



**REZULTATI RAZISKAVE:
UČINKI UPORABE
MSTR®**

(McLOUGHLIN SPROŠČANJE BRAZGOTINJSKEGA TKIVKA®)

O CARSKEM REZU

BRAZGOTINE

Izvedeno 26. oktobra 2019

pri

Klinika Newcastle

4 Towers Avenue, Jesmond,

Newcastle upon Tyne,

NE2 3QE

Združeno kraljestvo

SPOROČILO ZA JAVNOST

Z veseljem sporočam rezultate najnovejše raziskave o učinkih McLoughlin Scar Tissue Release® (MSTR®) na brazgotine carskega reza.

Ta drugi raziskovalni projekt MSTR® je bil izveden na kliniki Newcastle v Newcastlu v Združenem kraljestvu 26. oktobra 2019 s svetovalcem radiologom dr. Peddada Rajujem, dr. med.

Za izvedbo testa na devetih preiskovancih z brazgotinami po carskem rezu je bil uporabljen ultrazvočni skener General Electric (GE) Soniq S8.

Vsak subjekt je bil predhodno skeniran in posnete so bile slike, vključno z:

- " Velikost in globina brazgotinskega tkiva
- " Količina vaskularnosti tako v okolici kot znotraj brazgotinskega tkiva

Nato so postopek MSTR® izvajali skupno 15 minut na osebo kot enkratni tretma.

Takoj po zdravljenju z MSTR® je vsak subjekt opravil ultrazvočni pregled po zdravljenju, ki ga je opravil dr. Raju.

Pri vseh devetih preiskovancih se je na posnetku po zdravljenju pokazalo zmanjšanje brazgotinskega tkiva. Primer izboljšanja je bila brazgotina, ki je bila pred zdravljenjem prvotno izmerjena na 16,6 mm. Po zdravljenju je bila brazgotina ponovno izmerjena na le 3,6 mm.

Drug primer je bil zmanjšanje velikosti vzdolžne brazgotine z 18,42 mm pred zdravljenjem na samo 8,81 mm po zdravljenju.

V več primerih je bilo opaženo povečanje vaskularnosti, ne le v okoliškem tkivu, temveč tudi dejansko skozi brazgotino. Zanimivo je, da v nekaterih primerih na predhodnem skeniranju istega območja vaskularnost NI bila prisotna.

Ta druga študija ponovno potrjuje ugotovitve prve študije z dne 15. junija 2019: MSTR® ne le zmanjša brazgotinsko tkivo, temveč tudi pomaga sprostiti gosto vezana kolagena vlakna, ki sestavljajo brazgotinsko tkivo, kar ponovno omogoči povečan pretok krvi v prizadeto območje.

Več o raziskovalnem projektu MSTR® si lahko preberete tukaj:

<https://www.mcloughlin-scar-release.com/research/>

Ta drugi raziskovalni projekt, ki prikazuje rezultate zdravljenja brazgotin z metodo MSTR®, ki temeljijo na dokazih, krepi in potrjuje našo prejšnjo ugotovitev iz junija 2019 in pomeni, da lahko še bolj zaupate v zanesljivost in doslednost dela MSTR®.

REZULTATI RAZISKAVE

Pregled

Od devetih brazgotin, ki smo jih raziskali, jih je bilo sedem prečnih carskih rezov, ena abdominoplastika in ena abdominalna histerektomija.

Financiranje

Ta raziskovalna študija je bila v celoti financirana z javnimi in zasebnimi prispevki.

Udeleženci raziskave

Udeležence raziskave so našli prek zahtevkov na družbenih omrežjih.

Specifični cilji ultrazvočnega slikanja s tehniko MSTR® so:

- Spremembe velikosti in globine brazgotinskega tkiva
- Spremembe pretoka krvi (žilnatosti) v sosednjih tkivih, ki obdajajo brazgotinsko tkivo
- Spremembe pretoka krvi (žilnatosti) znotraj samega brazgotinskega tkiva

Raziskovalna ekipa:

Dr. Peddada Raju - radiolog svetovalec

Paula Esson - raziskovalna koordinatorica, izvajalka MSTR® in asistentka dr. Rajuja

Silke Lauth - raziskovalna asistentka, praktikinja MSTR®

Alastair McLoughlin - ustvarjalec MSTR®-ja, vodilni izvajalec

Prizorišče:

Klinika Newcastle

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Hipoteza

Zaradi vse večjega števila dokazov iz stotin zabeleženih študij primerov iz velikega števila brazgotin po operacijah in travmah, ki kažejo izjemno dobre in dosledne spremembe v brazgotinskem tkivu, postavljamo hipotezo, da so te spremembe posledica ločitve tesno vezane kolagene matrice in substrata, ki se nahajata na mestih brazgotin, z uporabo metode MSTR®.

