

**To the Chairman of the Scientific Jury,
As appointed by Protocol No. 1 / 03.07.2023**

Attached I present:

R E V I E W

REGARDING: participation in a concourse for an academic position “professor”

from a field of higher education 7. Health care and sports, by professional direction 7.1. «Medicine» and scientific specialty «Image diagnostics», at Sofia University «St. Kliment Ohridski», "Tsar Osvoboditel" Blvd. No. 15, announced in State Gazette No. 35/18.04.2023 and on the website of the Faculty of Medicine of the University.

Only one candidate submitted documents for participation in the concourse: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Vassilev Hadjidekov, PhD.

The same has submitted the necessary documents in accordance with the requirements of the ZRASRB, PPZRASRB and the Regulations for the development of the academic staff in the structure.

**Reviewer: Prof. Dr. Nachko Iliev Totzev, PhD - Head of Department
"Diagnostic Imaging and Radiation therapy" - Medical University - Pleven
Head of "Diagnostic Imaging" Clinic, "Sveta Marina" University Hospital -
Pleven**

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I received all the necessary documents in paper and electronic media on time.
I have no conflict of interest and no evidence of plagiarism.

The review was compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Law on the Development of the Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria /ZRASRB/, the Regulations for its implementation and Section V: Conditions and procedure for occupying the academic position "Professor" of the Regulations for the conditions and procedure for acquiring scientific degrees and occupying academic positions at Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski".

Regarding the application:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Vassilev Hadjidekov, PhD, is born in 1976 in Sofia. In 1994, he graduated from secondary education at the 9th French high school, and in 2000 – “Medicine” at the Medical University - Sofia. Since 2006, he has a recognized specialty in Diagnostic Imaging. In 2011, he successfully defended the educational and scientific degree "PhD" with a thesis on "Magnetic resonance urography in childhood".

He has been an assistant-professor since 2007, he was elected Associate Professor in 2013. In 2014, he defended his master's degree in Health Management.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, has various specializations in national and international centers and has attended post-graduate qualification courses at home and abroad: Besançon, Zurich, Prague, Rom, Brussels, etc.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, is a member of the following professional associations and scientific organizations:

Member of the Bulgarian Association of Radiology (BAR)

Member of the Bulgarian Society of Clinical Osteodensitometry

Member of the European Society of Radiology (ESR)

Member of the European Society of Pediatric Radiology (ESPR)

Member of the European Society of Uroradiology (ESUR)

He has an excellent level of written and spoken English and French.

He has experience in clinical studies with imaging studies - X-ray studies, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. He possesses the necessary technical skills and competencies to work with computers and specific equipment. His computer literacy is excellent.

General characteristics of the candidate's scientific research and applied scientific activity.

In the procedure for occupying the academic position “Professor”, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, presents a list of 233 publications, including one dissertation and an author's abstract for the educational and scientific degree "PhD" on the topic "Magnetic resonance urography in childhood".

After obtaining “Associate Professor” position, the total number of works is **59** and they are distributed in **the following groups**:

1. In publications referenced and indexed in world-famous scientific information databases - **38**, of which **9** in **IF** editions;
2. In non-refereed journals with scientific review – **18**;
3. Published chapters of collective monographs – **2**;
4. Published university textbook – **1**;

5. Participation in national and international scientific forums - 45
6. Participation in scientific and educational projects - 3
7. **Books and monographs Reviews for the journal "Rentgenology and Radiology" - 9**

A list is attached of 149 citations of publications, only after acquiring the academic position of "Associate Professor", of which 110 in publications referenced and indexed in world-renowned databases, out of a total of 157 available citations and *h*-index 7 according to the official Scopus database (with auto-citations excluded).

According to Research Gate, Research Interest Score on all publications is 135.7, citations – 221, and *h*-index = 7.

The full-text papers submitted for this concourse have been published in authoritative scientific periodicals such as: Feuilletts de Radiologie, Acta Radiologica Open, Diagnostics, Journal of Technical Research and Applications, International Journal of Gynecology, Obstetrics and Neonatal Care, International Journal of Science and Research, Sexual Development, Journal Pediatr Perinatol Child Health, Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology, Radiology & Oncology, Medicina, Annals of Case Reports, World Journal of Clinical Cases, Comptes rendus de l'Academie bulgare des Sciences, LAP LAMBERT Academic, ECR-EPOS, Elsevier Masson, Roentgenology and Radiology, Yearbook of Sofia University "St. Kliment Ohridski", Reproductive Health.

