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postoperative histology confirmation.

Conclusion: We could conclude that the US is valuable in diagnosis of malignant infiltrative lesions of the gaster, but unfortunately in later stages of disease. The US is useful for the preoperative staging avoiding the unneeded surgery in unoperative cases. The limitation factor is that is operator dependent from his experience and expertise during the examination.

PS 102

THE PRESENCE OF CALCULOUS GALL BLADDER IN PATIENTS WITH BREAST CANCER

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Aim of the paper: To give rise of thoughts for possible relation among etiology of gall stones and the etiology of the breast cancer.

Material and methods: At the Institute of the radiology there is a continuous US study of the abdomen performed in patients with diagnosed breast cancer with aim of pre and postoperative evaluation of disease. 1757 patients are involved in the paper aged 38-72 years.

Results: We would like to stress out the fact that 28, 5% from the patients diagnosed with breast cancer had gallstones into the gall bladder. This fact leads us to think about the possible relation among the etiology of both diseases, i.e. that there is some genetic susceptibility. However there is a thought if we can do something about in the early detection of breast cancer with screening US study of the abdomen in females. Therefore if we detect gall stone in a female patient to put her into the risk group for breast cancer with performing screening for early detection of breast cancer. We are in a procedure for preparation of a program for systemic screening in a female population in a different cities and age.

Conclusion: To answer the question if the women with detected gallstones in gall bladder have high risk for breast cancer we need multicentric studies. So far we can say that there is significance in gallstones of women with diagnosed breast cancer.

PS 103

HIGH-GRADE ICA STENOSIS: CLINICAL-ULTRASOUND CORRELATION

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Aim: In our daily practice, Color Doppler Ultrasound as a noninvasive technique is first choice for assessing the grade of ICA stenosis. This report describes is there any correlation among clinical symptoms and ultrasound diagnosed high-grade ICA stenosis in symptomatic patients.

Material and Methods Symptomatic patients aged 25 to 87, referred to the Ultrasound Department for Color Doppler Ultrasound evaluation of carotid and vertebral vessels were included. Extracranial color-coded duplex sonography with patient lying in the supine position was performed with Toshiba SSA 270HD, with a 7.5-MHz linear probe.

Results In 5 (3%) of 148 patients, CDU depicted high-grade ($\geq 80\%$) stenosis of ICA. Medium-grade (50-79%) stenosis in 7 (5%) and low-grade ($< 50\%$) stenosis in 10 (7%) patients. Intima media thickness only, was depicted in 34 (23%) and 92 (62%) were normal findings. The youngest one with high-grade ICA stenosis was women aged 42 and the oldest one was man aged 84. Most of the referred patients had headache and/or dizziness. Patients with diagnosed high-grade stenosis had at list 3 of these symptoms: dizziness (18%), disarthria (6%), trouble walking (21%), loss of balance or coordination (16%), paresthesia (15%) and impairment of consciousness (24%).

Conclusion The results show the strong correlation among CDU diagnosed high-grade ICA stenosis and its clinical presentation; so it is recommended patients presented with dizziness, trouble walking, loss of balance or coordination, impairment of consciousness and/or parenthesis to be referred for carotid vessel examination.

PS 104

SY. LERICHE- DIAGNOSIS WITH DOPPLER ULTRASOUND - CASE REPORT

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INTRODUCTION: Chronic occlusion of the aortic bifurcation is usually due to arteriosclerosis and manifests with intermittent claudication in the legs and buttocks, and/or erectile impotence (Leriche's syndrome). Claudication can be relief surgically bypassing the occluded area with an aortoiliac or aortofemoral graftg.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: A 41 years old man (BK) been referred to the Ultrasound department due to the pain to his legs, sense of heaviness and paresthesia during walking. These symptoms have been associated with a sedentary life, smoking, hiperlipidaemia. Color-coded duplex sonography with the patient lying in the supine position been performed with Toshiba SSA 270HD, with 7.5-MHz linear probe for peripheral vessels and 3-MHz curved probe for abdominal aorta and iliac vessels. Iv. DSA has performed also.

RESULTS: Doppler ultrasound revealed absence of flow in distal part of aorta and both common iliac arteries. Spectral analysis of the flow in both common femoral arteries showed proximal occlusion with good collateral circulation. Iv. DSA confirmed the US findings and showed the obstruction of the sub renal aorta and both common iliac arteries 2cm before the bifurcations and the presence of collateral circles. Aortofemoral bypass grafting been per-