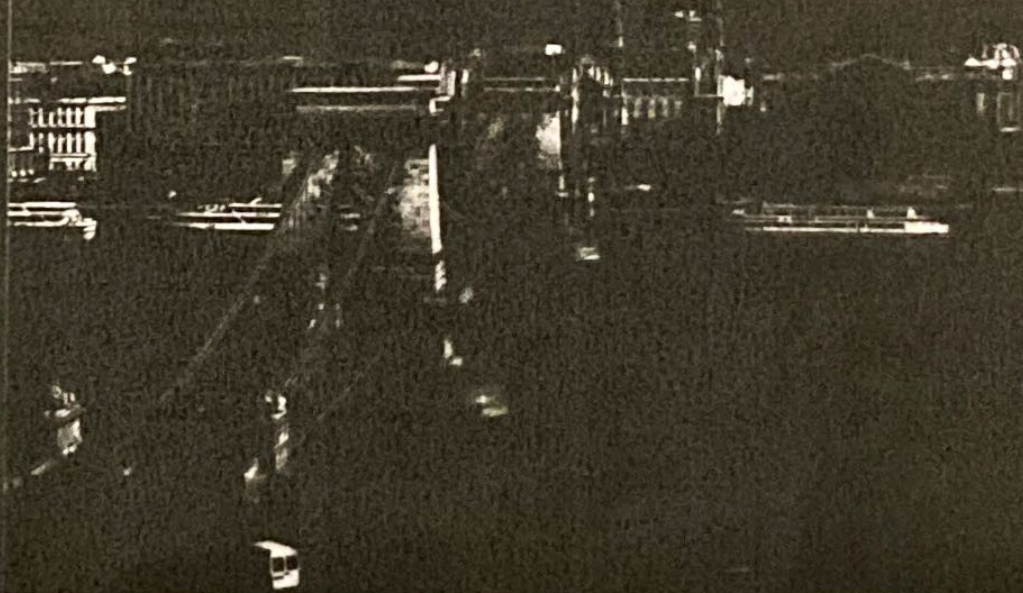


XVth Balkan Congress of Radiology

ESOR Course

BSR
Balkan Society of Radiology

Budapest, Danubius Hotel Hella 12-14 October 2017



Congress president: András Palkó, MD, Hungary
Organized by the Balkan Society of Radiology
Under the auspices of the Hungarian Society of Radiology

Final Program and Abstracts

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Final Program and Abstracts

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Introduction. Ultrasound is a non-invasive method for imaging tendons. It is the modality of choice to initially assess tendon pathology, especially trauma.
Objective. The purpose of this presentation is to familiarize the reader with the technique of real time ultrasound imaging of the tendon, to present both normal sonographic anatomy and tears of the tendons and finally to underline the pitfalls of the method.
Conclusion. Ultrasonography is a safe, quick and easily applied method of imaging of tendon, of low cost and its goal should be the detection, imaging and characterization of tendon injury, which are of major importance in treatment planning and follow-up monitoring.

61. THE ROLE OF COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY IN DIAGNOSING AN ACUTE ABDOMINAL PAIN IN ILEOCECAL AREA

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Purpose: To evaluate the role of computed tomography (CT) in diagnosing acute abdominal pain in ileocecal area.

Materials and Methods: Retrospectively 457 CT reports of abdomen and the complementary clinical records of patients over the age of 16. Considered inclusive criteria were: acute abdominal pain in ileocecal area and negative or inconclusive physical examination, laboratory tests and abdominal ultrasound. In all patients the abdomen was scanned with 16-row multidetector CT with 2.5mm collimated slice. Intravenous contrast media was administered if no signs of appendicitis were found.

Results: Radiological diagnosis was reached in 30 of 33 patients. Most common reported entity was appendicitis (33%), followed by infiltrative lesion of colon (30%) and nonspecific inflammatory disease of terminal ileum and cecum (12%). Diverticulitis, epiploic appendicitis and ectopic pregnancy were reported in 5 cases. Out of 33 patients 3 had nonspecific radiological findings. Surgery was performed in 23 patients. Operative report matched radiological findings in 22 cases.

Conclusion: CT is a method of choice for improving accuracy in diagnosing acute abdominal pain in ileocecal area.

62. MRI-DWI IMAGING IN CEREBRAL INFARCT VERSUS NEOPLASMA

doctor Elizabeta Dzidrova, specialist in radio diagnostics, Head of Radiology, JZU Clinical hospital, Stip - Macedonia

Introduction: The aim of this paper is to accentuate the role of Diffusion weight MR imaging in appropriate diagnostics with infarct and neoplastic lesions of the brain. The most widely used clinical application is in the detection of hyper-acute infarct and the differentiation of infarct from various other cerebral diseases.

Objective and method

Material and method: 53 old male with ataxia and dysphasia. MR native-2 hours after stroke: on T2 and Flair hyper-signal in cerebellum dex. and parietal kortikosubkortical sin, which is multiple infarct lesions in splenium corpus callosi hyper-signal with less hyper-intensity. With propagation dex and compresiv effect on ventriculus dex.

ADC hiposignal in lesion cerebellar and parietal sinistri and hyper signal in corpus calossum. The lesion in corpus calosum have a significantly higher ADC values versus hipo in cerebellum l parietal.

Results: Meaning, lesion with compressive effect on ventrikulus lat dex. and is susp for glioma low grade and indicate other investigation.

Conclusion: DWI remains valuable tool in differentiation various brain lesions, yet by itself is insufficient

63. IMAGING SPECTRUM OF WERNICKE ENCEPHALOPATHY

Paraskevi Argyropoulou, Antigoni Xenou, Triantafyllia Giannoudi, Elina Tsamourlidou, Panos Prassopoulos
General University Hospital of Alexandroupolis/GR

Introduction/Background: The term Wernicke encephalopathy refers to an acute syndrome due to thiamine deficiency, manifested by disorientation, paralysis, ataxia and nystagmus. Korsakoff's psychosis is considered a more delayed consequence of Wernicke's acute encephalopathy. Although the main cause is alcohol abuse, other reasons such as malnutrition, parenteral nutrition without supplements, hyperemesis gravidum and chronic hemodialysis are also responsible for this pathology.

Objective/Purpose: To present the imaging findings of Wernicke encephalopathy.
Method: We present a case series of acute Wernicke encephalopathy examined in our institution with brain MRI.

Results: High signal intensity on T2W and Flair sequences symmetrically in the mamillary bodies, the dorsomedial thalami, the periaqueductal area, the tectal plate and around the 3rd ventricle were observed in all cases. Contrast enhancement of the mamillary bodies and restricted diffusion were also present in some cases.

Conclusion: Considering that acute Wernicke encephalopathy has a high mortality rate the knowledge of the imaging spectrum is critical for the good outcome of the patients.