

calcification score (18.2 ± 92.1), including 180 cases (91.4%) of zero calcification, followed by 178 cases (90.4%) of zero calcification in the left EIA. When adjustments were made for age, gender, smoking status, diabetes, hypertension and hyperlipidemia, the Odds ratio (OR) of the left EIA for reaching a higher calcium score level was 1.19 ($P=0.44$, not significant) times greater than the reference group (right EIA). The ratio was markedly higher in the abdominal aorta segment ($OR=146.74$, $P<0.001$), followed by the right CIA ($OR=42.5$, $P<0.001$), the left CIA ($OR=27.3$, $P<0.001$), the right CFA ($OR=3.96$, $P<0.001$), and the left CFA ($OR=3.51$, $P<0.001$). **Conclusion(s):** The study demonstrates a significantly less calcific plaque burden in EIA compared to the adjacent arterial bed.

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Hail Medical Students' Knowledge About Imaging Modalities, Risks and Protection in Radiology

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Background: Safety in radiology become a very important patient and occupational safety issue with this constant increase in the use of diagnostic radiology in modern evidence-based medicine. The objective of this study was evaluation of the knowledge of Hail University medical students about safety measures in radiology to ensure they have the essential knowledge to protect themselves and their patients. **Method(s):** In this cross-sectional study, an anonymous electronic questionnaire was sent to 174 randomly selected students. The questionnaire contained 38 questions. The respondents' answers to these questions were used to classify them according to their demographic characteristics, and evaluate their knowledge about common imaging modalities, radiation risks, and safety measures. The data were analyzed using SPSS version 22 software. **Result(s):** Seventy-five (51.7%) of 145 respondents were female and 70 (48.3%) were male. Fifty-five respondents (37.9%) were in year 4, 38 (26.2%) were in year 5, and 52 (35.9%) were in year 6. The mean score for knowledge about common imaging modalities was 4.10 ± 2.030 out of 10, that for knowledge about the risks of radiation was 3.17 ± 1.954 (range 0–8) out of 13, and that for knowledge about radiation protection measures was low at 0.79 ± 0.922 (range 0–4) out of 8. Overall, there was improvement in knowledge about imaging modalities and the risks of radiation as the number of clinical years increased ($P<0.01$), but it was still unsatisfactory. **Conclusion(s):** The study showed there is very limited knowledge about radiation risks and safety measures among clinical years medical students which highlights the need for an urgent action taken by medical schools to improve their students' knowledge about these topics.

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Awareness of Interventional Radiology Among Clinical-Years Medical Students and Medical Interns at University of Hail

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Background: One of the most important challenges facing the evolution of modern interventional radiology is the lack of awareness among medical students about it. Objectives: This study aimed to determine the knowledge, perception, and views of University of Hail clinical-year medical students and medical interns regarding various topics of interventional radiology. **Method(s):** In this cross-sectional study, validated anonymous electronic questionnaire was sent to all clinical years students and medical interns. All the participants were informed about the study aim and objectives and an informed consent was obtained. **Result(s):** Two hundred responses were received. The majority of participants (45%) were agreed that their knowledge and information in interventional radiology is poor. The minority (17%) of the participants are interested to consider a career in diagnostic radiology or in interventional radiology. On the other hand, the most common reported reason of not considering radiology as a career was the inadequate and enough knowledge about it (27.5%). The majority of participants (72.5%) have not exposed to interventional radiology. Only (36.5%) of participants are interested in doing a 2-week interventional radiology elective during their internship year. **Conclusion(s):** This study demonstrate that the majority of the under-graduates and interns are lacking for basic knowledge of interventional radiology. About one-third of respondents are interested in doing their elective in interventional radiology, on the other hand, more than the half of participants are not interested or not sure yet.

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Non-Target Lung Embolization During Portal Vein Embolization Due to Unrecognized Intrahepatic Porto-Systemic Venous Fistula

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Background: To review literature of this rare complication and rare vascular malformation. To reinforce the value of pre-procedural conventional portogram for vascular abnormality even if contrast enhanced CT or MRI were normal. Preoperative