

Conclusion: Bronchial artery of anomalous origin must be suspected in patients in whom the source of haemorrhage is not evident and have persistent haemoptysis post embolization.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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An analysis of magnetic resonance venographic drainage patterns of intracranial venous sinuses



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Introduction: Magnetic resonance venography (MRV) has become a preferred method of investigation of intracranial venous sinuses when compared to invasive computerized tomography and magnetic resonance angiographic methods. In dural sinus thrombosis, this MRV has established superior diagnostic level in identifying the lesion. With this increasing prominence of MRV in diagnostics, this study of was done with the objective of finding out the normal anatomical patterns of intracranial venous sinuses and its variants in adult population.

Methods: From the archives of radiology department, 50 patients who underwent MRV for some diagnostic reasons were studied. The patients with intracranial neoplasms, confirmed congenital anomalies, traumatic injury, previous craniotomy and intracranial abnormality were excluded from this study. The paired and unpaired venous sinuses were visualization. The pattern of drainage was observed and variants in it were descriptively analysed.

Results: In all the cases studied superior sagittal sinus was visualized compared to less number of inferior sinus. The transverse sinus was found to be dominant on right side in majority of the cases studied with hypoplastic left side sinus and flow gaps in its course. Variation in confluence of sinus was noted in many cases.

Conclusion: Knowledge of normal intracranial venous sinus pattern and possible variants help the radiologist to eliminate diagnostic pitfalls while reporting. Also, this baseline data aids us in understanding various developmental anomalies and its correlation with malformation of the brain.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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Radiological study of secondary ossification centers around the elbow joint in central zone of India



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Introduction/background: The bones of human skeletons develop from separate ossification centers. From these centers ossification progresses till the bone is completely formed. These changes can be studied by means of X-rays. It is therefore possible

to determine the approximate age of an individual by radiological examination of bones till ossification is complete.

Materials and methods: This radiological study was carried out with the objective to assess the skeletal maturity round elbow joint, of subjects in Madhya Pradesh region, 168 males and 132 females between age group of 10 and 19 years and size of dwelling in Madhya Pradesh more than 10 years. Subjects representing the heterogeneous population of Madhya Pradesh were included from first year MBBS students of N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur of different districts of this state, schools as well as patients attending outpatients Department of Radiology, N.S.C.B. Medical College, Jabalpur. Anteroposterior and lateral view of right elbow joint was taken, appearance and fusion of ossification centers around this joint studied. Data was tabulated and statistically analysed by using STATA 12.0 TX, USA.

Observation and results: From the analysis, it is found that in males at the age of 16 years, ossification centers around the elbow joint is fused except medial epicondyle and in females, it is completely fused.

Discussion and conclusion: From this radiological study, when findings are compared with the other authors from different states of India and in addition with other nations and observed to fluctuate substantially.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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Anatomical variation and clinical implications of celiac trunk and superior mesenteric arteries: CT angiography based study



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Introduction: Anatomical variations in the celiac, and superior mesenteric arterial branching patterns have a great clinical significance. The presence of certain variant patterns can be advantageous, while some can lead to life threatening complications. Many a times they are present throughout life and fortunately pass undetected. Yet their presence and incidence can be helpful for surgeons and radiologists to be aware of such variant patterns.

Objective: The aim of this study was to detect and describe the existence and incidence of anatomical variations of the celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery by Using imaging technique.

Materials and methods: 80 patients visited the Radiology Department of S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur. To cover the whole abdominal aorta in each patient, spiral CT angiography scan was done and thin slices (0.6mm) axial images were obtained. Both sagittal and coronal images were reconstructed.

Results: We found that 77.5% of patients presented a classic anatomy of the celiac trunk and superior mesenteric artery, using this imaging technique, we found the existence of variations of these abdominal blood vessels in 22.5% of patients.