The papers submitted for participation in this concourse cover a wide range of diagnostic imaging disciplines, are published in authoritative scientific periodicals and reflect a wide, diverse and significant volume of diagnostic practice, treating different areas of the specialty.

The analysis of the scientific papers of **Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD**, shows its complexity and versatility and reflects the candidate's broad, diverse and significant diagnostic practice.

The essential when getting acquainted with the scientific papers of Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hadjidekov, PhD, is his qualitative theoretical and practical professional preparation and good knowledge of all methods applied in diagnostic imaging - conventional radiology, ultrasound, computer tomography and magnetic resonance.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, has great practical experience and serious theoretical training in the diagnosis of diseases of the excretory system, which allows him to precisely analyze the presented literary data, as well as to present his own experience on the issues under consideration. The changes to which the diagnosis is based are presented, the protocols for carrying out the study and the necessary data that the reports must contain are described. The data from the scientific literature are reflected.

Major scientific and scientific-applied contributions

A. Diagnostic Imaging of the female reproductive system – (5, 11, 12, 13, 16, 30, 33, 36, 41, 45, 46, 51, 58, 74, 76, 77, 79, 81, 96, 97, 98, 100).

The papers present the possibility of magnetic resonance imaging for visualization of congenital anomalies of the uterus and their determination according to the latest classification of the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) and the European Society of Gynecological Endoscopy (ESGE). The presented magnetic resonance images, covering the whole range of congenital anomalies of the uterus, is an excellent illustration of the advantage of the method over ultrasound examination and is a reference for imaging specialists, obstetricians and gynecologists, and geneticists in determining the diagnosis and patient management in clinical practice. The modern interpretation of magnetic resonance imaging of congenital uterine anomalies is a contribution well promoted in the candidate's papers. (12, 46, 58, 76, 77, 96).

The contribution of 3Tesla magnetic resonance imaging in uterine fibroids is reviewed, and the typical, rare and incidental findings are indicated. An optimal protocol for 3T MR imaging is also indicated, which includes coronal T1W; sagittal T2W; paracoronar and paratransverse plans of the uterus T2W and those with suppression of fat tissue; sagittal T1W; transversal T1 VIBE, DWI/ADC and postcontrast scan sequences. Most leiomyomas have been reported to be isointense on T1 and homogeneously hypointense on T2 sequences compared with normal myometrium. A thin high signal ring seen on T2 series may be due to edema or dilated venous vessels. Differential diagnostic options and different types of malignant degeneration are discussed. Magnetic resonance changes in hyaline, myxoid, cystic and hemorrhagic degeneration have been clarified. The most common histological variants of leiomyomas are hypercellular. They have a higher signal intensity in T2 sequences compared to typical representatives, and after administration of gadolinium contrast agents they contrast homogeneously (45).

In an original study, the issue of 3T magnetic resonance diagnostics of the space occupying processes in the applied, its classified and preoperative assessment was considered. The studies were carried out with 3T Siemens Verio and 3T Philips Ingenia equipment, using a protocol with a wide range of sequences:

- For 3T Siemens Verio – coronal T1 sagittal T2, as well as paracoronar and paratransversal of the uterus with and without fat suppression, sagittal T1 transverse T1 Vibe Dixon, DWI and ADC.

- 3T Philips Ingenia – coronal STIR, sagittal and coronal T2, coronal T1, axial T2 plus fat suppression, DWI and ADC.

The study included the use of magnetic resonance criteria for malignancy based on widely accepted literature data. 124 ovarian space-occupying processes were found in 98 women. 25% of histologically confirmed results showed malignancy with very good correlation with DWI images. 3T magnetic resonance imaging with diffusion techniques has been shown to improve the accuracy of the diagnostic assessment (16).

