

AUDIT OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE CHOLANGIOPANCREATOGRAPHY IN EVALUATION OF PANCREATCOBILIARY DISEASES.

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OBJECTIVE:

Aim of this audit is to evaluate accuracy of magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography in evaluation of pancreaticobiliary disease.

METHOLODOLGY:

This is to assess the local practice of MRCP in Radiology department of Rehman Medical Institute, Peshawar. Cases presented to the gastroenterology department with complaint of jaundice and abdominal pain were included in the study (n=50), who were referred between 20-08-2021 to 20-08-2022 to radiology. MRI was done on 1.5t GE MR. The total 50 scans were selected from PACS and clinical histories were acquired from central database HIMS. The images were viewed through PACS workstation using Synapse® (FUJI DICOME VIEWER). For each scan performed, findings were assessed. Microsoft excel 2016 was used in entering and analysis of data.

RESULTS:

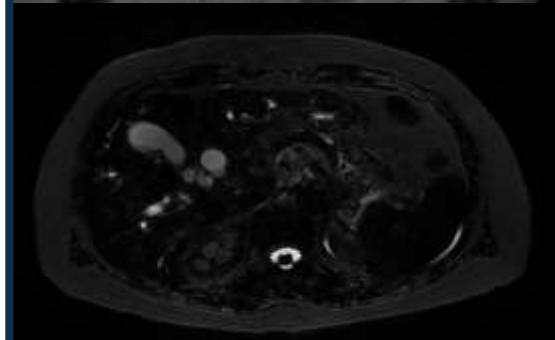
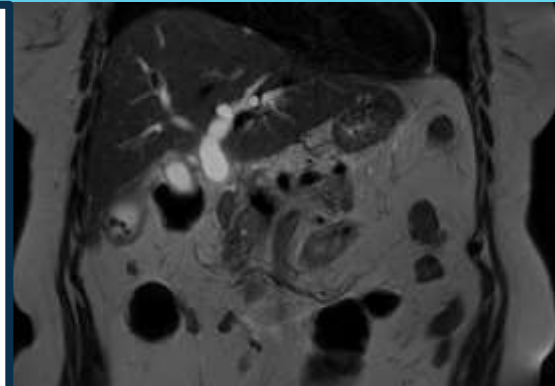
Patients presented to the radiology for MRCP having jaundice and epigastric pain. There findings were assessed in which 34 patients had biliary calculi and rest of 16 patients had biliary strictures. In which 69% of the patients were above 40 years of age who presented with biliary colic. Rest of the 31% were below 40 years. Most of the patients had biliary colic due to biliary calculi are female constituting 71%. Whereas strictures were seen predominantly in males.

CONCLUSION:

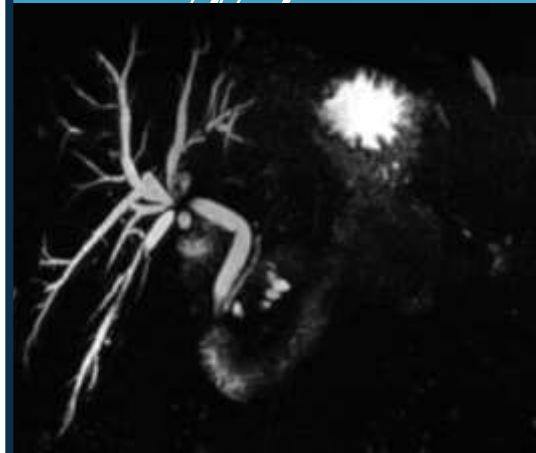
We concluded from our results that biliary calculi being more common cause for biliary colic and jaundice with more predominance in females. Strictures seen mostly in males in age group above 40.

REFERENCES:

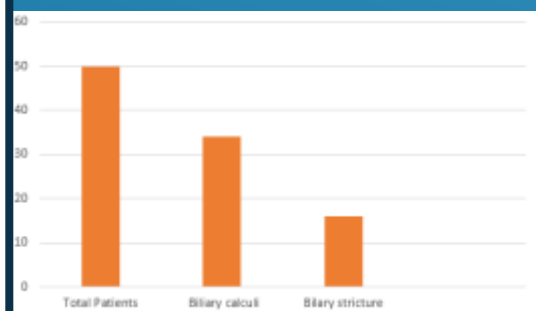
Fulcher AS, Turner MA, Capps GW, Zfass A, Baker K. Half-Fourier RARE MR cholangiopancreatography: experience in 300 subjects. Radiology 1998;207:21-32.



Coronal T2 and 3D MRCP axial images show few floating calculi in GB lumen and cystic duct.



Coronal 3D MIP image displaying biliary stricture at hilar level causing dilatation of intrahepatic biliary ducts



Graphical representation of patient having biliary strictures and calculi.