

GEN-S01

Ultrasonography in Graft Kidney and Pancreas

Hsin-Kai Wang

*Division of Ultrasound & Breast Imaging,
Department of Radiology, Taipei Veterans General
Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan.*

Renal transplantation and pancreas transplantation has become treatment option for patients with renal failure and advanced type I diabetes mellitus. Ultrasound is widely accepted as first-line tool for imaging monitoring of renal transplant and pancreas transplant. Ultrasound is easily available and can be applied clinically to detect possible complications of graft liver / pancreas and guide further management. Here I present ultrasound appearance of normal graft kidney / pancreas, followed by ultrasound imaging features of various complications that occur following renal transplantation (vascular complication, obstruction, fluid accumulation, acute rejection, acute tubular necrosis) and pancreas transplantation (vascular complication, fluid accumulation, acute rejection).

GEN-S02

Ultrasonography in Inguinal Region

Yi-Chen Lai

*Department of Radiology, Taipei Veterans General
Hospital, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung
University, Taipei, Taiwan*

Ultrasound plays an important and fundamental role of inguinal region. We first introduce the anatomy of inguinal canal, femoral vessels and their adjacent structures. We review the ultrasonographic findings with CT imaging correlation of abnormalities of inguinal region. We describe various kinds of groin hernias, including indirect and direct inguinal hernia and femoral hernia. Ultrasound is also the first line tool to evaluate postoperative or traumatic complications of inguinal region. Finally, we discuss

the benign and malignant neoplasm from inguinal region.

GEN-S03

Ultrasonography in Buttock Region

Yi-Chih Hsu

*Department of Radiology, National Defense
Medical Center, Tri-Service Medical Center*

Ultrasound has become the first-line imaging modality with which to assess soft tissue pathological conditions in the buttock region. The main advantages of ultrasound include wide availability, high resolution, and ability to guide percutaneous diagnostic or therapeutic interventional procedures safely. Several pathological conditions are unique to the buttock, whereas others occur predominantly in this region. In this review, we outline the ultrasound technique used, discuss the relevant ultrasound anatomy, and address in detail the various pathologies either unique or common to the buttock region.

Chronic gluteal pain can present in various pain syndromes. In particular, interventional ultrasound procedure plays an important diagnostic and therapeutic role in 5 types of gluteal pain syndromes: iliac crest syndrome, sacroiliac joint-related pain, piriformis syndrome, pudendal neuralgia, and proximal hamstring tendinopathy. The objective of this review is to discuss the ultrasound-guided approach of the interventional procedures commonly used for these 5 chronic gluteal pain syndromes.

We will introduce the differential diagnosis of pathology on ultrasound and interventional ultrasound-guided procedures for chronic gluteal pain control.

GEN-S04

Ultrasound Guided Intervention in Hip Joint

Hong-Jen Chiou, MD

General Ultrasound

Department of Radiology, Taipei Veterans General Hospital

Hip pain could be due to degeneration, rheumatologic condition, and acetabular labral tears or degeneration, etc. Management for hip pain included analgesics ingestion or injection, intra-articular steroids and viscosupplementation, and replacement of hip joint. Intra-articular hip joint injections were commonly performed for diagnostic

and therapeutic purposes. It is important to have a reliable technique for validity of the diagnostic information, efficacy of the therapeutic effect, and safety. Intra-articular injections or aspiration could be performed based on landmarks or using fluoroscopy, CT, and ultrasound imaging aided. This talk will focus on ultrasonography guided injection or aspiration to hip joint.