

# Klinicko-radiologické korelace, co je důležité pro chirurga

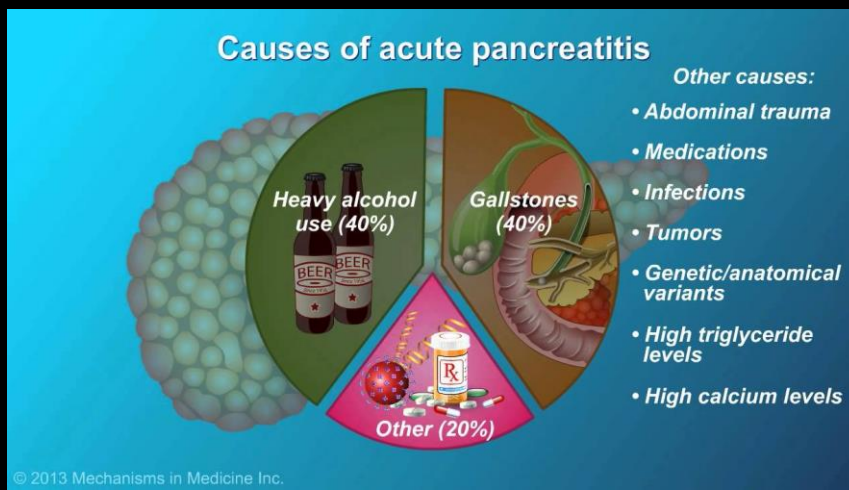
Vlastimil Válek jr., Vladimír Procházka

Klinika radiologie a nukleární medicíny LF MU a FN Brno

Chirurgická klinika LF MU a FN Brno

# Pankreatitida (UZ)

- Bolesti v epigastriu, zvracení
- Klinická otázka
  - Dilatace žlučových cest?
  - Obstrukce žlučových cest?
  - Cholecystolithiáza? (cholecystitida?)
  - Volná tekutina v dutině břišní?
  - Kolekce retroperitoneálně?



## Pancreatitis - Diagnosis

### 2 of the Following:

#### 1. Lipase

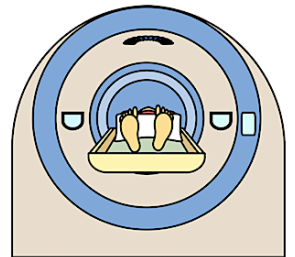
- 3x upper limit of normal

#### 2. Abdominal Pain

- Consistent with pancreatitis

#### 3. Abdominal Imaging

- Findings of pancreatitis
- Imaging does not need to be performed in every patient with pancreatitis



- Symptoms fail to resolve
- Diagnosis remains in question
- Concern for pathology/complications
  - Peripancreatic Abscess
  - Pancreatic Pseudocyst
  - Necrotizing Pancreatitis
  - Pancreatic Mass
  - Biliary Obstruction

# Pankreatitida (UZ)

- Nález na UZ

- Dilatace žlučových cest

- Cholecystolithiáza (cholecystitida?)

- Další postup závisí na laboratoři a klinickém stavu

- ⇒CT – ozřejmění etiologie dilatace

- ⇒ERCP – řešení suspektní příčiny dilatace (lithiáza)

- Dilatace žlučových cest

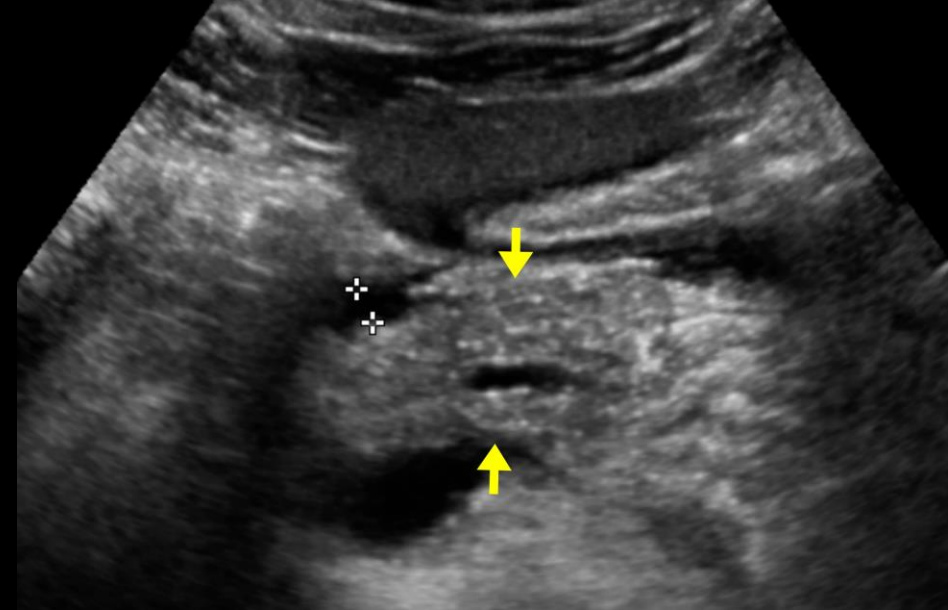
- Obstrukce žlučových cest choledocholithiázou + známky cholangitidy

- ⇒ERCP - řešení obstrukce

**=> na UZ nutné pátrat i po  
příčině dilatovaných žlučových  
cest**

# Pankreatitida (UZ)

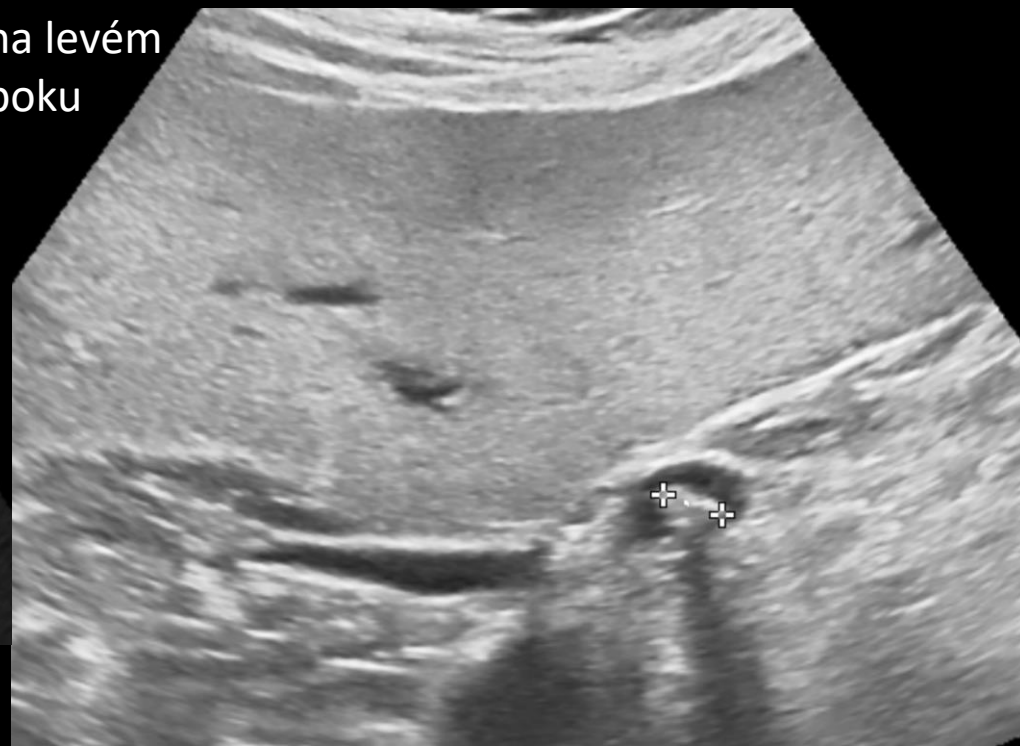
- Nález na UZ
  - Dilatace žlučových cest
  - choledocholithiáza



