI & Renal System

## *MRU*

### **OPEN MRI**

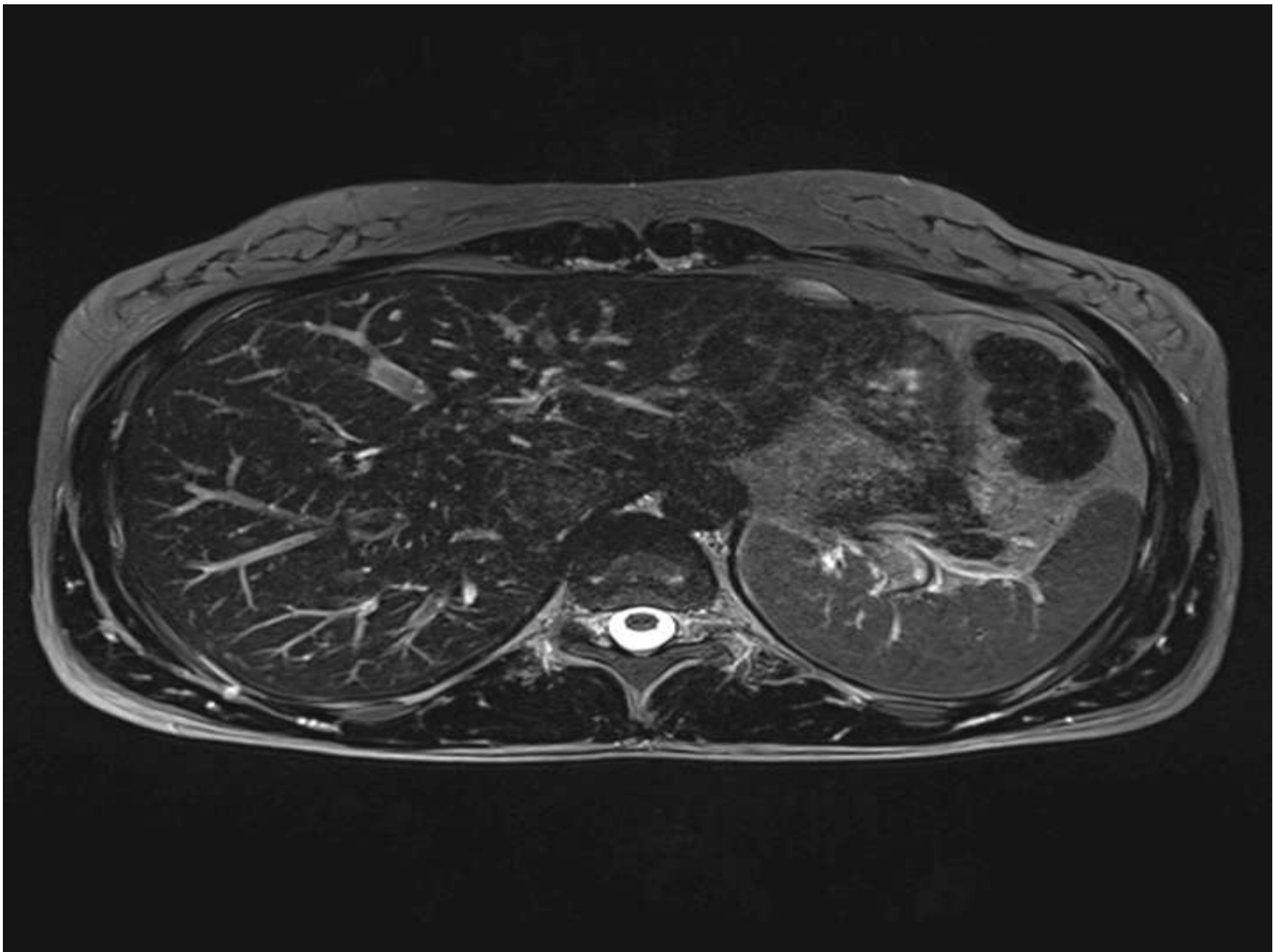


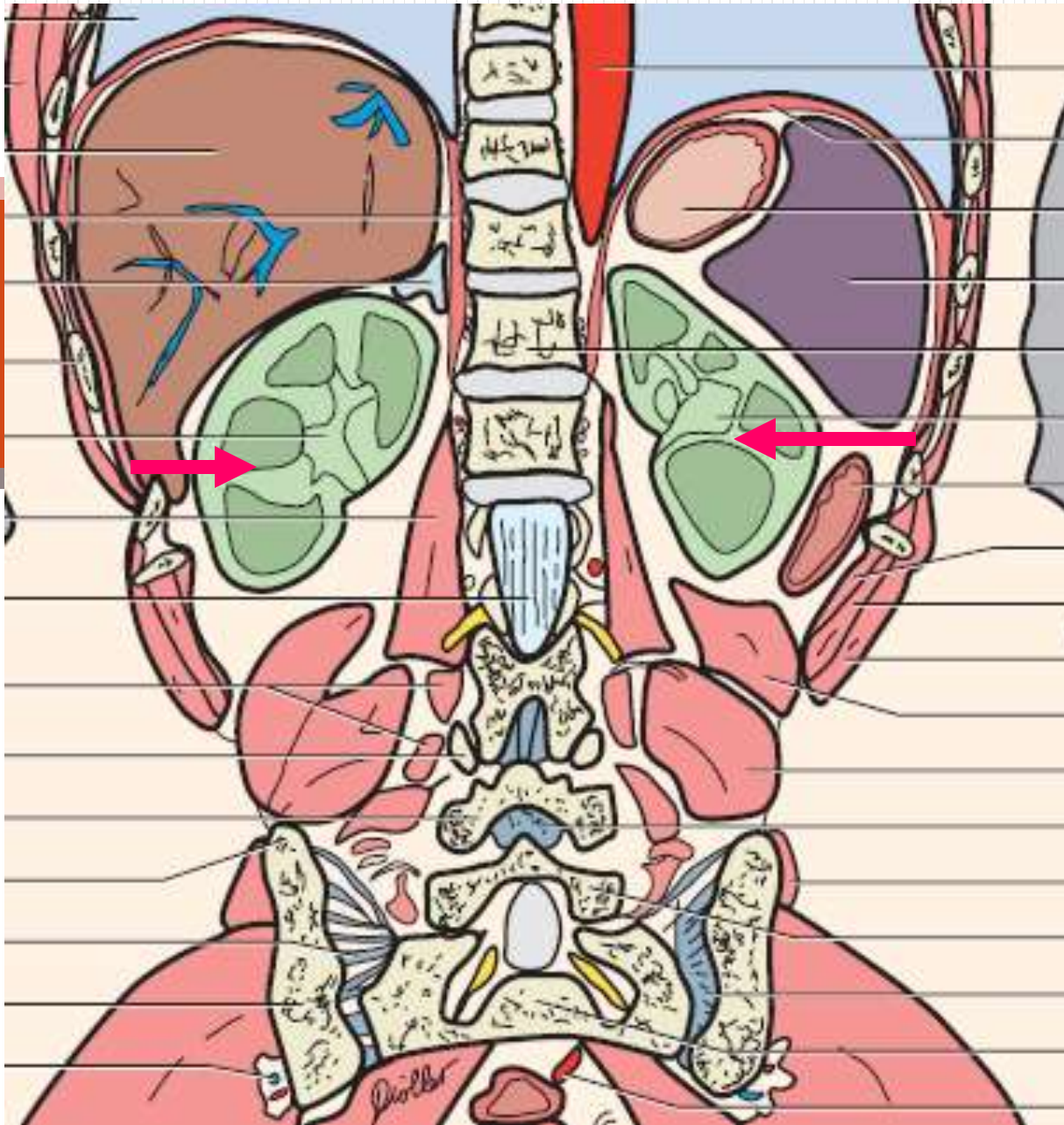
