Pediatric Radiology Articles From Around the World

Each ARRS global partner, which produces a radiology journal, selected one pediatric article to share with the ARRS membership. Outlined in this article are examples of the best of pediatric radiology research and science from around the world.

Argentina Society of Radiology
Revista Argentina de Radiología
Editor: Claudia Cejas
URL: Spanish: http://bit.ly/1f7wjZl
English: http://bit.ly/15HZt0

Unusual causes of pediatric gastric outlet obstruction. Utility of ultrasound
Authors: J Lostra, C Cermeño, L Busquet, S Moguillans, E Dardanelli
Issue: January–March 2015

A stomach filled with liquid is easily observed via ultrasound. The protocol includes longitudinal and transverse views of the stomach to evaluate muscle wall thickness and the gastric outlet. The aim of this study is to show the usefulness of sonography in the diagnosis of gastric outlet obstruction of uncommon cause.

Brazilian College of Radiology and Diagnostic Imaging
Radiologia Brasileira
Editor: Edson Marchiori
URL: http://bit.ly/1CFTlBH

Incidence and Imaging Findings of Lymphoma After Liver Transplantation in Children
Authors: A Galvão, V Bitencourt, PN Vieira Pinto, MF Arruda Almeida, et al.
Issue: January/February 2012

Posttransplantation lymphoproliferative disorder is a relatively uncommon and potentially fatal complication that may occur at any time after pediatric liver transplantation. This study evaluates the incidence and imaging findings of lymphoma after liver transplantation in children.

Chinese Society of Radiology
Chinese Journal of Radiology
Editor: Hong Gao
URL: http://bit.ly/1Jk9f1q

MRI Assessment of Fetal Autosomal Recessive Polycystic Kidney Disease
Authors: S Dong, M Zhu, Y Zhong, H Zhang, H Pan
Issue: December 2014

MRI is useful in the diagnosis of fetal autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease (ARPKD) and can be used to accurately evaluate kidney and lung abnormalities. This article explores the value of MRI in diagnosing fetal ARPKD.

Chinese Taipei Society of Radiology (Taiwan)
Journal of Radiological Science
Editor: Rheun-Chuan Le
URL: http://bit.ly/1LcGCJu

Magnetic Resonance Imaging Evaluation for Predictive Factors of Cochlear Nerve Deficiency in Pediatric Cochlear Implant Candidates
Authors: YL Lin, CM Wu, CH Toh, MC Wong, et al.
Issue: June 2013

Children with sensorineural hearing loss often present to otolaryngologists before adolescence. The presence of a functioning cochlear nerve fiber is a crucial issue in the preoperative evaluation of pediatric cochlear implant candidates. The purpose of this study is to determine whether an inner ear or internal acoustic canal anomaly can serve as a reliable predictive factor for the presence of cochlear nerve deficiency.

Colombian Association of Radiology
Revista Colombiana de Radiología
Editor: Sonia Bermúdez Muñoz
URL: http://bit.ly/1CJozrj

Pulmonary Aspergillus in Pediatric Patient By CT
Authors: A Vives, D Palau, L Henao, LA Moreno, L Jaramillo
Issue: June 2013

Pulmonary aspergillosis is a mycotic disease with many manifestations that vary according to the immunological status of the patient. The radiologist plays an important role in its diagnosis, especially in early detection. This article outlines the different forms of aspergillosis in children.

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Hydatid disease is a rare infection caused by the larvae of Taenia, Echinococcus granulosus, and less commonly Echinococcus multilocularis. Hydatid disease of the spine affects the vertebral column in 0.2% to 1% of all patients. This article reports a case of extradural hydatid cyst involving a 5-year-old boy.

Clinically occult fractures from nonaccidental injury are best detected on radiographic skeletal survey. A standardized protocol for radiographic skeletal survey protocol has been developed in New Zealand. This article undertakes a systematic review of the evidence supporting skeletal survey protocols to design a protocol that could be implemented across New Zealand.

Juvenile idiopathic arthritis encompasses arthritis of unknown cause with onset before the age of 16 that last for at least 6 weeks. The prevalence of temporomandibular joint involvement in published series ranges from 17% to 87%. This article describes the MRI technique for evaluating the temporomandibular joint in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, defines the parameters to look for, and illustrates the main findings.