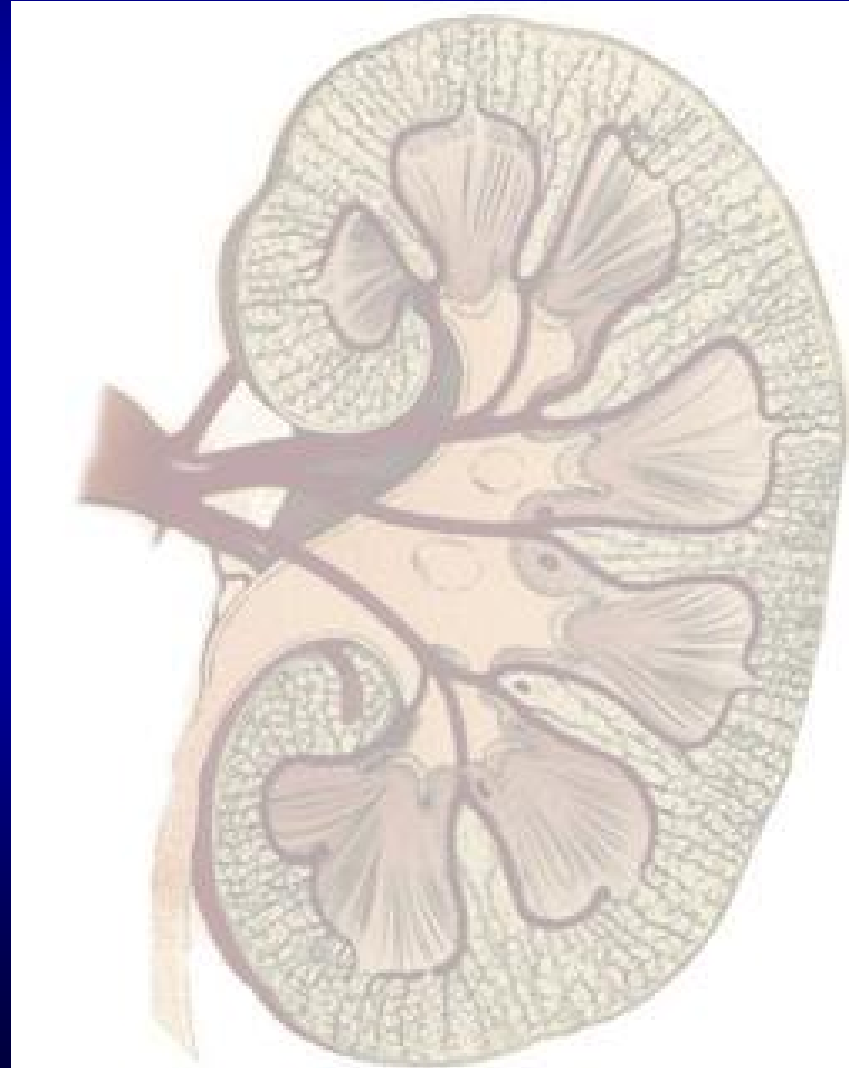


Guidelines for Paediatric Imaging

BSNM, 25 September 2004

Renal cortical scintigraphy

DMSA: first choice

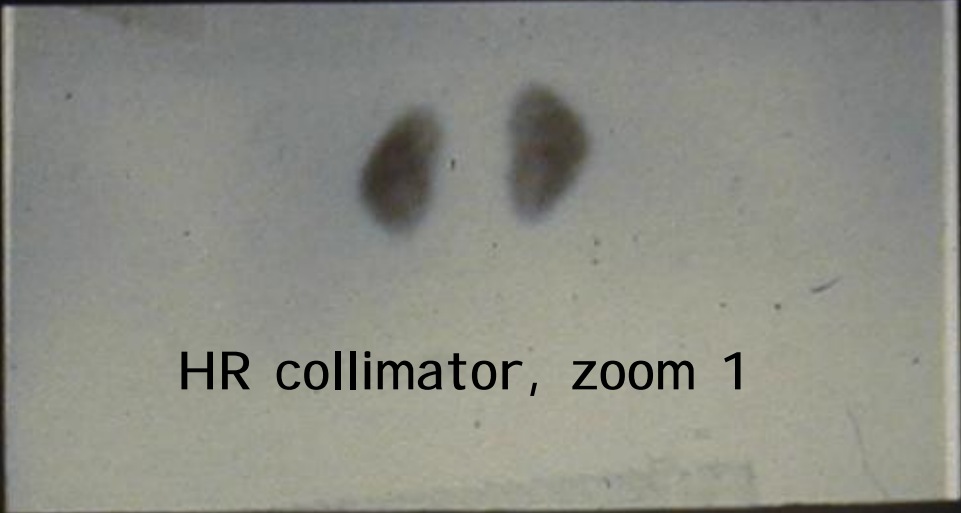


Normal DMSA image

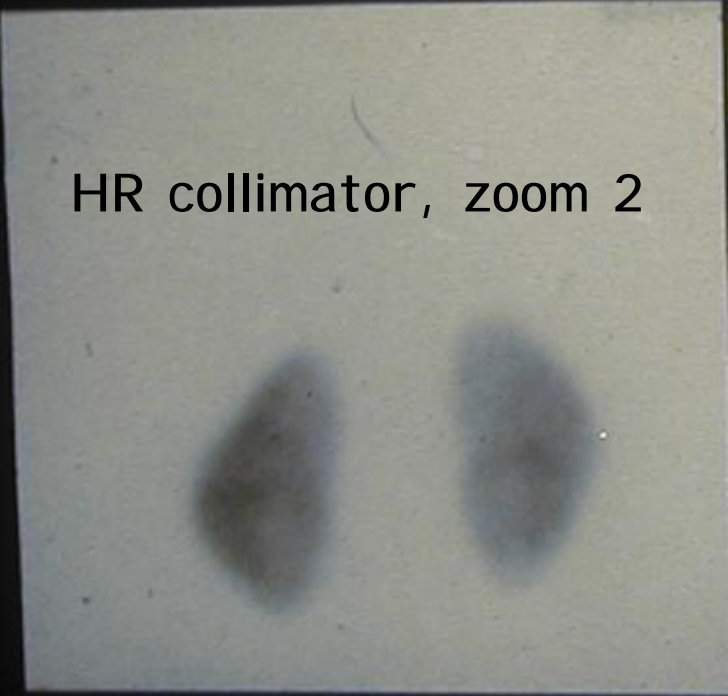


