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Abstract book

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complex lesions of the knee, in the last two years.

Results: 19 patients had ACL / M;

11 patients had M / PCL / CLL;

8 patients had ACL / M / CL;

5 patients had PCL / M;

2 patients had patellar fractures / ACL / M;

1 patient had patellar tendon lesion / M.

Conclusions: - IRM has a sensibility of 92-93% and a specificity of 90-96% in diagnosis of traumatic pathology of the knee.

- high correlation between lesions diagnosed by IRM and the lesions found by surgery.

- High correlation between intracapsular lesions diagnosed by IRM and arthroscopy.

- IRM is a gold standard of knee examination.

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METANEPHRIC ADENOMA OF THE KIDNEY IN A YOUNG GIRL: IMAGING FINDINGS

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Metanephric adenoma of the kidney represents an extremely rare, benign renal tumor occurring at any age. The imaging features of metanephric adenoma of the kidney have been reported in only a few cases, most of them in adults.

We report a case of metanephric adenoma of the kidney in a 13-year-old girl. A well-defined heterogenous mass in the middle of the right kidney was an incidental sonographic finding. IV urography and abdominal CT (pre- and post-contrast) were also performed. Imaging findings are presented. The surgical biopsy confirmed the benign nature of the mass and local surgical resection was performed.

Metanephric adenoma should be considered in the differential diagnosis of pediatric renal masses, since its benign nature allows local surgical resection with sparing of normal ipsilateral renal tissue and no further therapy. Imaging methods provide useful information and pediatric radiologist's awareness is really important.

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AGE DISTRIBUTION OF RENAL ARTERY RESISTANCE INDEX

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BACKGROUND: The aim of the studies is to investigate alteration of renal artery RI value in dependence of age in healthy subjects.

METHODES: We used Color Doppler sonography and spectral analysis to measure average renal artery RI at several locations for flow area: upper, nether and middle portion of kidney. Sample volume location is interlobar and arcuate artery. RI is calculated like velocity diversity of maximal and minimal speed flow across maximal flow during measure point in above mentioned location of kidney.

RESULTS: The average RI in healthy trials subjects at 30-40 years age is 0,52-0,74, RI at 40-50 years age is 0,54-0,76, RI at 50-60 years age is 0,56-0,77 and RI over 60 year age is 0,58-0,79. Increase of renal artery RI in age distribution is 0,002 every year of age.

CONCLUSIONS: Renal artery index increase progressively with step of 0,001 per year with maximal curve ascent between 50 and 60 years age.

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CLINICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF CNS CHANGES IN TUBERCULOSIS SCLEROSIS: CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION:

Tuberous sclerosis (TS) is an autosomal dominant disorder with variable expressivity and high potential for hamartomatous growths in multiple organs. The incidence is approximately 1:10 000 to 50 000, although a forme fruste of the disease is probably much more common.

The classic clinical triad in TS includes papular facial nevus (so called-adenoma sebaceum), seizures and mental retardation, and is found in more than half of the patients.

The most common CT findings are:

- Cortical tubers
- White matter abnormalities
- Subependimal nodules and
- Subependimal giant cell astrocytoma

MATERIAL AND METHODS:

Case report

24 y.o. patient complained over:

- dizziness with headache
- few days ago he had fever and vomiting
- as a child he used to take phenobarbitone for few years.

RESULTS:

The patient underwent EEG and CT scanning EEG-focal activity on the left frontal region.

CT scan of the brain shows subarahnoidal cysts in the left temporal region and calcified tubers on the both sides of the lateral ventricles in subependimal layer.

Dg: Tuberous sclerosis (Bourneville)

Conclusion: CT examination is very useful in investigations for TS