**VS**

### **CLOSED MRI**



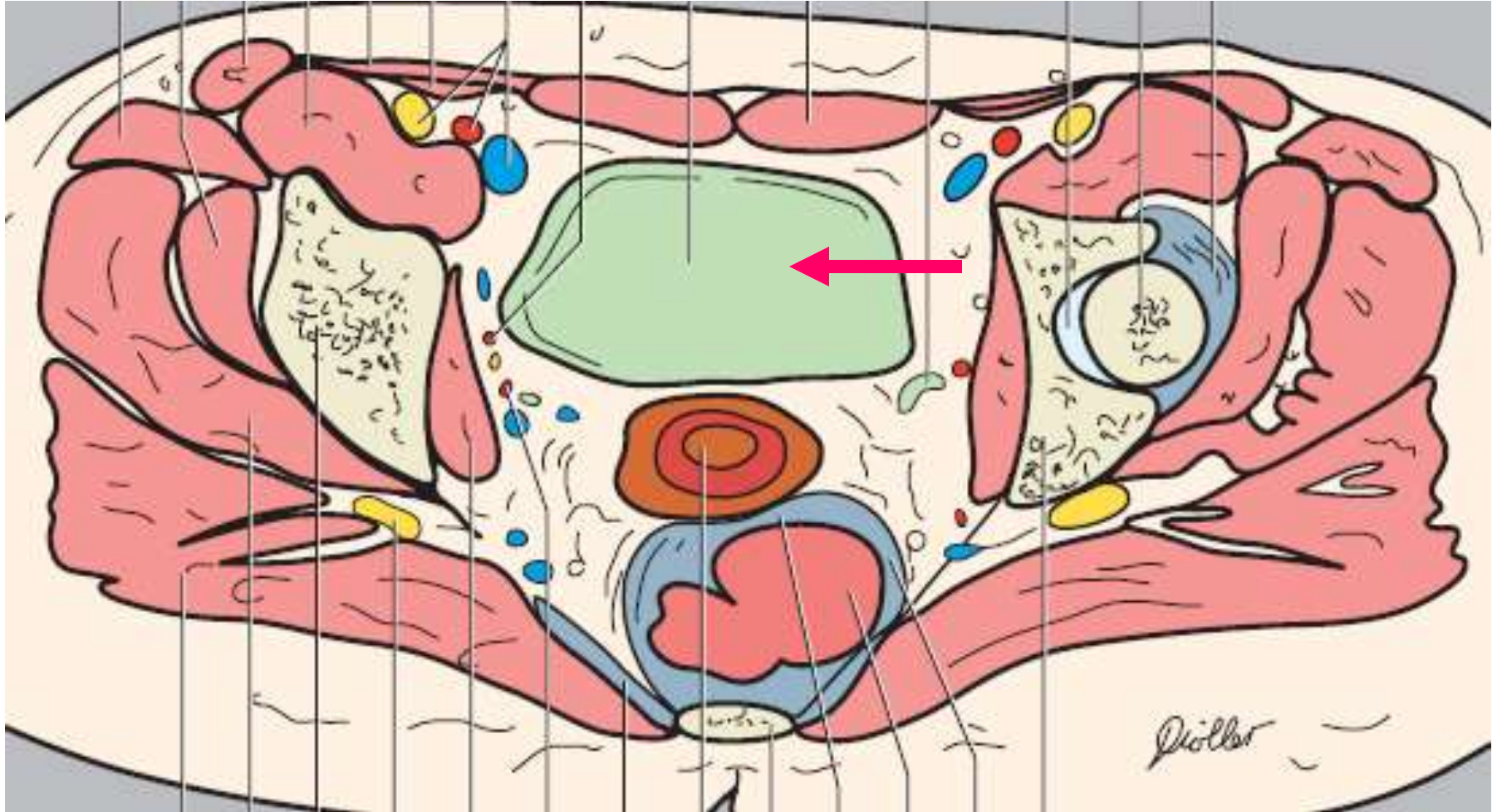
- **Multipanner** “Axial , Sagittal , Coronal & Obliques
- \* Multisequences T1 , T2 , STIR, ..... Etc.
- Good Tissue Differentiation

