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CONTENTS

	Page No.
❑ Editorial-I	(ii)
❑ Editorial-II	(iii)
❑ Case Report — <i>Dr. Ashok Mishra</i>	1
❑ Case Report — <i>Dr. Sagarika Kumar (Mondal)</i>	3
❑ Case Study — <i>Dr. Kushal Roy</i>	5
❑ Case Presentation — <i>Dr. Jayita Ghosh</i>	7
❑ Case Presented — <i>Dr. Shibomoy Singha Roy</i>	9
❑ Case Presentation — <i>Dr. Himanshu Sekhar Mandal</i>	11
❑ A Case Report on Primary Amenorrhoea- Mayer-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser Syndrome (Mullerian Agenesis) — <i>Dr. Suchitra Ray Chaudhury (Biswas)</i>	13
❑ A Case Report of Acute Calculus Cholecystitis — <i>Dr. Sushendra Kumar Adhikary</i>	16
❑ Presentation of a Case of Sudden Severe Pain Abdomen — <i>Dr. S. K. Ray</i>	20

Editorial-I

The scope of imaging modality specially ultrasonography is increasing day by day in field of medicine, obstetrics, gynaecology, surgery, orthopadics, emergency medicine, anaesthesiology, sports medicine etc. Ultrasound is a unique equipment for bed side use. A variety of different clinical conditions in general may easily diagnosed by ultrasound. We are using different frequencies for this purpose, mainly 2-18 MHZ and for research purpose 50-100 MHZ is used, especially for skin & eye (ant. chamber). Ultrasound is used both for diagnostic, therapeutic, intraventional, biopsy, drainage and fluid collection purpose. Superficial structures like musculature, tendon, breast, testis, neonatal brain also can be evaluated by ultrasound. Emergency medicine like assessment of trauma, haemoperitoneum, pericardial tamponade, pleural effusion can be easily assessed. Ultrasound help the anaesthetist to locate the needle.

Abdominal organs like liver, gall bladder, kidney, spleen may be easily visualised. Swollen paraaortic lymph nodes, abdominal mass, atheromatus plug, thyroid nodule, poly cystic ovarian disease, ectopic pregnancy, different problems of 1st trimester pregnancy, acute visceal injury and many others can be assessed by Ultrasonography.

Use of ultrasonography in sports medicine is also used to diagnosed injury of upper and lower extremity is cost effective than MRI & CT. Ultrasound can be used for easy detection of joint and cartilage damage. Evaluation of acute & chronic ligament injury and to minimise ionising effect. Changes in imaging field is inevitable. We are sure that doctor will learn and improve basic ultrasound skill to take care of their patient, speciality knowledge, ultrasound relevant anatomy and an instant diagnosis which is to be our goal. In near future a day will come when every doctor will take help of USG machine as their diagnostic tool like stethoscope.

Dr. A. K. Roy