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## Diagnostic value of fetal MRI in evaluating fetal urinary anomalies

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**Purpose:** To detect the accuracy of fetal MRI in diagnosing urinary tract anomalies in comparison with ultrasonographic findings and fetal outcome.

**Methods:** We examined 30 fetuses with sonographically suspected congenital urinary tract anomalies by 2D/3D ultrasound and MRI. The gestational age range was 18-36 weeks. 43% of the women were in the second trimester. The diagnosis was confirmed by postnatal ultrasound, cystogram and biopsy in born babies and autopsy in still born or abortus fetuses.

**Results:** We found different urinary tract anomalies including bilateral autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (n=8), unilateral autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (n=1), dilated collecting system (n=8), renal agenesis (n=3), bilateral enlarged multicystic dysplastic kidney (n=4) and renal dysplasia (n=1). MRI changed the US diagnosis in 6 cases and added information in 4 cases. MRI changed the patient's management in 3 cases. MRI confirmed US diagnosis in 20 fetuses. Ultrasound was superior to MRI in one case of renal failure. Associated extrarenal anomalies were detected in 9 cases (30%). MRI showed 96% accuracy in diagnosis. Mortality rate reached 56%.

**Conclusion:** Fetal MR imaging may be used as a complementary modality to US in diagnosing inconclusive or equivocal fetal urinary abnormality.

## Biography

Lamiaa Adel Salah El Din has completed her Master's degree in Radiology and MD from Cairo University, Egypt. She is currently an Assistant Professor at Radiology Department, Cairo University, Egypt. She has published more than 20 papers in reputed journals and has participated in many national and international conferences..

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