Predpostavljamo, da se pretok krvi in limfe poveča skozi in okoli mesta brazgotinskega tkiva.

Že opažene površinske spremembe v gostoti brazgotinskega tkiva in fibrozi kažejo na možnost, da se kolagena vlakna znotraj brazgotinskega tkiva ponovno poravnajo in tvorijo bolj naravno poravnano – kot jo najdemo v zdravih, neokrnjenih tkivih.

Prav tako postavljamo hipotezo, da se sprostijo tudi prilepljene fascialne strukture, ki obdajajo brazgotino.

Pogosto so v povratnih informacijah študij primerov opažene tudi senzorične spremembe in izboljšanje prenosa živčnih impulzov.

Imamo tudi dokaze študij primerov, ki kažejo, da testi obsega gibanja kažejo na izboljšano funkcionalnost hrbtenice in okončin. Spremembe in zmanjšanje bolečin v spodnjem delu hrbta so lahko na primer še ena korist carskega reza.

Metoda

"Raziskovalno študijo smo izvedli na devetih temah.

- " Za zbiranje splošnih podatkov o pacientki smo uporabili vprašalnik za pacientko. Vključili smo tudi specifična vprašanja o samem carskem rezu: kdaj je bila operacija izvedena, kakšni so bili fizični učinki, ki jih je povzročila brazgotina, in kakšni čustveni ali psihološki učinki, ki bi jih lahko doživljala brazgotina.
- " Pred zdravljenjem je dr. Peddada Raju opravil ultrazvočni pregled. Slike so bile zajete z ultrazvočnim skenerjem GE Soniq S8. Zabeležene so bile tudi meritve brazgotinskega tkiva.
- " Zdravljenje z MSTR® na trebušni brazgotini je trajalo skupno 15 minut. Med 15-minutnim zdravljenjem sta bila vključena dva odmora po dve minuti. To je skrajšalo dejanski čas zdravljenja z MSTR® na približno 11 minut praktičnega dela.
- " Po posegu je bil opravljen ultrazvočni pregled in meritve brazgotinskega tkiva, ki jih je opravil dr. Raju.

Rezultati

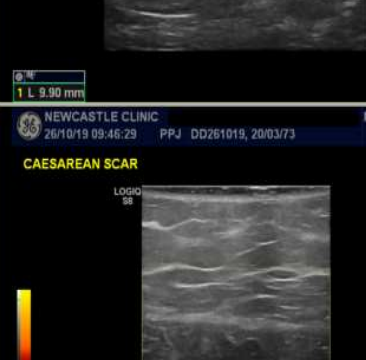
ID ZADEVE	DD	LF	Severna Karolina	Strokovnjak za osebni razvoj	CW	AB	KH	JC	SS
Starost	46 let. 7 mesecev.	37 let. 3 mesece.	49 let 1 mesec.	49 let 9 mesecev.	50 let 3 mesece.	53 let 5 mesecev.	42 let. 1 mesec.	36 let. 5 mesecev.	33 let. 7 mesecev.
Število C - odseki	2	1	1 trebušne histerektomija	1	2	3	1	1 abdomino plastika	1
Starost C-oddelki	13 let + 11 let	5 mesecev	3 leta	23 let	20 let + 18 let	21 let, 18 let, 17 let	3 leta	1 leto	1 leto
Vrsta Nujni primer = E Načrtovano = P	E+P	P	P	E	P+E	E+P+P	E	P	P
Vrednosti:									
Pred pošiljanjem Najgloblje	19,3 mm	14,21 mm	11,35 mm	*	19,15 mm	17,12 mm	7,05 mm	10,14 mm	9,3 mm
Pošlji tx Najgloblje	10,7 mm	7,26 mm	9,95 mm	*	14,29 mm	15,79 mm	5,88 mm	7,85 mm	7,56 mm
Pred pošiljanjem Vzdolžno	9,4 mm	10,03 mm	6,73 mm	18,42 mm	15,14 mm	14,28 mm	11,05 mm	8,08 mm	5,34 mm
Pošlji tx Vzdolžno	6,7 mm	5,28 mm	6,55 mm	8,81 mm	8,4 mm	8,25 mm	10,77 mm	7,62 mm	4,86 mm
Pred pošiljanjem Globoko	16,6 mm	11,95 mm	11,22 mm	*	16,14 mm	10,99 mm	5,6 mm	7,78 mm	6,6 mm
Pošlji tx Globoko	3,6 mm	5,11 mm	5,13 mm	*	10,62 mm	9,0 mm	3,6 mm	7,14 mm	4,39 mm
Pred pošiljanjem Prečno	9,9 mm	9,72 mm	7,2 mm	14,97 mm	12,78 mm	13,52 mm	8,95 mm	5,84 mm	3,36 mm**
Pošlji tx Prečno	7,3 mm	5,71 mm	4,65 mm	11,34 mm	8,58 mm	11,77 mm	6,36 mm	4,02 mm	5,7 mm**