Image acquisition

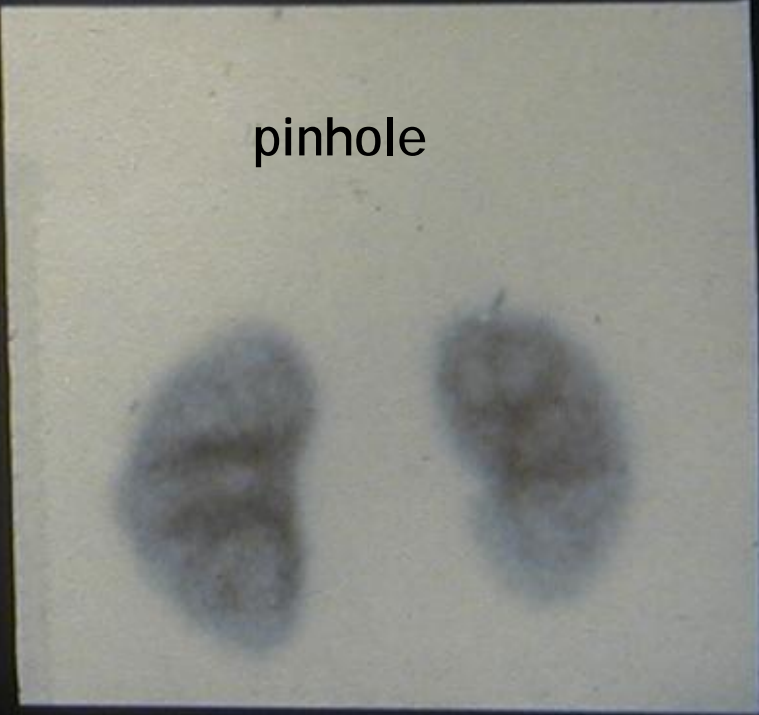
- u Time : 2 [Ⓡ] 3 h
- u Position: Supine
- u 300.000 counts or around 5 minutes
- u Views : POST, posterior obliques,
zoom and pinhole in function of age



