

Abstract Book

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افقی نو در رادیولوژی با هوش مصنوعی Radiology & AI: The Horizon on Approach

مسئولیت محتوای خلاصه مقالات بر عهده نویسنده مسئول مقاله می باشد.

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Conclusion:

Imaging modalities were found to play a prominent role in diagnosing BO. Among the imaging methods evaluated, MRI and CT, respectively had the highest sensitivity, specificity, and accuracy. These findings suggest that CT or MRI should be applied when the results of plain radiography are insufficient.

Keywords:

Intestinal obstruction, Plain radiography, CT, MRI

NEW RADIOLOGIC SIGNS: SOME DIAGNOSTIC CLUES ON HYSTEOSALPINGOGRAPHY

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There are several well-known diagnostic signs in radiology such as scotty dog, dog ears, moon sign and etc. These signs are resulted from assuming a view of nature pattern; inferior perspectives; on radiography, sonography, CT scan and MRI images. Sometimes, the pathology or abnormality of an organ may present an appearance very similar to a natural pattern in medical images. Some of them are so common and can be considered as a sign of a specific pathology or abnormality, which is a great help for easier diagnosis. Fibroids are one of the most common pathologies that can produce similar and frequent appearances on hysterosalpingography (HSG). After investigating more than 5,000 HSG images collected by Dr. Shahrzad and the Royan Imaging Center, we found some new diagnostic signs which were commonly repeated in hystero-grams of infertile women. We try to introduce these signs in this lecture.

SONOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF INVASIVE FUNGAL DISEASE OF LUNG

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Background:

The early diagnosis of invasive fungal diseases is important because the therapeutic outcome depends on the prompt initiation of appropriate interventions. In this study, we present the feature of ultrasound of pulmonary fungal infection in six children with leukemia.

Method and Patients:

Between 2020-2021, this cross-sectional study was conducted in the radiology department at Dr. Sheikh Children's Hospital, Mashhad, Iran. During this period, we reviewed imaging findings of fungal lung infections in 12 immunocompromised patients who were referred for chest ultrasound and CT scan. High-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) of patients showed multiple nodular lesions with/without ground-glass opacity (halo sign or reverse halo sign), and wedge-shape consolidations. In some patients, there were thick wall cavitory lesions with intra-cavitory fungus ball and the air-crescent sign. Ultrasound findings of the lung included the target lesion, the cavitory lesion, wedge-shaped consolidation, and extra-pulmonary invasion to the chest wall or sub-diaphragm. The galactomannan test, debridement of para-nasal sinuses and core needle biopsy confirmed fungal infections; Aspergillosis or Mucormycosis.

Conclusion:

The target appearance and invasion to the chest wall are two characteristic features of pulmonary invasive fungal disease on ultrasound.