Abdominal/Genito-Urinary Radiology
Alexandroupolis/GR, May 16–18, 2008

Friday, May 16
16:00 – 16:45  Imaging of kidney tumours
               K. Tsampoulas, Ioannina/GR
16:45 – 17:30  MR imaging of ovarian and uterine pathology
               A. Oikonomou, Alexandroupolis/GR
17:30 – 18:15  Distinguishing malignant and benign hypervascular focal liver lesions
               S. Yarmenitis, Iraklion/GR

Saturday, May 17
08:30 – 09:10  Acute abdomen
               B. Marincek, Zurich/CH
09:10 – 09:50  Focal liver lesions
               G. Brancatelli, Palermo/IT
09:50 – 10:20  Coffee break
10:20 – 11:00  Cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma
               S. Efremidis, Ioannina/GR
11:00 – 13:00  Workshops (3 times 30 minutes)
13:00 – 14:00  Lunch break
14:00 – 14:40  Diseases of the biliary system
               M.A. Bali, Brussels/BE
14:40 – 15:20  Acute and chronic pancreatitis
               T. Helmberger, Lübeck/DE
15:20 – 15:40  Coffee break
15:40 – 16:20  Primary small bowel malignancies
               N. Gourtsoyiannis, Iraklion/GR
16:20 – 18:20  Workshops (3 times 30 minutes)

Sunday, May 18
08:30 – 09:10  Urinary tract: obstruction and infection
               R. Pozzi Mucelli, Verona/IT
09:10 – 09:50  Problem-solving gynaecologic cancer imaging
               R. Reznek, London/UK
09:50 – 10:05  Coffee break
10:05 – 10:45  Paediatric uroradiology
               M. Riccabona, Graz/AT
10:45 – 12:45  Workshops (3 times 30 minutes)
12:45 – 13:15  Self-assessment test
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Learning objectives

Imaging of kidney tumours
• to learn examination protocols and understand imaging strategies for kidney tumours
• to describe the imaging findings of benign and malignant kidney tumours
• to familiarise with staging classifications for malignant neoplasms and their impact on patient management

MR imaging of ovarian and uterine pathology
• to describe imaging examination techniques (US, CT, MRI) for the evaluation of ovarian and uterine pathologies
• to present the imaging features of the most common benign and malignant diseases of the uterus and ovaries and discuss their differentials
• to understand the role of the radiologist in diagnosis, decision making and patient follow-up

Acute abdomen
• to become familiar with the most frequent causes of the acute abdomen
• to select the appropriate imaging techniques in the diagnostic work-up of acute abdominal pain
• to appreciate the growing role of MDCT for the evaluation of an acute abdomen

Focal liver lesions
• to present the typical findings of both benign and malignant focal hepatic lesions at cross sectional imaging
• to generate and help narrow the differential diagnosis of focal liver lesions based on imaging characteristics
• to develop a practical approach when evaluating focal liver lesions based on characteristic imaging findings
• to teach how to identify the principal imaging features of the most commonly encountered focal liver lesions

Distinguishing malignant and benign hypervascular focal liver lesions
• to discuss the principles of contrast-enhanced ultrasonography
• to familiarise with examination techniques
• to describe imaging characteristics of benign and malignant focal liver lesions on contrast-enhanced ultrasonography, analyse the key features for their differential diagnosis and discuss potential pitfalls

Cirrhosis and hepatocellular carcinoma
• to describe the basic histologic features of the variety of lesions developing in cirrhosis, representing successive steps in the process of hepatocarcinogenesis
• to understand the vascular changes developing in the cirrhotic nodule during malignant transformation
• to correlate these features with imaging findings that are considered most typical for the characterisation of small HCCs
• to address the frequently encountered difficulties in differentiating small HCCs from other hepatocellular nodules by imaging
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Diseases of the biliary system
• to describe the technique(s) and provide standardised protocols of magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRC) when investigating the bile ducts
• to discuss key points of interpretation of benign and malignant bile duct disease
• to review the current indications and limitations of MRC compared to other techniques

Acute and chronic pancreatitis
• to review the current indications of cross-sectional imaging in acute and chronic pancreatitis
• to discuss the radiological differential diagnoses of the different types of pancreatitis in correlation with the respective pathologic features
• to understand the role of radiological imaging in the primary work-up and follow-up of pancreatitis in a multidisciplinary clinical setting

Primary small bowel malignancies
• to review epidemiology, clinical presentation and pathology of the most common primary malignancies of the small bowel
• to describe the imaging features of each of those neoplasms, using all applicable imaging modalities and discuss a differential diagnosis
• to provide a pathology-based understanding of the how and why of the most important findings

Urinary tract: obstruction and infection
• to illustrate and discuss the different findings of conventional radiology, ultrasound, CT and MRI
• to evaluate different techniques of examination and different diagnostic protocols, also from the cost-benefit point of view

Problem-solving gynaecologic cancer imaging
• to understand the clinical problems involved in decision making for the management of patients with endometrial, cervical and ovarian cancer
• to be aware of the imaging modalities that have been used in solving these problems and to understand their advantages and disadvantages
• to be familiar with the application of MRI, the most appropriate technique used to solve the problems that arise in patient management, and to be aware of its pitfalls and advantages

Paediatric uroradiology
• to briefly refresh the knowledge of important and common conditions in the paediatric urogenital tract (UGT), focusing on new insights (in pathophysiology) and developments (concerning patient management) that impact imaging algorithms
• to discuss basic procedural needs and protocols, particularly focusing on differences in imaging children, the need for radiation protection, and modern approaches and techniques
• to revisit the commonly used imaging procedures applicable to the paediatric UGT (US, plain film & IVU, VCUG, scintigraphy, CT, MRI)
• to list typical imaging examples for common findings in paediatric UGT anomalies and diseases such as UGT screening, hydronephrosis, UTI & VUR, malformations, obstructive uropathy, hematuria secondary to urolithiasis or nephropathies, UGT emergencies
• to give some examples for standardised imaging algorithms in common UGT conditions throughout childhood based on existing recommendations
• to discuss restrictions and limitations as well as problems with availability of imaging methods and specific expertise