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Diuresis renography for differentiation of upper urinary tract dilatation from obstruction: F+20 and F-15 methods.

Taghavi, R., Ariana, K., Arab, D.

Department of Urology, Imam Reza Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: The aim of this study was to evaluate diuresis renography with an intravenous injection of furosemide 20 minutes after administering the radiopharmaceutical (F+20 protocol) or 15 minutes before (F-15 protocol) in patients with upper urinary tract dilatation. **MATERIALS AND METHODS:** Twenty-one patients with pyelocaliceal system dilatation, but not ureteral dilatation, on ultrasonography were evaluated. The patients underwent diuresis renography using the F+20 and F-15 protocols. Renal scan findings and kidney split function were recorded. Then, the patients underwent surgical or conservative treatment according to their clinical conditions and imaging results. Follow-up was done 3 and 6 months postoperatively by physical examination, intravenous urography, and diuresis renography. **RESULTS:** Eleven patients (52.4%) had complete obstruction in both protocols of renography, and 5 (23.8%) had an equivocal result in the F+20 and an obstructive pattern in the F-15. These patients underwent surgical operation. In 3 patients (14.3%), both protocols demonstrated a normal urinary tract. In 2 patients (9.5%), a nonobstructive response in the F+20 and an equivocal result in the F-15 were seen. One of them underwent surgical operation because of impaired kidney function during the follow-up and 1 was treated conservatively. Overall, obstruction was found in 16 out of 21 patients (76.2%) by the F-15 protocol, while it was found in 11 (52.4%) by the F+20 protocol ($P=.01$). The mean kidney split function was 55.15% +/- 7.82% and 54.81% +/- 6.87% in F+20 and F-15 protocols, respectively ($P=.45$). **CONCLUSION:** Using the F-15 protocol may reduce the equivocal results of the F+20 for diuresis renography.

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Indexed Keywords

EMTREE drug terms: cysteine; diagnostic agent; diuretic agent; drug derivative; furosemide; radiopharmaceutical agent; technetium complex; technetium Tc 99m ethylenedicysteine; technetium Tc 99m-ethylenedicysteine; unclassified drug

EMTREE medical terms: adolescent; adult; article; child; clinical trial; comparative study; drug administration; female; human; intravenous drug administration; kidney scintiscanning; lesions and defects; male; methodology; scintiscanning; urinary tract; urinary tract disease

MeSH: Adolescent; Adult; Child; Cysteine; Dilatation, Pathologic; Diuretics; Drug Administration Schedule; Female; Furosemide; Humans; Injections, Intravenous; Male; Organotechnetium Compounds; Radioisotope Renography; Radiopharmaceuticals; Urinary Tract; Urologic Diseases
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Taghavi, R.; Department of Urology, Imam Reza Hospital, Mashhad University of Medical Sciences, Mashhad, Iran.; email: r-taghavi@mums.ac.ir

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