



Patient Name: RAVI PRATAP

M/ 31 Yrs.

Ref. by:

Date: 29/3/2024

SONOGRAPHY OF ABDOMEN AND PELVIS

TECHNIQUE: Real time, B mode, gray scale sonography of the abdominal and pelvic organs was performed with convex transducer.

LIVER: The liver is normal in size, shape and has smooth margins. The hepatic parenchyma shows homogeneous increase in echotexture without solid or cystic mass lesion or calcification. No evidence of intrahepatic biliary radical dilatation.

PORTAL VEIN: It measures normal in diameter.

GALL BLADDER: The gall bladder is well distended. There is no evidence of calculus, wall thickening or pericholecystic collection.

COMMON BILE DUCT: The visualised common bile duct is normal in caliber. No evidence of calculus is seen in the common bile duct. Terminal common bile duct is obscured due to bowel gas artifacts.

PANCREAS: The head and body of pancreas is normal in size, shape, contours and echo texture. Rest of the pancreas is obscured due to bowel gas artifacts.

SPLEEN: The spleen is normal in size and shape. Its echotexture is homogeneous.

KIDNEYS:

| Right kidney | Left kidney |
|--------------|--------------|
| 9.7 x 4.7 cm | 9.9 x 5.2 cm |

The kidneys are normal in size and have smooth renal margins. Cortical echotexture is normal. The central echo complex does not show evidence of hydronephrosis. No evidence of hydroureter or calculi, bilaterally.

URINARY BLADDER: The urinary bladder is well distended. It shows uniformly thin walls and sharp mucosa. No evidence of calculus is seen. No evidence of mass or diverticulum is noted.

PROSTATE: It measures about 3.2 x 3.0 x 2.6 cms; with a weight of 13 gm. The prostate gland shows well defined and smooth margins. The prostatic echotexture is normal and homogeneous.

There is no ascites. There is no obvious evidence of significant lymphadenopathy.

IMPRESSION:

- **Grade I fatty liver.**

Thanks for the reference.

With regards,



DR. Nitish Kotwal
CONSULTANT RADIOLOGIST
(MBBS, DMRD RADIOLOGY)

Investigations have their limitations. Solitary pathological/Radiological and other investigations never confirm the final diagnosis. They only help in diagnosing the disease in correlation to clinical symptoms and other related tests. Please interpret accordingly.