na zádech



na levém  
boku

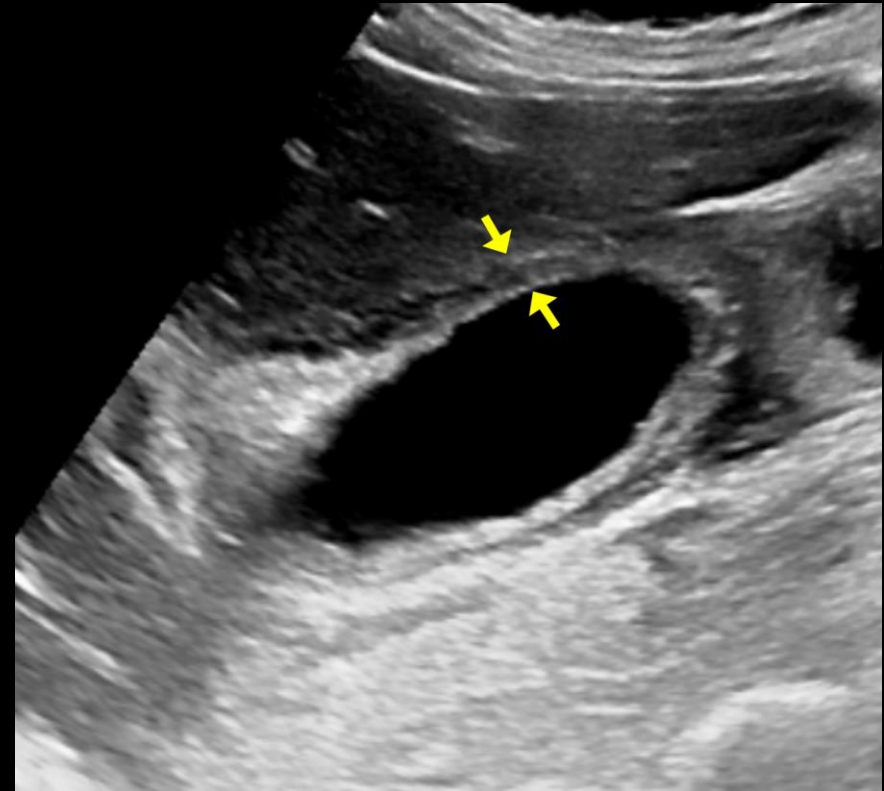


# Cholecystitida (UZ)

- Akutní silné bolesti v pravém hypochondriu v návaznosti na jídlo
- Klinická otázka
  - o Cholecystitida?
  - o Cholecystolithiáza?
  - o Volná tekutina v dutině břišní?
  - o Kolkce v okolí žlučníku?
  - o Dilatace (obstrukce) žlučových cest?

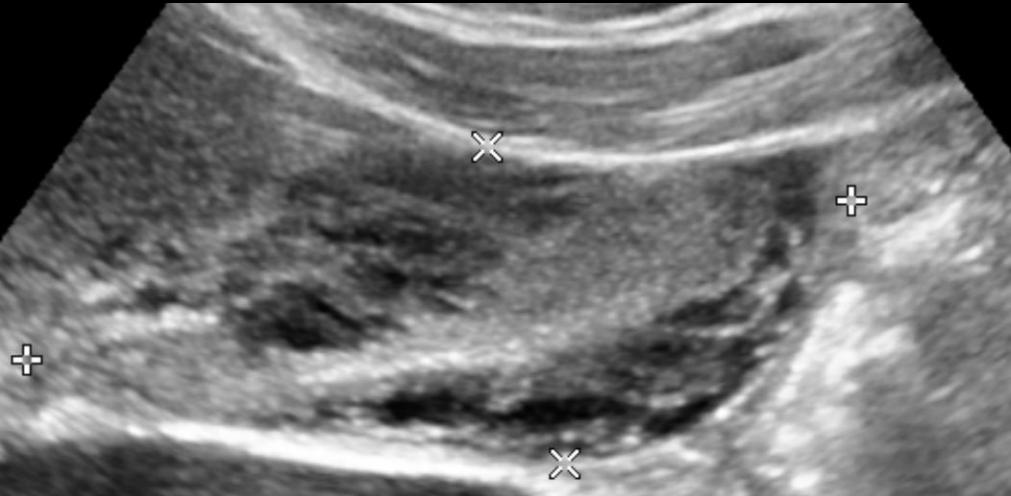
# Cholecystitida (UZ)

- Nález na UZ
  - o Cholecystitida – velikost žlučníku a jeho obsah
  - o zesílení stěny, prosáknutí/tekutina v lůžku