The magnetic resonance characteristics of ovarian teratomas and the specificity of magnetic resonance images in dermoid cysts, immature teratomas and monodermal teratomas are described - own observations for the different types are presented, compared with the ultrasound finding (5, 33). The significance of the magnetic resonance imaging of fatty inclusions for the classification of changes is indicated. Also of interest are the published clinical cases related to the topic (30). They illustrate the imaging aspects of mature teratomas with their characteristic fat-equivalent content in all imaging modalities. This fatty content consists of sebaceous matter inside the cavity itself, the wall of the cyst or nodule. CT and, to a greater extent, MR, with its excellent tissue resolution, are superior methods for differentiating the composition and proportion of the various components forming ovarian dermoids (5, 30). The magnetic resonance finding of an ovarian endometrial cyst is presented. Magnetic resonance imaging with high field strength characterizes ovarian cysts most fully compared to other imaging methods – they are presented with high signal intensity on T1-sequences and with low signal intensity on T2.

Inheritance follows a polygenic-multifactorial pattern, with no specific genetic cause of the disease known (41). The contribution of the magnetic resonance imaging in the Herlyn-Werner-Wunderlich syndrome was also determined, especially in the preoperative evaluation with the possibility to present and evaluate the morphological structure of the uterus, the communication between the vaginal and uterine lumen, as well as the renal agenesis accompanying the syndrome. A complication of endometriosis has been demonstrated (36). A case of a rare localization of an asymptomatic intrauterine gossypiboma is described. The importance of imaging diagnosis is essential because of the risk of severe operative complications and the wide variety of possible imaging manifestations (11). Genetic and magnetic resonance findings in case series of Mayer-Rokitansky-Küster-Hauser syndrome have been described (6, 51). Although diagnosis is clinical and proof is by genetic testing to determine karyotyping, magnetic resonance imaging is important with good tissue contrast resolution in depth and plays a role in subsequent clinical management to ensure quality of life (6).

The latest classification of congenital anomalies of the uterus created by the European Society of Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) and the European Society of Gynecological Endoscopy (ESGE) is popularized as each class of this classification with magnetic resonance findings from the authors' practice. This is a valuable work that shows how magnetic resonance images detailed morphological changes and

remains an indispensable tool for imaging specialists, obstetricians and geneticists in determining the diagnosis and management of congenital anomalies of the uterus. The widespread practice of imaging aids in the diagnosis of an unusual case of asymptomatic intrauterine gossypiboma (13, 74, 79, 81, 97, 98, 100).

B. Magnetic resonance fetal and perinatal diagnostic imaging – (3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 18, 19, 20, 23, 31, 35, 38, 39, 48, 54, 71, 72, 75, 80, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 95, 99, 104).

A significant part of the scientific works is devoted to fetal magnetic resonance diagnostics. In the first place, the very current study on the comparative study of the two-dimensional measurements from the ultrasound and magnetic resonance images on the one hand and the volumetric segmentation in different degrees of fetal ventriculomegaly on other hand. Fetal ventriculomegaly is often associated with other anomalies of the central nervous system and beyond. The cited study has an original proprietary design. It aims to provide a new perspective on tracking changes in the fetal lateral ventricles over time, as well as quantitative assessment of the degree of ventriculomegaly and chart the way to determine growth trajectories of individual fetal brain structures. The methods used are actually techniques of artificial intelligence. The volumetric evaluation of the ultrasound finding was performed using a 4-dimensional system for virtual computer-assisted evaluation of organs, in particular brain structures VOCAL version 6. Magnetic resonance examinations were performed on equipment with field strengths of 1.5 T and 3 T and included scanning of the entire volume of the fetus and uterus with T2 sequences ssFSE and ssTSE. 3D-Slicer platform version 4.11 was used for volumetry and reconstructions, as well as SC PACS Server software for archiving and SC PACS Viewer for anonymizing studies. A DICOM database has been created. A thorough and detailed statistical analysis was carried out. The obtained data for different gestational ages can be a basis for future establishment of quantitative norms of fetal cranial structures, allowing early detection of abnormal development of the fetal brain and ventriculomegaly. The results of the study can be the basis for the creation of a reference atlas of tissue segmentation. The importance of parenchymal and ventricular volumetry and segmentation for quantitative assessment of anatomical development in the gestational period and the possibilities for prognosis of postnatal fetal development are demonstrated. Through own observations and study protocols, the importance of fetal magnetic resonance examination in suspected and proven agenesis of the corpus callosum has been demonstrated. In described cases from own candidate's observations, the role of magnetic resonance examination in prenatal evaluation of cystic masses is presented. The method allows precise anatomical localization of lymphangiomas, accompanying changes in neural tube pathologies and myelomeningocele in the fetus and supports decision-making regarding the type and timing of treatment. Early diagnosis of defects in fetal development is essential for future prognosis. Through a series of own observations, the possibility of the ultrasound examination to detect changes in the fetus during the first trimester of pregnancy, such as e.g., holoprosencephaly, acrania, posterior cranial fossa changes,

spina bifida, abdominal wall changes such as exomphalos and gastroschisis, urinary tract changes, and body stalk abnormalities is presented.

