Differential Diagnosis in
Pediatric Radiology

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Preface

The formulations for these guidelines were made as early as 1967 while studying pediatric radiology at the Children’s Hospital Medical Center in Boston, Mass. Over the years, new radiological modalities developed requiring the updating of this guide until its present publication. During this period, ultrasonography, computerized tomography, nuclear magnetic resonance as well as variants of invasive and noninvasive techniques became widely accepted in diagnostic imaging. However, in the author’s opinion, the interpretation of the conventional X-ray is still the cornerstone of pediatric radiology. This is emphasized in this manual and is presented in such a manner to help the diagnostician to reach a specific diagnosis.

The diagnostic tables are based on the six major body systems, and each table is listed in the ‘List of Tables’ under the respective system. Every system cites in its beginning some of the major clinical signs as a guide to the radiographic group diagnosis. The first tables in the specific chapter are devoted to the newborn period whenever it was possible to find a common denominator, radiographically. The entries in each table are listed under the relevant radiographic sign or signs and are arranged in an alphabetic order, omitting the frequency of appearance. It is assumed that such frequency varies according to the patient load and the geographic distribution. The subject index is based on the table captions to serve as a quick guide to the appropriate diagnostic tables.

Articles from various journals, books, seminars, lectures, as well as notes from personal experience have been incorporated in the various tables. Only a brief list of
recent publications is cited as the manual was compiled over so many years. This book should serve as a foundation for further notations and stimulation by the interested physician engaged in the field of pediatric imaging in diagnostic radiology.

Petach-Tiqva, 1986 Michael Grünebaum, MD

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