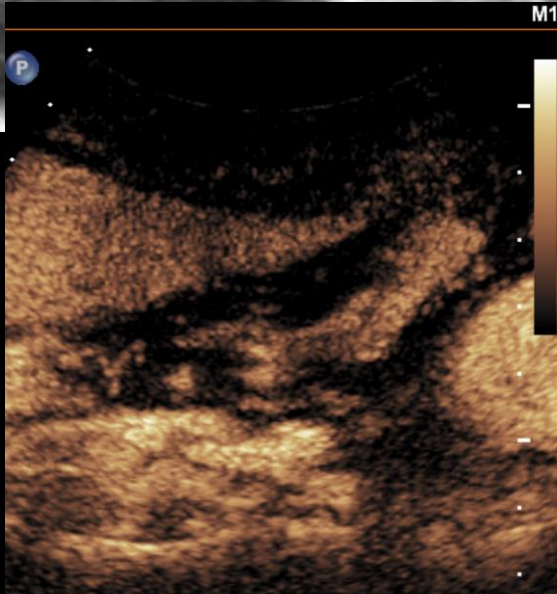
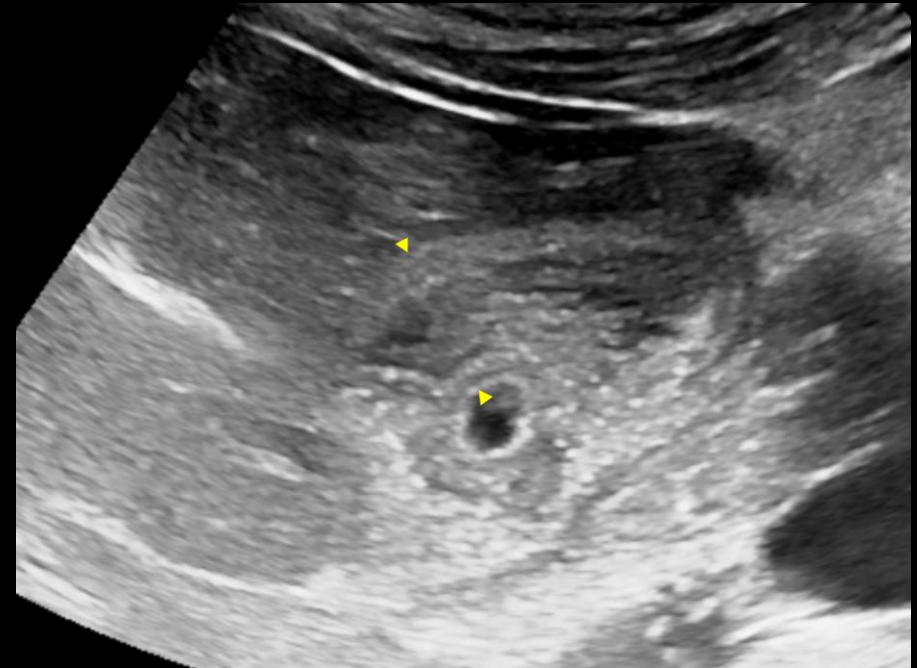


# Cholecystitida (UZ)?

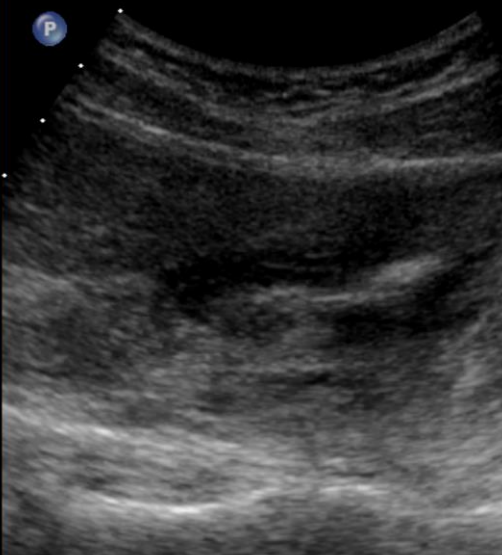
rozšířená stěna?



rozšířená stěna?



C 0:21

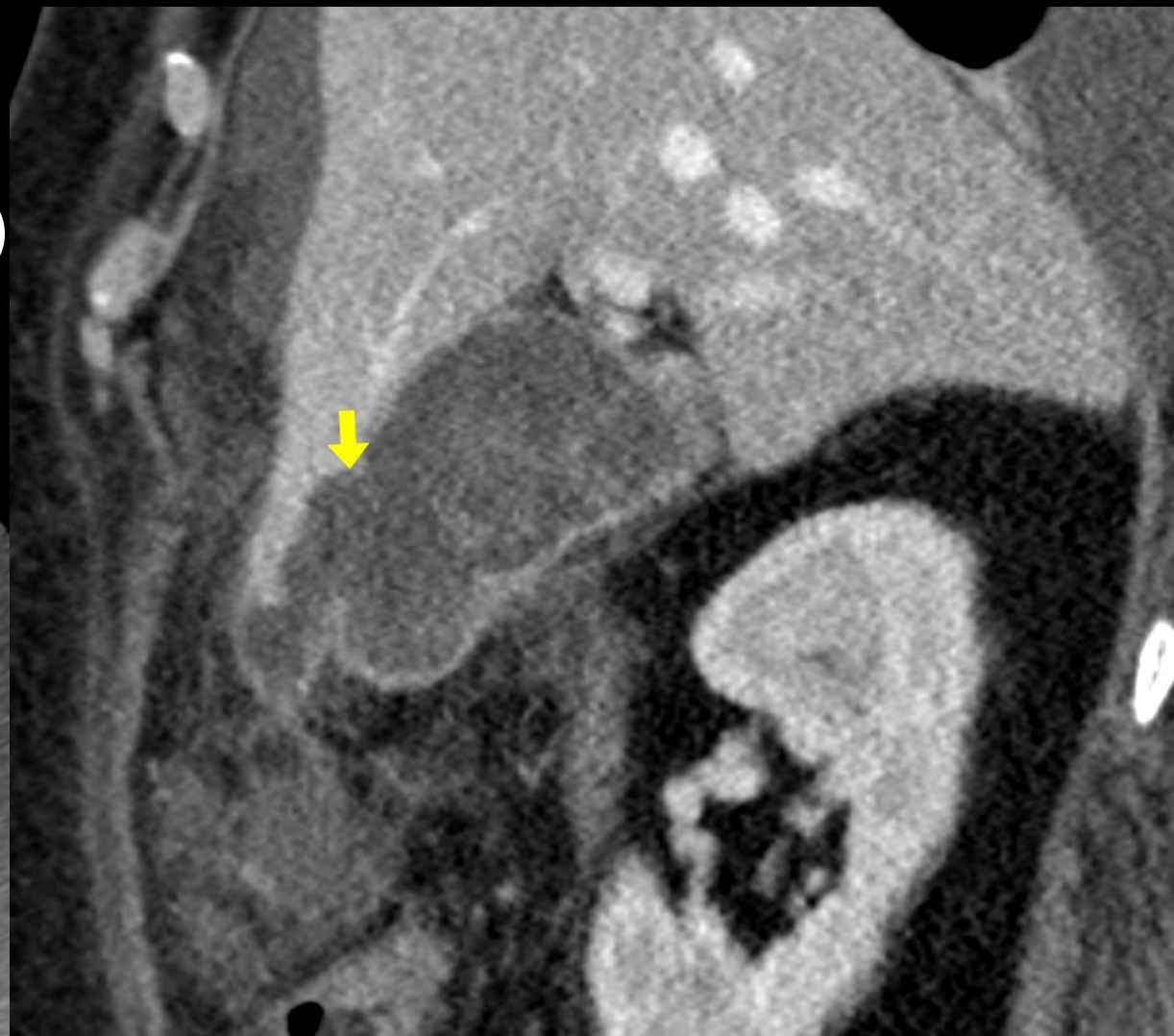
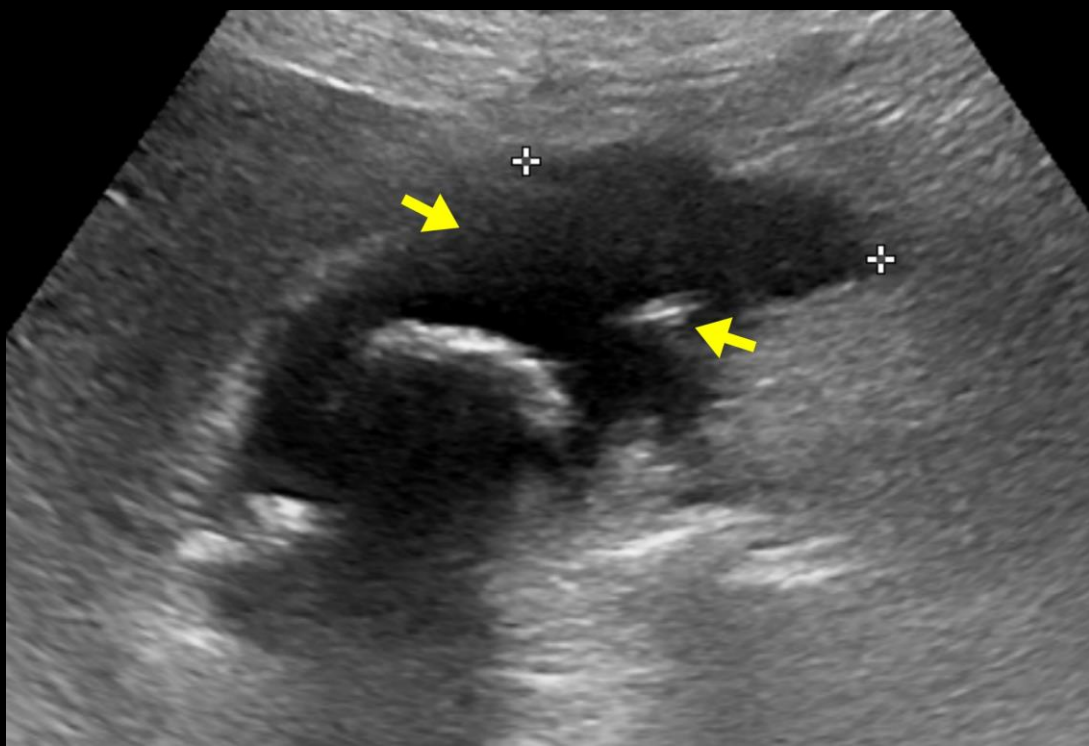