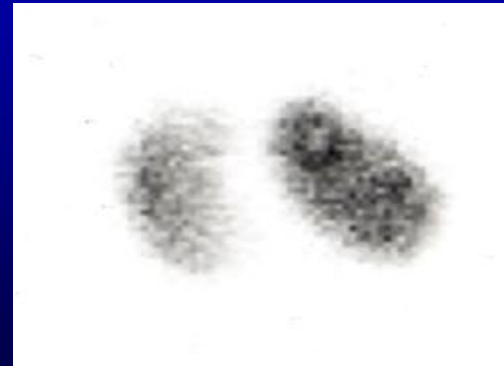
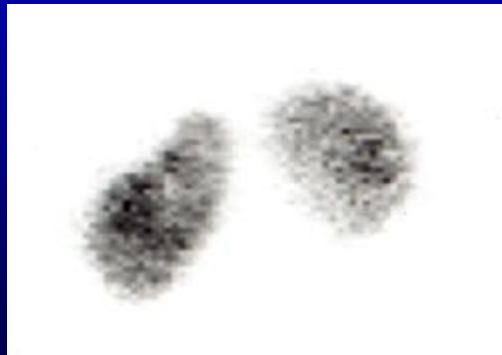
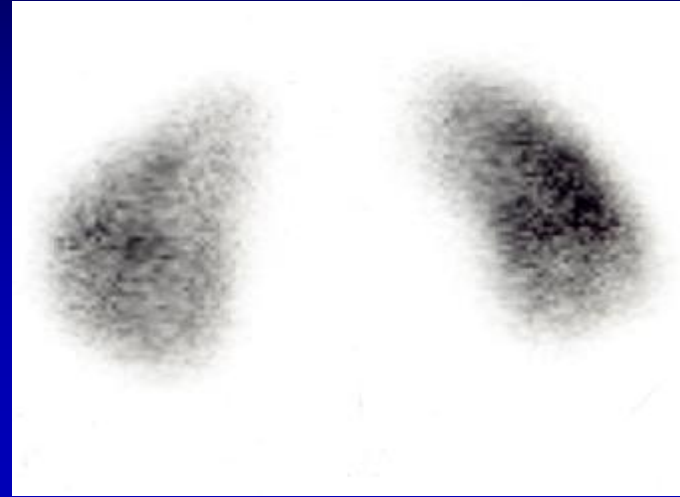
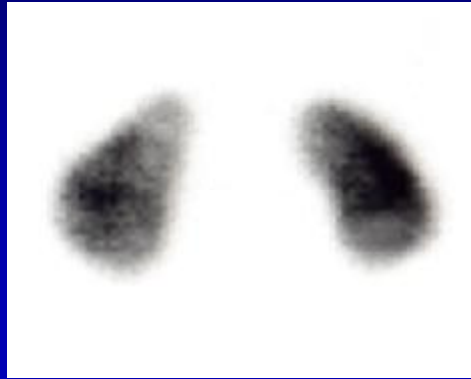
HR collimator, zoom 1