A comparison was made of the capabilities of ultrasound and magnetic resonance imaging for imaging the normal fetal lung, as well as frequent prenatal pathologies in the thorax. Cases of congenital malformation of the respiratory tract, bronchopulmonary sequestration, congenital lobar emphysema, congenital diaphragmatic hernia in the fetus, pleural effusion, etc. have been demonstrated.

Cases of fetal neuroblastomas are presented and discussed - in prenatal formations in the adrenal glands, they are found in up to 85%. Magnetic resonance complements the ultrasound examination in case it is difficult to determine the origin of benign, malignant or vascular lesions or helps to distinguish them from hemorrhage - important points in current behavioral recommendations. The published and discussed case series of fetal pathology are practical contributions to this diagnosis - ovarian cysts, fetal duodenal atresia, myelomeningocele, dural malformation of the sinus confluence, hemorrhages in the intraventricular germinal matrix, etc.

C. Diagnostic imaging of tumors and complications – (1, 13, 24, 43, 52, 56, 60, 69, 70, 84, 93, 94, 102).

The contribution of 3T magnetic resonance diagnostic imaging to the characterization of tumor formations of the adnexa is described - it is specified that protocols with included sequences based on diffusion techniques increase the accuracy of the diagnostic assessment. The possibilities of the different imaging methods for the determination of the types of ovarian teratomas - mature cystic teratomas (dermoid cysts), immature teratomas and monodermal teratomas and the imaging dedifferentiation from other ovarian tumors - have been examined. The ultrasound and magnetic resonance findings of a case from practice with a mature cystic teratoma are described. "Anemone sign" - this is how the imaging finding of a borderline papillary ovarian tumor is likened. With 3T magnetic resonance diagnostics and a protocol including the sequences T1W, T2W, T2W + fat sat, T1 VIBE, DWI/ADC, 41 women with fibroids were examined. Magnetic resonance imaging has been confirmed to be the method of choice for differentiating intramural from subserosal and submucosal forms. There have been published cases of tumors with an unexpected clinical and imaging finding - tumor intussusception in the ileocolic region in a 72-year-old patient. Intestinal intussusception usually occurs idiopathically (in 95%) in childhood. In adults, it is very rare and requires establishing the relationship with a potential malignant formation. The clinical manifestation of the described case is also unusual. The described tumor in a bladder diverticulum is also a rare finding. Such a finding is the described spindle cell tumor of the mammary gland in a 59-year-old female patient. Spindle cell tumors are an uncommon neoplasm and occur predominantly in the oral cavity and larynx. These tumors consist of predominant spindle cells together with carcinoma in situ or ductal, lobular, squamous, or mixed infiltrating carcinoma. Their histological variety, reminiscent of sarcoma, gives reason to include them among

carcinomas with pseudosarcomatous metaplasia, carcinosarcoma. The magnetic resonance finding of a tumor of the peripheral nerve sheaths with a rare localization - presacral, in a 29-year-old woman is described. The genomic aberrations associated with such tumors and the role of imaging diagnostics for localization and determination of tumor spread are indicated - an important prerequisite for multidisciplinary approaches determining therapeutic behavior. Meningioma of the optic nerve sheath is a very rare form, unlike intracranial meningiomas. The dynamics of the imaging findings were monitored for 7 years in correlation with the progressive complaints of a 50-year-old female patient. The magnetic resonance finding of a tumor of the peripheral nerve sheaths with a rare localization - presacral, in a 29-year-old woman is described. The genomic aberrations associated with such tumors and the role of imaging diagnostics for localization and determination of tumor spread are indicated - an important prerequisite for multidisciplinary approaches determining therapeutic behavior. Meningioma of the optic nerve sheath is a very rare form, unlike intracranial meningiomas. The dynamics of the imaging findings were monitored for 7 years in correlation with the progressive complaints of a 50-year-old female patient.