edém lůžka



# Cholecystitida (UZ)

- Nález na UZ
  - o Cholecystitida, cholecystolithiáza
  - o tekutinová kolekce (perforace žlučníku)



# Cholecystolithiáza (UZ)

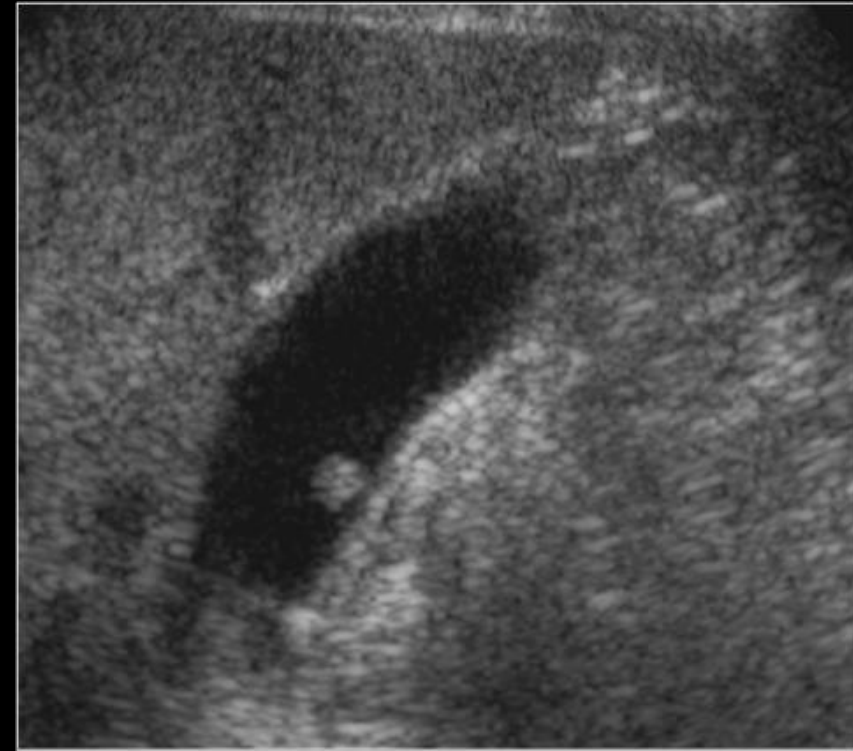
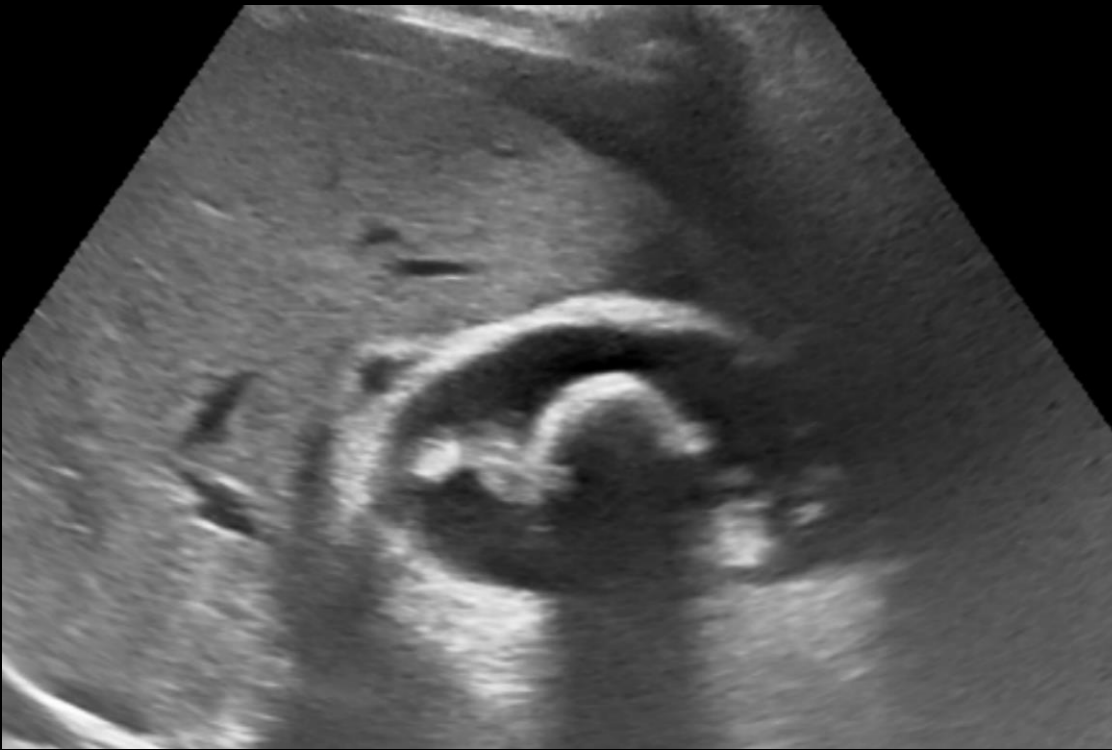
- Bolesti v pravém hypochondriu v návaznosti na jídlo
- Klinická otázka
  - o Cholecystolithiáza?
  - o Dilatace (obstrukce) žlučových cest?
  - o Cholecystitida (komplikace)?