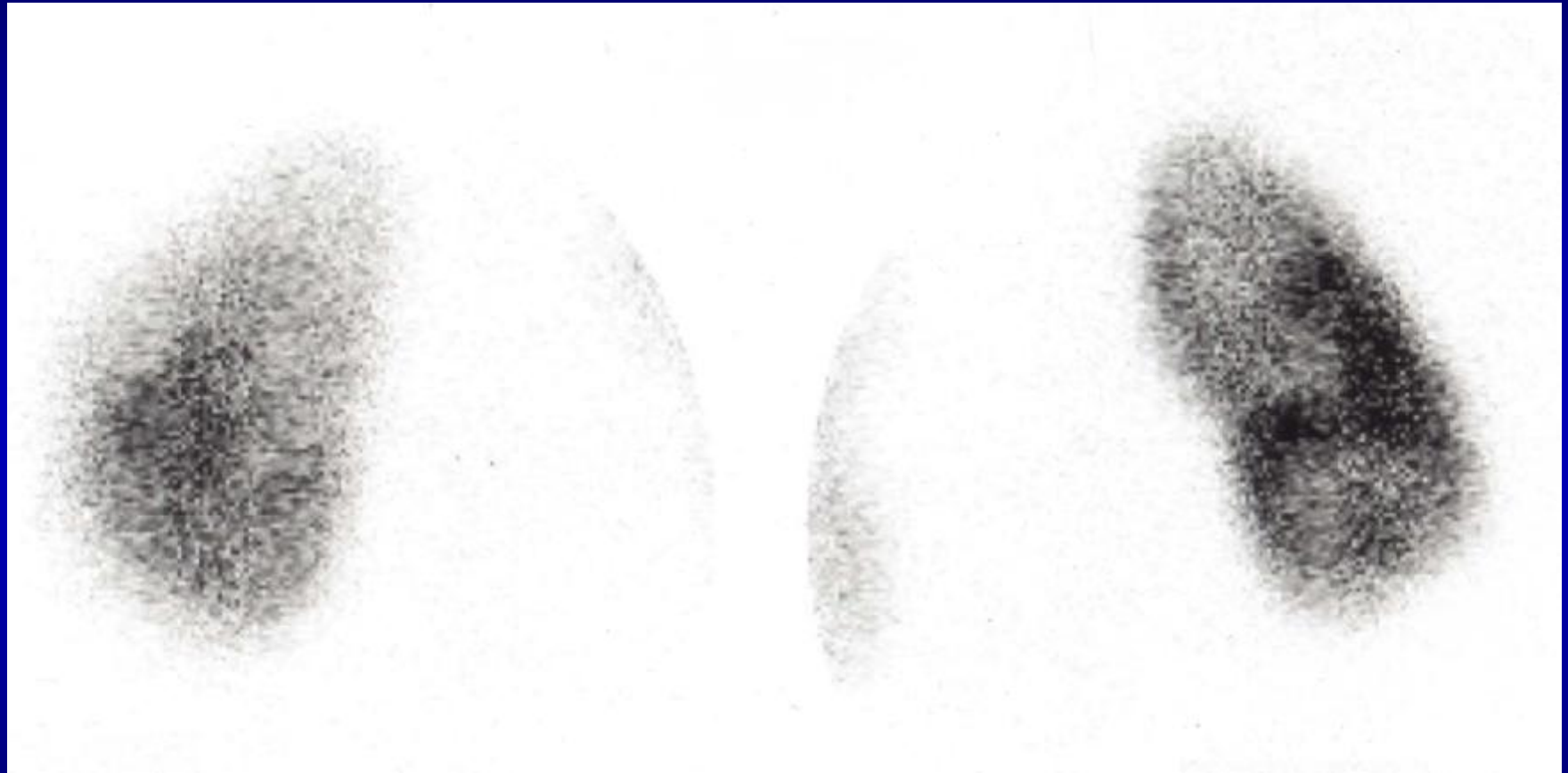


HR collimator, zoom 2

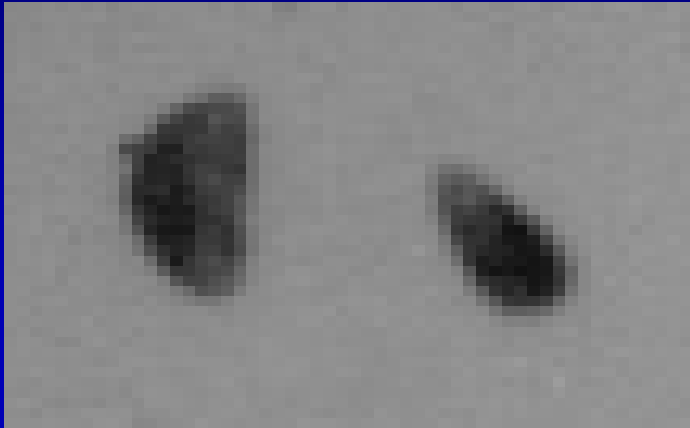


pinhole

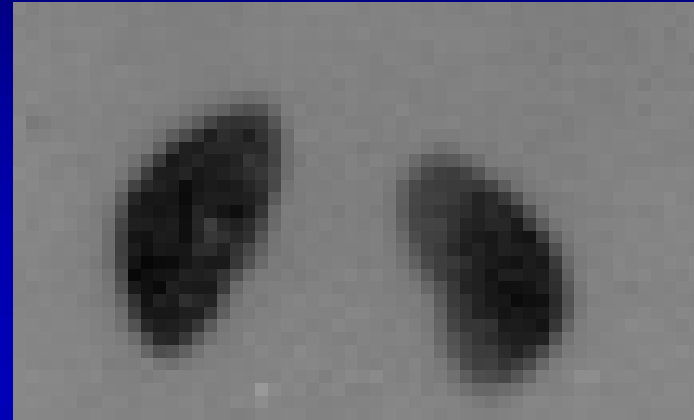




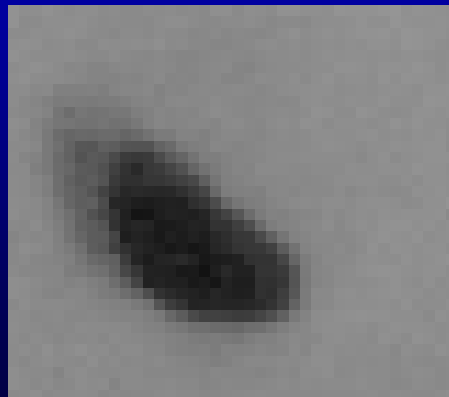
Posterior
