

This semestral work deals with the Nuclear Medicine Methods used in Neufrourology. Methods of Nuclear Neufrourology unable to get kidney and urinary tract function information and therefore they are very often used in disease diagnosis of listed organs for both adults and children. Singular methods are complementary to Morphology Monitor Methods. Each of them has its specific asset in particular diagnosis area and that's why it is very important to judge the results of these methods always in the complex overview.

The most frequently used methods at Nuclear Medicine departments are Dynamic and Static Scintigraphical Kidney and urinary tract Examination. Dynamic Scintigraphy gives information about function and drain parameter of the kidney. It is possible to judge shape, size and position of the kidney. Sometimes the method includes the Furosemid Test, Renovascular Hyperthensis Diagnosis and examination of transplanted kidney.

The responsibility of radiologic attendant during the execution of these diagnostic methods consists in right, accurate and understandable instructing the person under examination, imposition of the person, setting the detector and the execution of the study right after the RF application, which is executed by a pediatricist (for children under 3 years of age) or a nurse. The radiologic attendant pays attention to the person under examination all the time. Also there has to be made a record of the examination, which is marked into a person documentation. It includes the initial time of the study, the name of the examination device and the signature of the on-duty radiologic attendant.