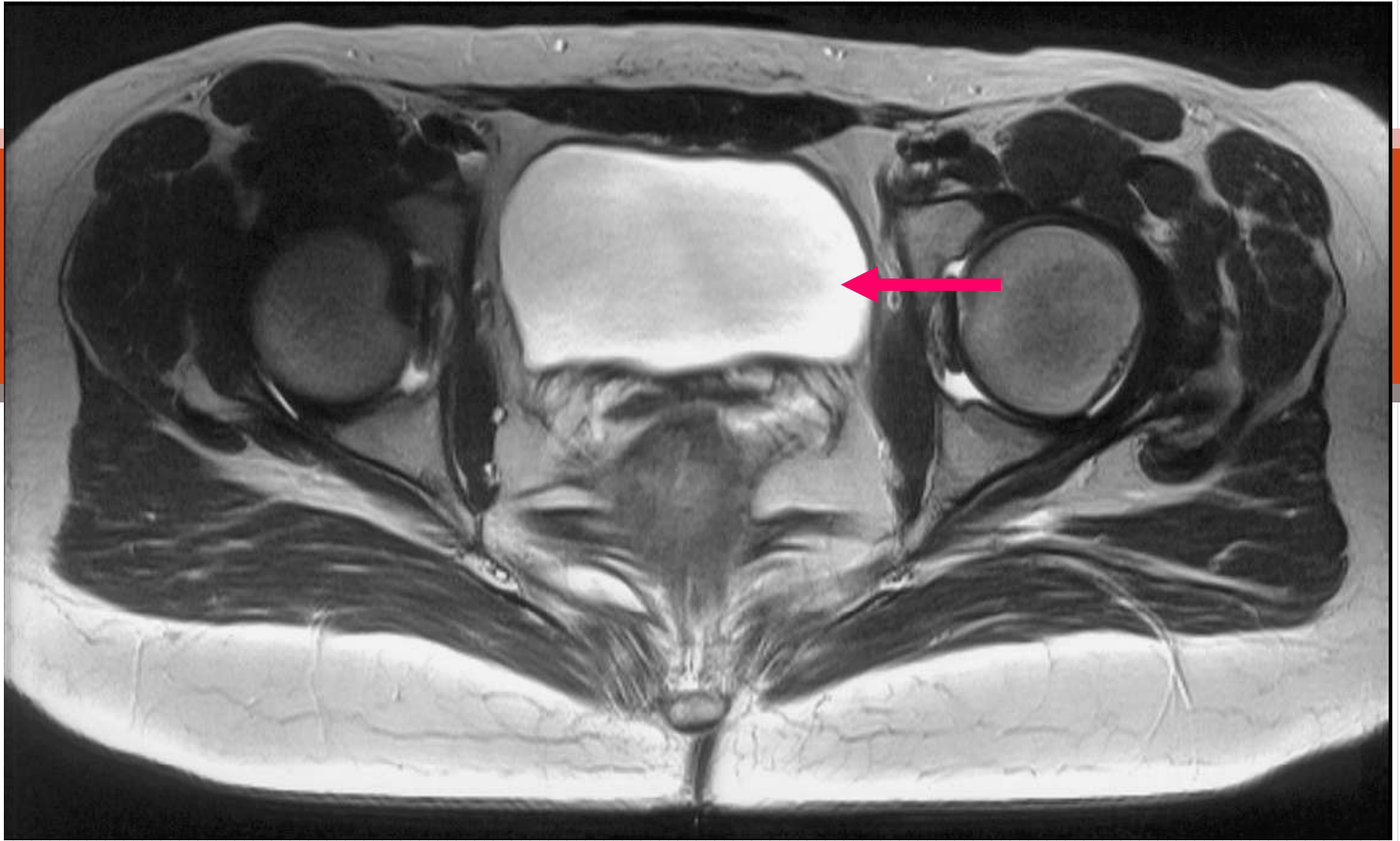




Coronal Plain

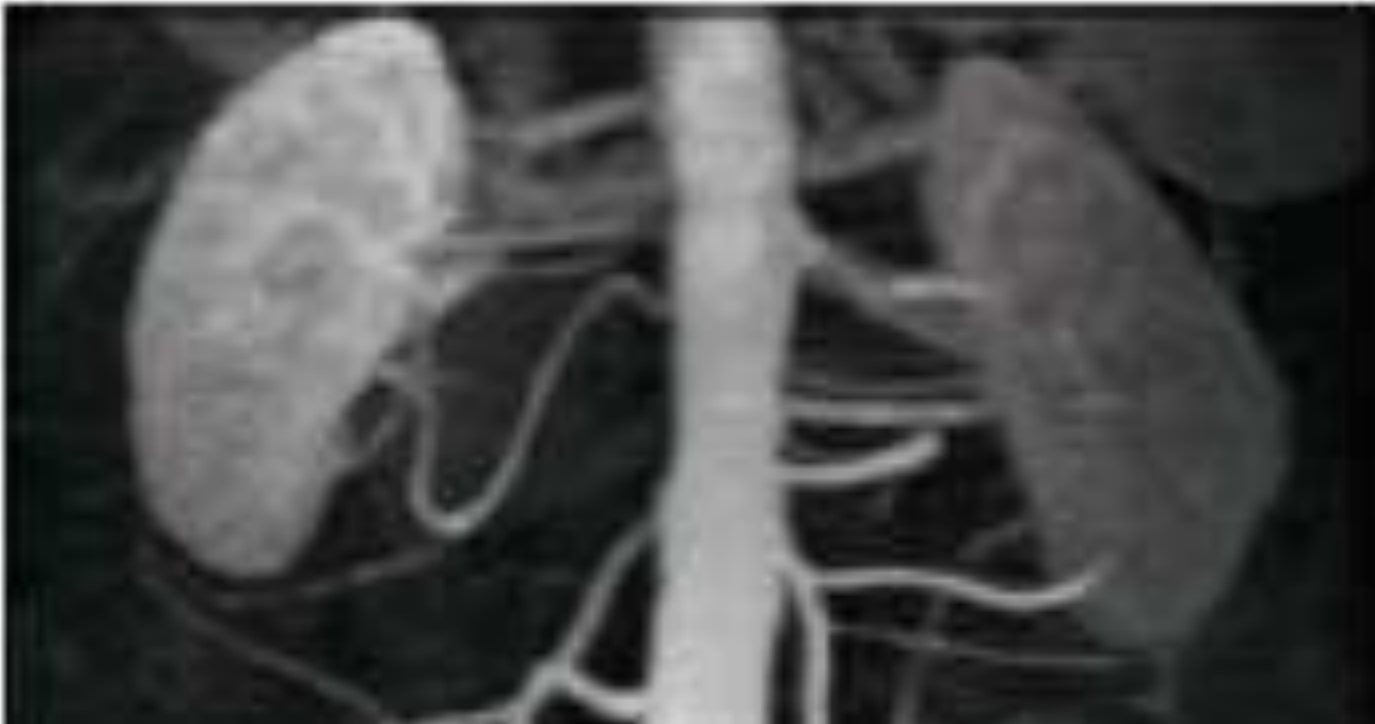






U.B. In MRI..... T2WI

# MRA Of Renal As.







Magnetic resonance angiogram using an intravenous bolus of gadolinium contrast showing normal renal arteries