* = Natančnih meritev za ta območja ni bilo mogoče izvesti.

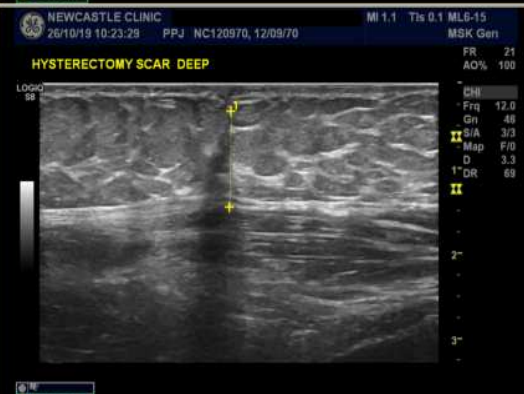
* * = Navidezno anomalni odčitki, kjer se je brazgotinsko tkivo povečalo. Dr. Raju je meritev po zdravljenju trikrat preveril, da bi zagotovil natančnost. Po posvetu z dr. Rajujem smo sklenili, da je za navidezno večjo brazgotino morda odgovorno povečanje limfne tekočine na tem območju. Na ultrazvočni sliki lahko pred zdravljenjem vidite dve majhni črni območji (tekočina), ki sta na sliki po zdravljenju izginili.

SKUPNE MERITVE BRAZGOTIN IN ODSOTKI SPREMEMBE :)

	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju	Odstotno zmanjšanje
najgloblji	107,62 mm	79,28 mm	26,33 %
vzdolžni	98,47 mm	67,24 mm	31,72 %
globoko	86,88 mm	48,59 mm	44,07 %
prečno	86,24 mm	65,7 mm	23,82 %
Skupne meritve	379,21 mm	260,81 mm	31,22 %

Zadeva DD	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Zadeva LF	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Zadeva NC	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

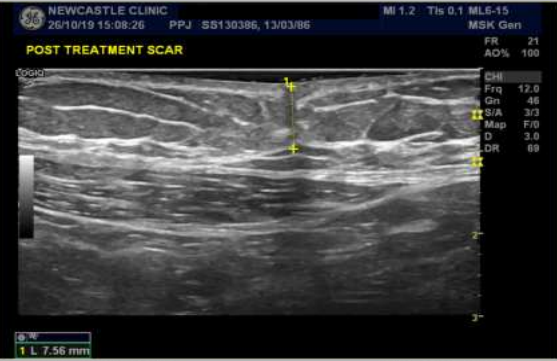
Predmet PE	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji	NI POSNETE SLIKE	NI POSNETE SLIKE
vzdolžni		
globoko	NI POSNETE SLIKE	NI POSNETE SLIKE
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Zadeva CW	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Zadeva AB	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Predmet KH	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Zadeva JC	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 13:56:08 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 22 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 2.8 DR 69 1 L 10.14 mm	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:32:56 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 21 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 3.0 DR 69 1 L 7.85 mm
vzdolžni	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 13:58:18 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 22 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 2.8 DR 69 1 L 8.98 mm	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:33:40 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 21 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 3.0 DR 69 1 L 7.85 mm
globoko	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 13:56:44 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 22 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 2.8 DR 69 1 L 7.78 mm	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:33:14 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 21 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 3.0 DR 69 1 L 7.14 mm
prečno	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 13:58:00 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 22 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 2.8 DR 69 1 L 5.84 mm	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:33:28 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.2 Tls 0.1 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 21 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 3.0 DR 69 1 L 4.02 mm
vaskularnost	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:00:14 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.1 Tls 0.9 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 8 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 2.8 DR 69 1 L 5.84 mm	 NEWCASTLE CLINIC 26/10/19 14:34:59 PPJ JC100583, 10/05/83 MI 1.1 Tls 0.7 MLE-15 MSK Gen FR 8 AO% 100 CHI Frq 12.0 Gn 46 S/A 3/3 Map F/0 D 3.0 DR 69 1 L 4.02 mm