# Cholecystolithiáza (UZ)

- Nález na UZ

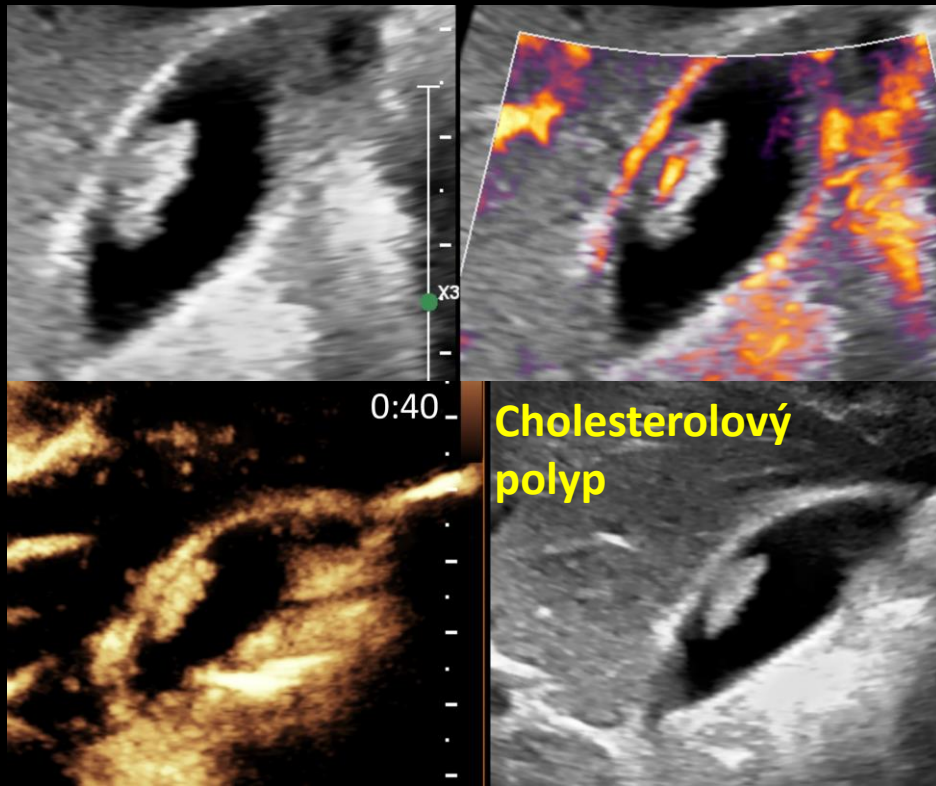
- o Cholecystolithiáza

- 75-80 % není RTG kontrastních (nemusí být vidět na RTG/CT)



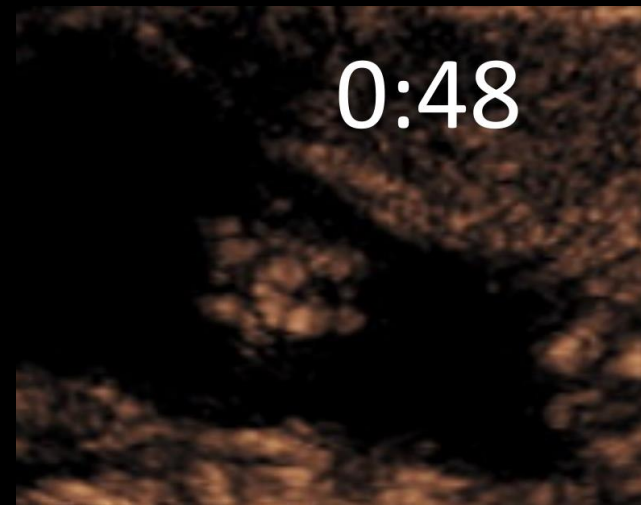
# Cholecystolithiáza vs polyp (UZ)

- Nález na UZ
  - o Cholecystolithiáza/sludge vs polyp
  - o Prevalence cholecystolithiáza 10 % vs polyp 0,3-12 %

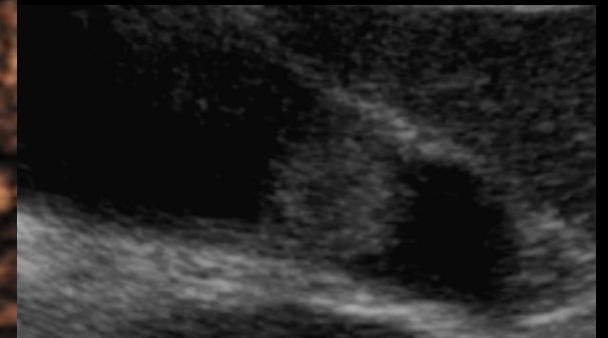


## RECOMMENDATION 64

CEUS is able to differentiate between a perfused gallbladder lesion and motionless biliary sludge (LoE 4, GoR C). Strong consensus (20/0/0, 100%)



Cholesterolóza  
žlučníku



# Cholecystolithiáza vs polyp (UZ)

- Nález na UZ

- o Diff.dg. Cholecystolithiáza vs polyp

- o Rozlišení maligního, benigního polypu a kamene závisí na jejich velikosti (Andrén-Sandberg Å. Diagnosis and Management of Gallbladder Polyps. N Am J Med Sci. květen 2012;4(5):203–11.)

