Role of ul trasonpography and duplex in detection renal allograft complications

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Kidney transplantation may be followed by a number of complications of parenchymal, urological and vascularlications may nature. Early diagnosis of these comp determine the survival of the graft.As graft recipients are fragile patients and may need decisive studies for fear of allograft. failure, therefore the diagnostic tool used to assess allograft dysfunction should be non invasive as possible.tudy was aimed to evaluate the role ofThis s ultrasonography, color and power Doppler in earlyof post renal transplant diagnosis and follow up complications.B mode ultrasonography can give a good idea about ize the thickness and echopattern of the renalthe renal s ,elvicalyceal systemparenchyma, the presence of stones, pn and the presence of perinephric fluid collection. dilatatio Finally ultrasonograghy can be used to guide percutaneous biopsy for diagnosis of cases with parenchymal failure.Real time high resolution B mode ultrasonography combined with color Doppler examination is a simple, safe, non-invasive technique for evaluation of patients after renal transplant. It can be repeated daily in the early post