Zadeva SS	Predhodno zdravljenje	Po zdravljenju
najgloblji		
vzdolžni		
globoko		
prečno		
vaskularnost		

Skupna dolžina vseh brazgotin, izmerjena pred zdravljenjem = 379,21 mm

Skupna dolžina vseh brazgotin, izmerjena po zdravljenju = 260,81 mm

Skupno zmanjšanje vsega izmerjenega brazgotinskega tkiva = 31,22 %

Zaključek

Po enkratnem 15-minutnem zdravljenju z MSTR® na osebo in takojšnjem ponovnem skeniranju območja je bilo pri devetih osebah opazno zmanjšanje količine brazgotinskega tkiva.

Skupno zmanjšanje brazgotinskega tkiva je izračunano na 31,22 %, kar je znatno izboljšanje in dokazuje, da MSTR® zmanjša brazgotinsko tkivo že v enem samem tretmaju.

Rezultati te raziskave prav tako potrjujejo ugotovitve prejšnje raziskave (junij 2019), kjer je bilo skupno zmanjšanje brazgotin izmerjeno pri 33,55 %. Ta druga študija zdaj dokazuje dosledno visoke in zanesljive stopnje odziva brazgotinskega tkiva pri zdravljenju z MSTR®.

Alastair McLoughlin
www.McLoughlin-Scar-Release.com

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Spodaj so poročila klinike Newcastle, ki jih je pripravil dr. Peddada Raju iz klinike Newcastle v Združenem kraljestvu, z dne 30. oktobra 2019.

Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: D D DOB: 20.03.73

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: History of caesarean section scar in the lower abdominal wall.

Report: The anterior abdominal wall scar in the subcutaneous fat was barely visible and was difficult to measure. The approximate deepest dimension of the scar before treatment is 19.3mm but after the treatment decreased to 10.7mm.

The approximate depth of the scar which was measured just right of the midline (right lateral) was approximately 16.6mm before treatment but after treatment the approximate depth just right of midline decreased to approximately 3.6mm.

The approximate dimensions of the scar in longitudinal and transverse dimensions is 9.4mm x 9.9mm respectively before treatment but following treatment the scar tissue measures approximately 6.7mm x 7.3mm in maximum approximate longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively.

There was no evidence of any vascularity noted in the scar or around the scar before treatment but following treatment, blood supply around the scar was noted especially in the subcutaneous adipose tissue but there was no evidence of any vascularity noted in the scar following treatment.

Yours sincerely

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Consultant Radiologist

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Registered Office: Oakapple House, 1 John Charles Way, Leeds, LS12 6QA

Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: P E DOB: 17.01.70

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Caesarean section noted.

Report: On ultrasound examination, scar tissue measures approximately 18.4mm x 14.9mm in maximum approximate longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively before treatment but following treatment, there was a decrease in the dimensions of the scar tissue. The scar tissue measures approximately 8.8mm x 11.3mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively.

Before treatment, there was no evidence of any vascularity noted in and around the scar but following treatment, there was vascularity noted around the scar in the anterior fascia covering the anterior aspect of the rectus abdominus muscle.

Yours sincerely

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Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: C W DOB: 20.07.69

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Caesarean section noted.