The American Surgeon™

 Impact Factor: 1.0 / 5-Year Impact Factor: 0.9

Restricted access | Research article | First published online October 1, 2018

*Gallbladder Polyps: Real or Imagined?*

[Yiping Li, M.D., Talar Tejjarian, M.D., and J. Craig Collins, M.D., M.B.A., F.A.C.S.](#) [View all authors and affiliations](#)

[Volume 84, Issue 10](#) | <https://doi.org/10.1177/000313481808401027>

**2290 cholecystektomii pro polyp dle UZ -> peroperačně  
73 % bez polypu**

**Canadian Journal of Surgery**  
**Journal canadien de chirurgie**

[Can J Surg.](#) 2018 Jun; 61(3): 200–207. PMID: [PMC5973908](#)  
doi: [10.1503/cjs.011617](#) PMID: [29806818](#)

Language: English | [French](#)

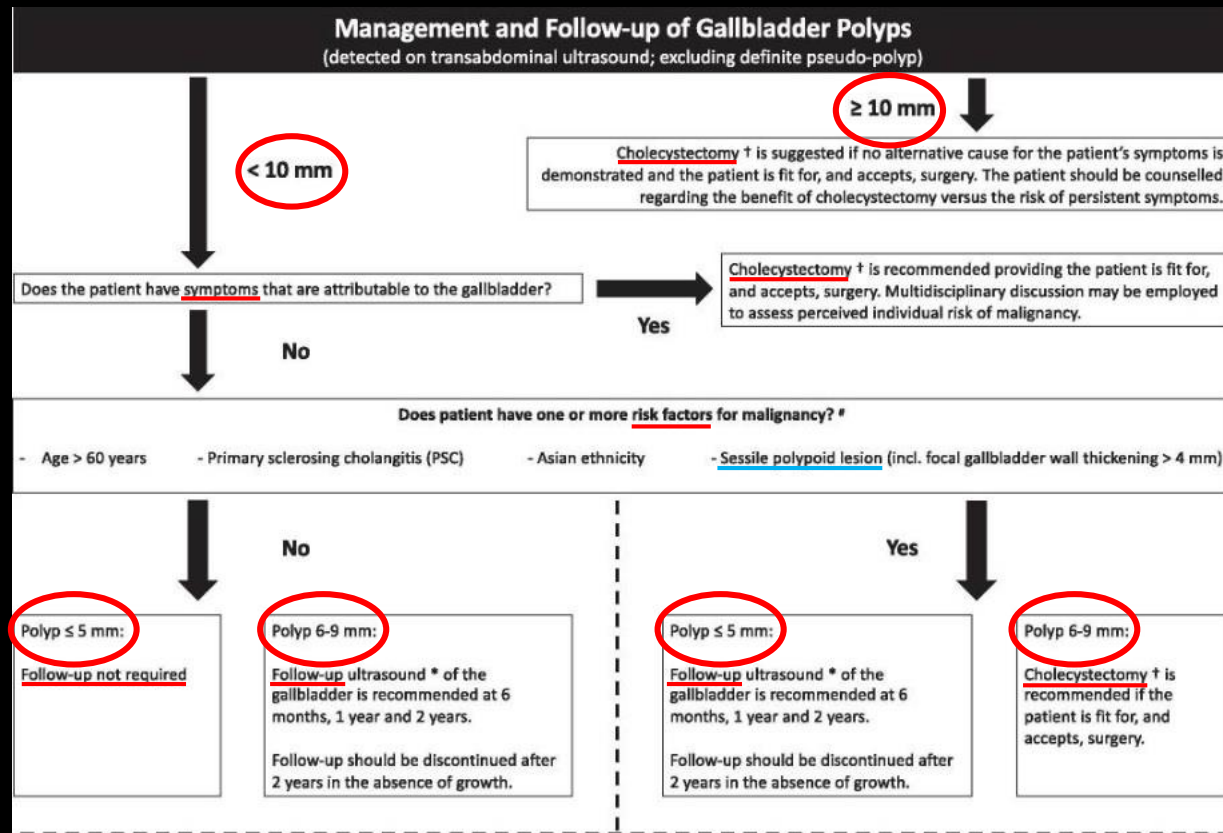
Diagnostic accuracy of transabdominal ultrasonography for gallbladder polyps:  
systematic review

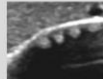
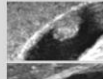
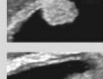
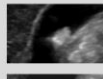
[Erin Martin](#), MD, MSc, [Richdeep Gill](#), MD, and [Estifanos Debru](#), MD

**-14 článků, 15497 pacientů**  
**-senzitivita 83,1%; specificita 96,3%; pozitivní prediktivní hodnota 14,9 %**

**=> 85 % falešně pozitivních polypů**

# Cholecystolithiáza vs polyp (UZ)



| SRU Gallbladder Polyp Consensus Conference Guidelines                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |                                                |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Extremely Low Risk <sup>e</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Pedunculated ball-on-the-wall                  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 9 mm<sup>a</sup>: No follow-up</li> <li>10-14 mm: Follow-up US at 6, 12, 24 months<sup>b,c</sup></li> <li>≥ 15 mm: Surgical consult</li> </ul>                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Pedunculated with thin stalk                   |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Low Risk <sup>d,e</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Pedunculated with thick or wide stalk          |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 6 mm: No follow-up</li> <li>7-9 mm: Follow-up US at 12 months<sup>b</sup></li> <li>10-14 mm: Follow-up US at 6, 12, 24, 36 months<sup>b</sup> vs surgical consult</li> <li>≥ 15 mm: Surgical consult</li> </ul> |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Sessile                                        |  |  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| Indeterminate Risk <sup>e</sup>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Focal wall thickening ≥ 4 mm adjacent to polyp |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>≤ 6 mm: Follow-up US at 6, 12, 24, 36 months<sup>b</sup> vs surgical consult</li> <li>≥ 7 mm: Surgical consult</li> </ul>                                                                                         |
| <b>Footnotes:</b><br><sup>a</sup> Polyp size should be rounded to nearest millimeter<br><sup>b</sup> On follow-up: Increase of ≥ 4 mm in ≤ 12 months OR reaches threshold size within category - recommend surgical consult<br>Decrease of ≥ 4 mm - stop following<br><sup>c</sup> Surgical consult may be an acceptable alternative for polyps 10-14 mm in Extremely Low Risk category<br><sup>d</sup> It is optional to consider polyps Low Risk instead of Extremely Low Risk if certain ethnicities are known (North Indian, North/South American Indigenous, local incidence)<br><sup>e</sup> If unsure between categories, choose Low Risk category |                                                |                                                                                     |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |

Foley KG, Lahaye MJ, Thoeni RF, Soltes M, Dewhurst C, Barbu ST, et al. Management and follow-up of gallbladder polyps: updated joint guidelines between the ESGAR, EAES, EFISDS and ESGE. Eur Radiol. 2022;32(5):3358–68.

Kamaya A, Fung C, Szpakowski JL, Fetzer DT, Walsh AJ, Alimi Y, et al. Management of Incidentally Detected Gallbladder Polyps: Society of Radiologists in Ultrasound Consensus Conference Recommendations. Radiology. listopad 2022;305(2):277–89.