***· Imaging Modalities are advancing  
day by day..... But that is the basal that every  
Undergraduate should know***

# QUIZ



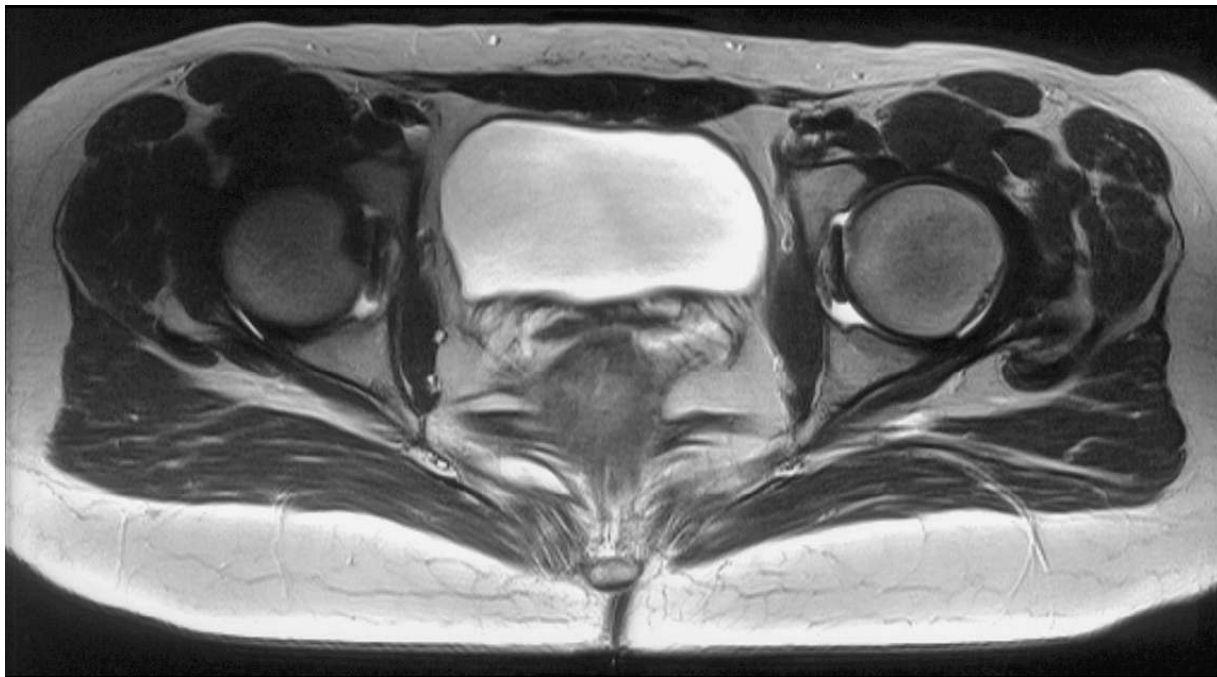


[www.xray2000.co.uk](http://www.xray2000.co.uk)



Is there backpressure ? Where ?





**C.T. Or M.R.I.?**



# Sources & Further reading :

- My YouTube channel :

[https://www.youtube.com/c/DrAhmadMokhtarA\\_M\\_ABODAHAB/](https://www.youtube.com/c/DrAhmadMokhtarA_M_ABODAHAB/)

- Staff members web site :

[https://staffsites.sohag-univ.edu.eg/ahmed\\_abodahab](https://staffsites.sohag-univ.edu.eg/ahmed_abodahab)

- PDF File of the lecture :

<https://staffsites.sohag-univ.edu.eg/stuff/supplements/6008>

- Renal Imaging revision - Video Lecture :

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7i9WdKvchII&list=PLqU6GNJJ8xwkhCDPznB  
YkvG3\\_NXZt-B17&index=8](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7i9WdKvchII&list=PLqU6GNJJ8xwkhCDPznBYkvG3_NXZt-B17&index=8)



# *THANK YOU*

with my best wishes

*Dr. A.M. Abodahab*

**Jan 2022**