Report: There is evidence of lower abdominal wall caesarean section scar. The deepest dimensions of the anterior abdominal wall scar in the region of the caesarean section measures approximately 19.5mm before treatment but following treatment, the deepest dimension of the scar decreased to approximately 14.2mm only. The approximate depth of the scar before treatment was 16.1mm especially to the right of the midline but following treatment, the approximate depth of the scar decreased to 10.6mm. Approximate dimensions of the scar are 15.1mm x 12.7mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively before treatment but following treatment, the approximate dimensions of the scar are 8.4mm x 8.5mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively. On power Doppler interrogation there was minimal vascularity noted around the scar, but no evidence of any vascularity in the scar tissue. Following treatment, there was increase in the vascularity around the scar tissue but again, no evidence of any abnormal vascularity noted in the scar tissue following treatment.

Yours sincerely

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Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: A B DOB: 12.05.66

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Caesarean section noted.

Report: There is evidence of healed scar noted in the suprapubic region in the lower abdominal wall related to healed caesarean section scar.

Approximately deepest dimension of the scar before treatment is 17mm which decreased to 15.7mm following treatment. The depth of the scar just right of midline is approximately 10.9mm which decreased to 9mm following treatment.

Approximate dimensions of the scar are 14.2mm x 13.5mm and maximum longitudinal and transverse dimension respectively before treatment but following treatment, the approximate dimensions are 8.2mm x 11mm and maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively.

There was no evidence of any vascularity noted around the scar before treatment but following treatment, there was evidence of minimal vascularity noted in the scar and around the scar on power Doppler interrogation.

Yours sincerely

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Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019

Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: K H DOB: 10.09.77

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Caesarean section noted.

Report: The deepest dimension of the scar in the midline is approximately 7mm before treatment but following treatment, the deepest dimension of the scar decreased to approximately 5.8mm.

The dimension of the scar especially in its maximum depth just right of midline is approximately 5.6mm before treatment but following treatment, this dimension decreased to approximately 3.6mm.

The approximate dimensions of the scar are 8.9mm x 11mm in maximum transverse and longitudinal dimensions respectively before treatment but following treatment, the approximate dimensions of the scar are 6.3mm x 10.7mm and maximum transverse and longitudinal dimensions respectively.

On power Doppler interrogation, there was no evidence of any vascularity noted in the scar or around the scar but following treatment, there was evidence of vascularity noted around the scar including mildly increased vascularity in the scar itself. Please note that this is a deep fascial scar and there was no evidence of any subcutaneous scar tissue especially in the subcutaneous fat on the ultrasound examination.

Yours sincerely

Dr. P P J Raju
Consultant Radiologist



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Ref: PPJR/LE

Scan Date: 26.10.19

5th November 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: J C D.O.B. 10.05.83

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Tummy Tuck scar noted.

Report: The deepest dimension of the scar is approximately 10 mm before treatment. Treatment and the deepest dimension decreased to approximately 7.8 mm. The approximate dimensions of the scar just right of midline is 7.7 mm in its maximum depth which decreased to approximately 7.1 mm following treatment.

The dimensions of the scar tissue is approximately 8 mm x 5.8 mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively before treatment.

After treatment, the approximate dimensions of scar are 7.6 mm x 4 mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively.

Before treatment, there was no evidence of vascularity in the scar tissue and there was no evidence of any vascularity noted around the scar tissue on power Doppler interrogation. Following treatment, there was increased vascularity noted in the scar and around the scar.

Yours sincerely

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Ref: PPJR/SR

Scan Date: 26.10.19

30th October 2019



Mr Alastair McLoughlin

Germany

Dear Mr McLoughlin

Re: S S DOB: 13.03.86

Ultrasound Examination – Anterior abdominal wall

Clinical Details: Caesarean section noted.

Report: Before treatment, the depressed dimension of the scar tissue is approximately 9.3mm which decreased to approximately 7.5mm following treatment of the scar. The approximate dimensions of the scar just right of midline is 6.3mm before treatment but following treatment, the approximate dimensions of the scar is 4.4mm.

The approximate measurements of the scar is 5.3mm x 3.4mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimension respectively following treatment, the approximate dimensions of the scar of 4.8mm x 5.7mm in maximum longitudinal and transverse dimensions respectively.

On power Doppler interrogation, there was no evidence of any vascularity noted in and around the scar but following treatment, there was evidence of vascularity noted around the scar which was essentially noted just superficial and anterior to the scar in the subcutaneous soft tissues.

Yours sincerely

Dr. P P J Raju
Consultant Radiologist

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