D. Varieties in Anatomy – (32, 40, 42, 47, 63, 67).

The magnetic resonance imaging finding in a concomitant variety of direct passage of the right posterior communicating artery into the right posterior cerebral artery is illustrated. Magnetic resonance angiography visualized the persistent trigeminal artery well and described. It is interesting to observe the computed tomography and magnetic resonance examination of the *Cisterna chili* - expansion in the origin of the ductus thoracicus. Variations in anatomy relevant to subsequent intervention were determined in 84 candidate donors for liver transplantation. The variations of the hepatic arteries were determined according to the Michels classification, those of the portal vein according to the Cheng classification, the hepatic veins, the biliary system and the liver parenchyma were evaluated. The liver volume, the possible graft and residual volume were determined with imaging methods. The high percentage of anatomic variations found (61.71%), although influenced by the presence of several variants in the same donor candidate, defines the exceptional value of imaging methods in the evaluation of suitable donors.

E. Diagnostic Imaging in surgical diseases of the abdomen - (21, 22, 35, 50, 53, 66, 101).

Rare complications accompanying surgically treated conditions have been described. A case of choletorax after liver transplantation is presented and graphically illustrated. While insufficiency of the biliary anastomosis is one of the known complications after liver transplantation, bilothorax (choletorax) – the appearance of bile in a pleural effusion due to damage to the diaphragm in a patient with bile leakage into the abdominal cavity and ascites, is an extremely rare condition. Imaging is an important point of diagnosis and therapeutic management, establishing communication between

the pleural and abdominal cavities. Imaging findings in a 56-year-old patient with ischemic colitis due to a lower mesenteric AVM and agenesis of the inferior mesenteric vein are described. This condition is extremely rare and can be life-threatening without timely diagnosis. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography demonstrated thickening of the left colonic wall with luminal stenosis. The selective angiography of a. mesenterica visualizes an arterio-venous malformation with a nidus located near the middle part of the colon descendens, and the vena mesenterica inferior is not contrasted and venous drainage occurs through collaterals. By computed tomography with oral contrast, epiphrenal diverticula of the esophagus operated with Da Vinci robotic surgical system were followed.

F. Diagnostic Imaging of the excretory system – (24, 25, 28, 49, 60, 61, 62, 64, 69, 78, 84).

Rare observations from general practice also include case studies in the field of uroradiology, such as spontaneous rupture of a kidney in pregnant women. This is a very rare condition; cases are described in the literature mainly on the right side. Some are associated with concomitant uroinfection and/or nephrolithiasis. A clinical case of a 34-year-old woman in childbirth was presented, in which a spontaneous rupture of the left kidney with extravasation of urine around it was detected and the patient's management is discussed. In the presented case, the rupture was associated not only with physiological hydronephrosis in pregnant women, but also with a calculus in the left ureter. A presented case of urethrolithiasis is also a case study. The application of low-dose 64-slice computed tomography in nephro- and ureterolithiasis, renal tumors and other conditions has also been developed.

G. Methods of interventional diagnostics – (15, 17, 59, 68, 82).

Modern neuroradiological interventional methods for pain treatment have been proven, described and the contribution of minimally invasive interventional methods in pain syndromes of various origins is confirmed. Here is the large study on bipolar radiofrequency ablation for refractory pain in patients with spinal metastases and nervus occipitalis major infiltration under computed tomography control and for refractory craniofacial pain other than occipital neuralgia. In a separate chapter of a textbook on bone interventional radiology, published by Elsevier Masson in 2021, interventional methods for the treatment of pain syndrome are discussed.

H. Pediatric imaging – (14, 42, 44, 78).

The application of low-dose computed tomography as the method of choice for the evaluation and monitoring of chronic pulmonary complications in children with cystic fibrosis is described. The possibility of magnetic resonance imaging to depict in detail the triad in Zinner syndrome is presented and illustrated as well: unilateral renal agenesis, ipsilateral cysts of the seminal vesicles and obstruction of the ejaculatory ducts. Magnetic resonance not only specifies the diagnosis, but also guides the management. Laparoscopic treatment in the clinical follow-up of a 17-year-old male included resection of the left seminal vesicles, which provided resolution of symptoms and ensured future restoration of fertility.