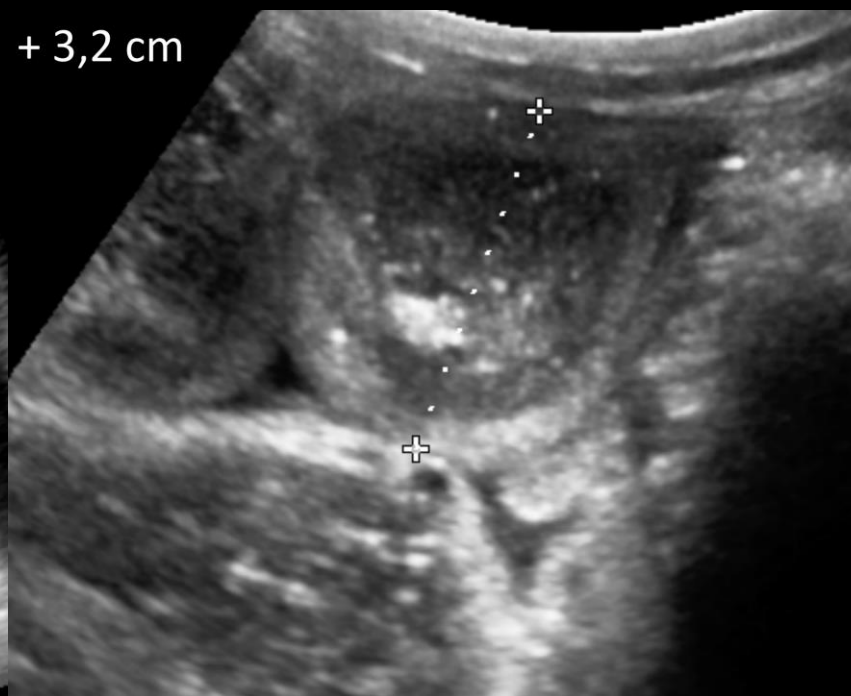
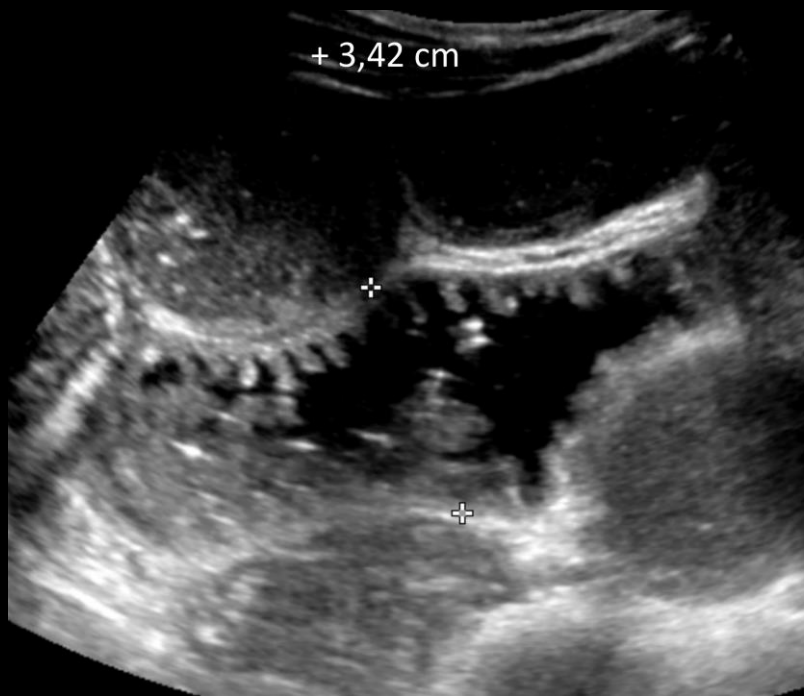
# Ileózní stav (UZ)

- Difúzní bolest břicha s jeho napnutím a nafouknutím
- Klinická otázka
  - o Dilatace kliček střevních (přechodová zóna)?
  - o Pneumoperitoneum?
  - o Volná tekutina v dutině břišní?

# Ileózní stav (UZ)

- Nález na UZ

- o Dilatace kliček střevních + přelévavá peristaltika + volná tekutina v dutině břišní (senzitivita 92 %, specificita 94 %; senzitivita RTG 70 % - dilatace střeva a hladinky)



# Ileózní stav

Revised 2019

## American College of Radiology ACR Appropriateness Criteria® Suspected Small-Bowel Obstruction

**Variant 1:** Suspected small-bowel obstruction. Acute presentation. Initial imaging.

| Procedure                                           | Appropriateness Category          | Relative Radiation Level |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| CT abdomen and pelvis with IV contrast              | Usually Appropriate               | ⦿⦿⦿                      |
| CT abdomen and pelvis without IV contrast           | May Be Appropriate                | ⦿⦿⦿                      |
| MRI abdomen and pelvis without and with IV contrast | May Be Appropriate                | ○                        |
| Radiography abdomen and pelvis                      | May Be Appropriate (Disagreement) | ⦿⦿⦿                      |
| Fluoroscopy small bowel follow-through              | May Be Appropriate                | ⦿⦿⦿                      |
| MRI abdomen and pelvis without IV contrast          | May Be Appropriate                | ○                        |
| CT abdomen and pelvis without and with IV contrast  | Usually Not Appropriate           | ⦿⦿⦿⦿                     |
| CT enteroclysis                                     | Usually Not Appropriate           | ⦿⦿⦿⦿                     |
| CT enterography                                     | Usually Not Appropriate           | ⦿⦿⦿⦿                     |
| MR enterography                                     | Usually Not Appropriate           | ○                        |
| US abdomen and pelvis                               | Usually Not Appropriate           | ○                        |
| Fluoroscopy small bowel enteroclysis                | Usually Not Appropriate           | ⦿⦿⦿                      |
| MR enteroclysis                                     | Usually Not Appropriate           | ○                        |

„...colonic volvulus is often initially evaluated with plain abdominal radiographs, whereas **CT** imaging may be used to confirm the diagnosis...”

*The American Society of Colon and Rectal Surgeons (2021)*

**volba zobrazovací metody je podmíněna aktuálním klinickým stavem (a laboratoří), respektive mírou klinického podezření na přítomnost ileózního stavu**

### Adhesive small bowel obstruction

„...ultrasound...can provide more information than plain X-rays...”