Conclusion: The arterial variations should not be ignored and with an accurate knowledge on the anatomical variations, many operative and post operative complications can be avoided. The knowledge on the CT variations would enable the radiologists in protecting the important vessels prior to transcatheter therapies, and also in preventing inadvertent injuries.

Conflicts of interest

The authors have none to declare.

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Assessment of fetal gestational ageing different trimester from ultrasonographic measurement of various fetal biometric parameters in the region of Udaipur – A retrospective study



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Introduction: This study was undertaken to assess the gestational age in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters with the help of sonographic measurements of four biometric parameters (biparietal diameter – BPD, head circumference – HC, abdominal circumference – AC and femur length – FL) in the local population of Udaipur region.

Materials and methods: Regression equations were developed for estimation of gestational age using sonographic measurements of BPD, HC, AC & FL of singleton pregnancies of 1212 females of 2nd and 3rd trimesters in the region of Udaipur. Measurements were obtained using past records of Geetanjali Medical College and R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur. Comparisons were made from previously established nomograms.

Results: Mean BPD, AC, HC & FL at term were obtained. Gestational age curves were obtained by BPD, HC, AC & FL measurements. Gestational age obtained by USG measurements in the second trimester was found to be more accurate compared to that obtained in the third trimester.

Conclusion: This study showed that ultrasonographic measurement of BPD, AC, HC & FL are reliable indicators of gestational age in second and third trimesters. They are more reliable in the second trimester as compared to the third trimester. Measurements adopted from Hadlock et al. tables correlate very well with gestation age derived from last normal menstrual period of pregnant mothers of Udaipur region.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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Splenic dimensions by ultrasonography in adults of Tripura



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Background and introduction: The human spleen is an organ demanding constant attention from the anatomical, immunological and clinical point of view. Ultrasonography is used routinely to evaluate visceral organs in adults of Tripura. So, this study was conducted with the aim to measure the spleen length by ultrasonography, to find out the reference values of spleen length in different age groups in adults of Tripura, to find out possible correlations with the gender, height, weight and BMI.

Materials and methods: Healthy individuals or patients attending the RADIO DIAGNOSIS Department, TMC & BRAM Teaching Hospital for conditions other than splenic were included for measuring splenic dimensions by trans-abdominal USG.

Results and observations: The mean spleen length in adults was 8.8 ± 1.32 Cm. In males and females the length was 8.85 ± 1.54 Cm 8.72 ± 0.89 Cm respectively. All the spleen length was within the range of 7–11 cm. It was observed that, body weight, height, BMI all were found to be positively correlated with spleen length.

Conclusion: The present study was an attempt to determine the normal range of the spleen length which correlated variably with different age in groups. So, our study had provided anthropometric parameter of spleen length by ultrasonography which will be useful for reference value of spleen length in our set up.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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Computer tomographic study of interpedicular distance in the south Indian population



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Introduction: Transpedicular stabilization of spine is a very delicate procedure that requires thorough understanding of the pedicle anatomy to minimize the rate of neurovascular complications. Interpedicular distance is one of the parameter assessed in the case of vertebral stabilization. It is also used in the assessment of the spinal canal stenosis. The transfixator in instrumentation is related to the transverse interpedicular distance. This distance varies among different ethnicity and there is a lacuna of normative data in Indian population. Thus the interpedicular distance among the south Indian population was evaluated in this study.

Methods: Computer tomographic images of normal spine of 50 individuals were collected retrospectively for the period of 3 months from the department of radiology. The length of the interpedicular distance were measured in both axial and the coronal view using RADIANT DICOM viewer. The values obtained were compared among the genders and age groups.

Result: The mean interpedicular value seen in the coronal view of the CT images for L1, L2, L3, L4, L5 were 21.45, 22.22, 24.58, 24.78, 28.18 respectively.

Conclusion: Preoperative CT evaluation of the interpedicular distance emphasis the need for careful usage of the instrumentation. This study provides the baseline data for the south Indian population to customize the usage of the instruments.

Conflicts of interest

The author has none to declare.

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