I. Musculoskeletal imaging – (29, 103).

Magnetic resonance imaging of focal periepiphyseal areas of edema (also known as FOPE areas), most commonly found in the region of the distal epiphyseal cartilage of the femur and the proximal epiphyseal cartilage of the femur and tibia, has been described. Knowing them is important in the differential diagnosis with Salter-Harris fractures, stress fractures, contusion foci with bone marrow edema, chronic recurrent multifocal osteomyelitis.

J. Technique of magnetic resonance imaging – (27, 37, 100).

In co-authorship with a team of Bulgarian and Japanese scientists, an algorithm has been developed for extracting contrast-enhanced signals from magnetic resonance imaging (MRT) images by using the *ImageJ* script - an open-source program generally available to researchers and specialists in the field of imaging diagnostics. The study used experimental animals under anesthesia - healthy and with kidney dysfunction. MR measurements were performed on an experimental 7.0 T small animal magnetic resonance machine. Image processing makes it possible to assess the degree of functional damage based on changes in the redox status of the kidney tissue and the contrast dynamics in the kidney. Another similar study by the same team used the nitroxide radical mito-TEMPO to visualize superoxide production in the dopaminergic region of the brain in MPTP-treated mice. The results demonstrate that in intact animals the mitochondrial superoxide radical is a major inducer and/or mediator of neurodegenerative damage in Parkinson's disease. The described methodology could be applied for non-invasive analysis of oxidative stress in the brain and redox imbalance in other neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, schizophrenia, epilepsy, etc.

K. Imaging diagnostics in genetic syndromes and rare diseases (9,14,92).

In this domain of publication activity, the leading role of imaging methods in the diagnosis, monitoring and treatment of some rare genetic syndromes and diseases, such as e.g., disorders of sexual development (DSD) – conditions, some of which are clinically indistinguishable mainly due to their phenotypic variability. Clinical features and molecular defects in patients with 5 α -reductase-2 deficiency by sequencing are described. A series of cases of Müllerian duct anomalies such as Zinner's syndrome -

a rare congenital anomaly characterized by cystic seminal vesicles and ejaculatory duct obstruction combined with ipsilateral renal agenesis - is presented; patients with Mayer-Rokitanski-Kuster-Hauser syndromes - type 1 and 2, etc., and in addition to the diagnostic features, the therapeutic options, social significance and genetic aspects of these rare congenital anomalies are examined.

The attached CERTIFICATE of the applicant, for the fulfillment of the minimum national requirements under Art. 2b of ZRASRB, shows the following:

Group of metrics	Minimum number required	Number of points
A	50	50
B	100	189
Г	200	682,20
Д	100	2040
E	100	138,33

The analysis shows that Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, significantly exceeds the minimum national requirements for the academic position "Professor".

Educational and scientific-organizational activity.

From the attached report on academic employment, issued by the Faculty of Medicine, it appears that during the academic years - from 2017/2018 to 2022/2023 (winter semester), the academic workload of Associate Professor Hadjidekov was respectively 681.8; 796.4; 348; 767.6; 558.2; 287.8 hours per year, which is significantly above the required.

Assoc. Prof Dr. Georgi Hadjidekov, PhD, has been an invited - speaker at a number of international scientific events. He is the supervisor of seven residents. Member of the Commission for conducting the State examination for the acquisition of a specialty in Diagnostic Imaging.

CONCLUSION:

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Georgi Vassilev Hadjidekov, PhD, is an established specialist and a name in the radiology community in our country. The submitted documents certify that the scientific and teaching activities meet the requirements of the Law on the Development of the Academic Staff in the Republic of Bulgaria and the Regulations for the Terms and Conditions for the Acquisition of Scientific Degrees and the Occupancy of Academic Positions at the Faculty of Medicine of the Sofia University « St. Kliment Ohridski».

On the basis of what has been stated so far and on the basis of my personal impressions, with full conviction, I propose to the honorable Scientific Jury to vote positively Assoc.Prof. Dr. Georgi HADJIDEKOV, PhD, to occupy the academic position of "Full Professor" in the scientific specialty "Diagnostic Imaging" for the needs of the department "Physics, Biophysics and Radiology" at the Faculty of Medicine of the Sofia University « St. Kliment Ohridski ».

**4/08/2023
Pleven**

**Reviewer:.....
(Prof. Dr. Nachko Iliev Totsev, PhD)**