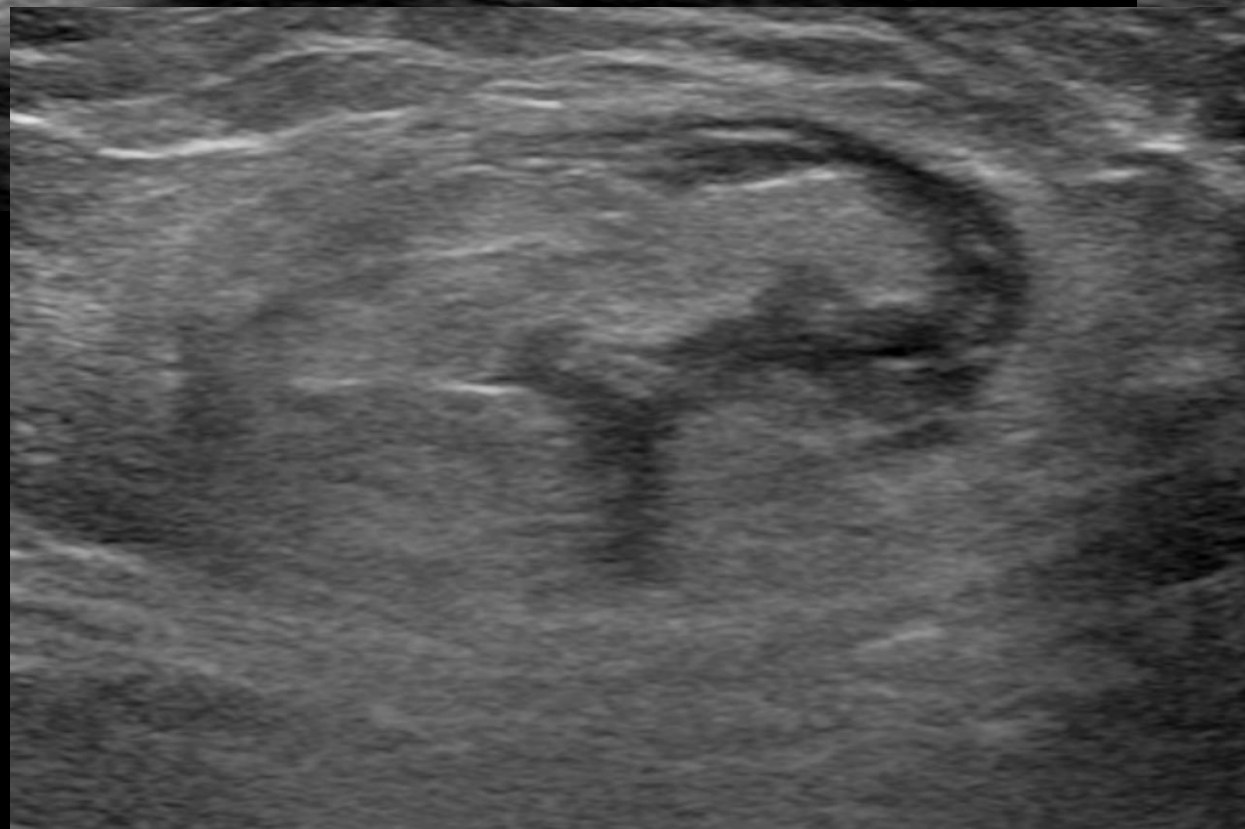
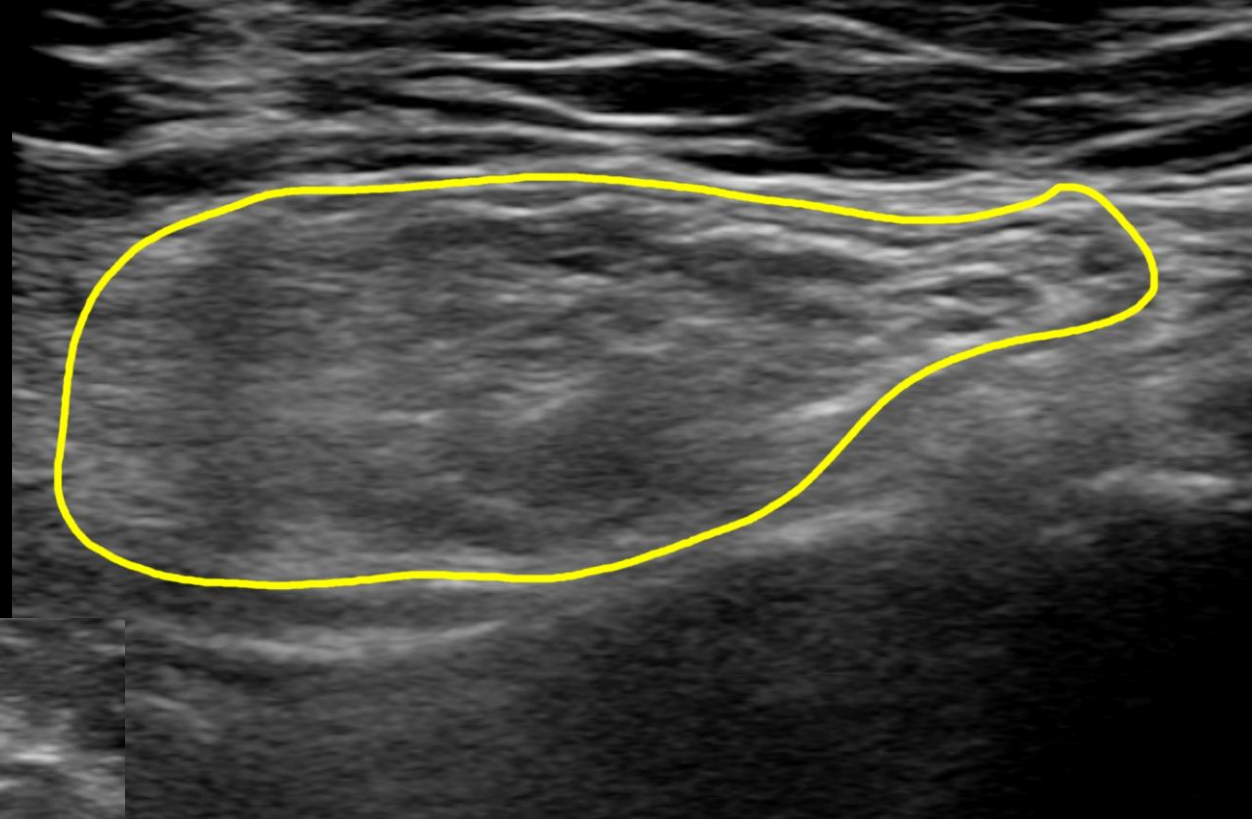
„...**CT** scan to be the preferred imaging technique...”

*The World Society of Emergency Surgery (2017)*

# Kýla břišní stěny (UZ)

- Bolestivost v místě rezistence (více při námaze), hmatná kýla
- Klinická otázka
  - o defekt břišní stěny (kýlní branka - její šíře?)
  - o Obsah kýlního vaku?
  - o Reponibilita kýly?
  - o Znamky uskřínutí?

| kýla      |         |
|-----------|---------|
| tříselná  | 70-75 % |
| femorální | 6-17 %  |
| pupeční   | 3-8,5 % |
| ostatní   | 1-2 %   |



# Kýla břišní stěny (UZ)

- Nález na UZ
  - Uskřinutá pupeční kýla