prone



Posterior
supine



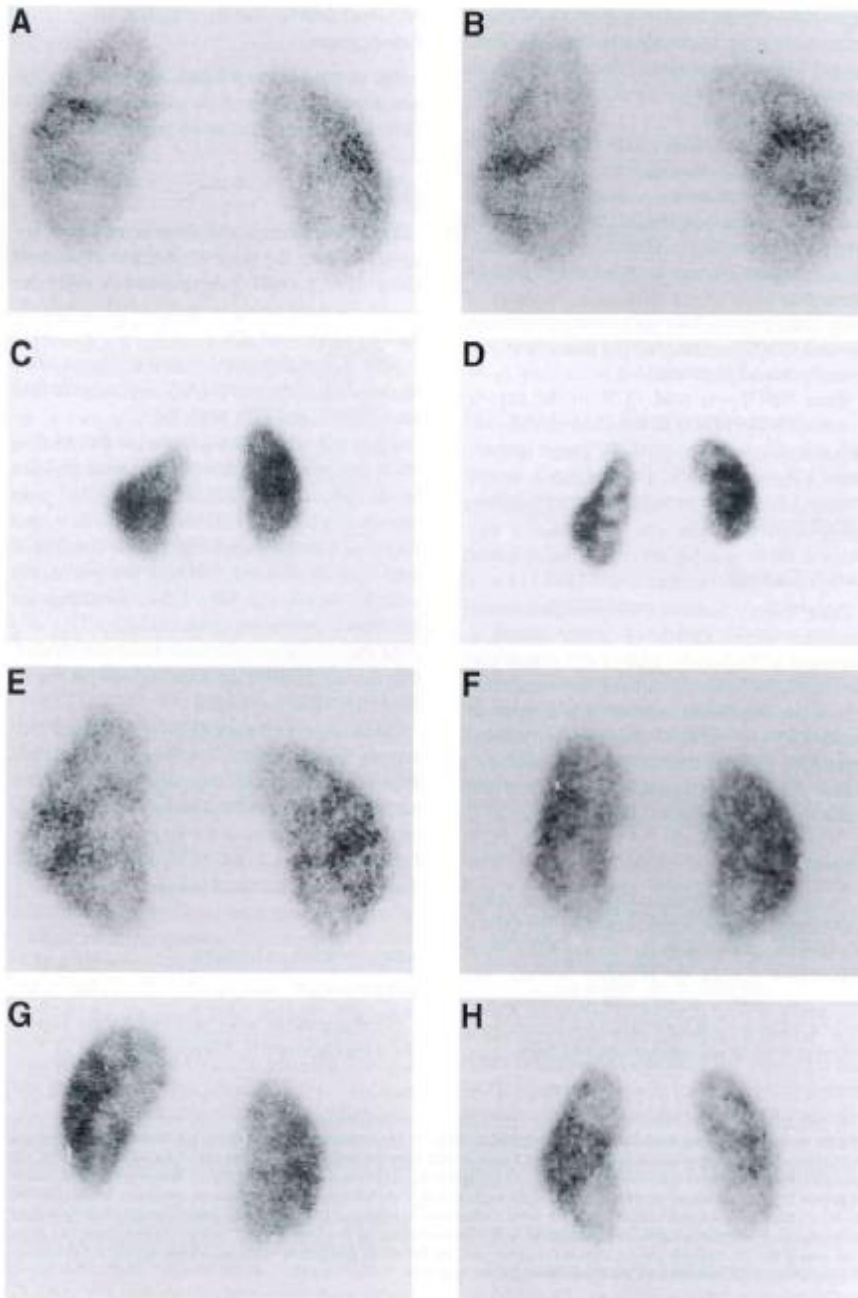
Lateral



Indications

- **Acute pyelonephritis**
 - 1 to 8 days after onset of symptoms
- **Sequelae**
 - At least 6 months after acute phase

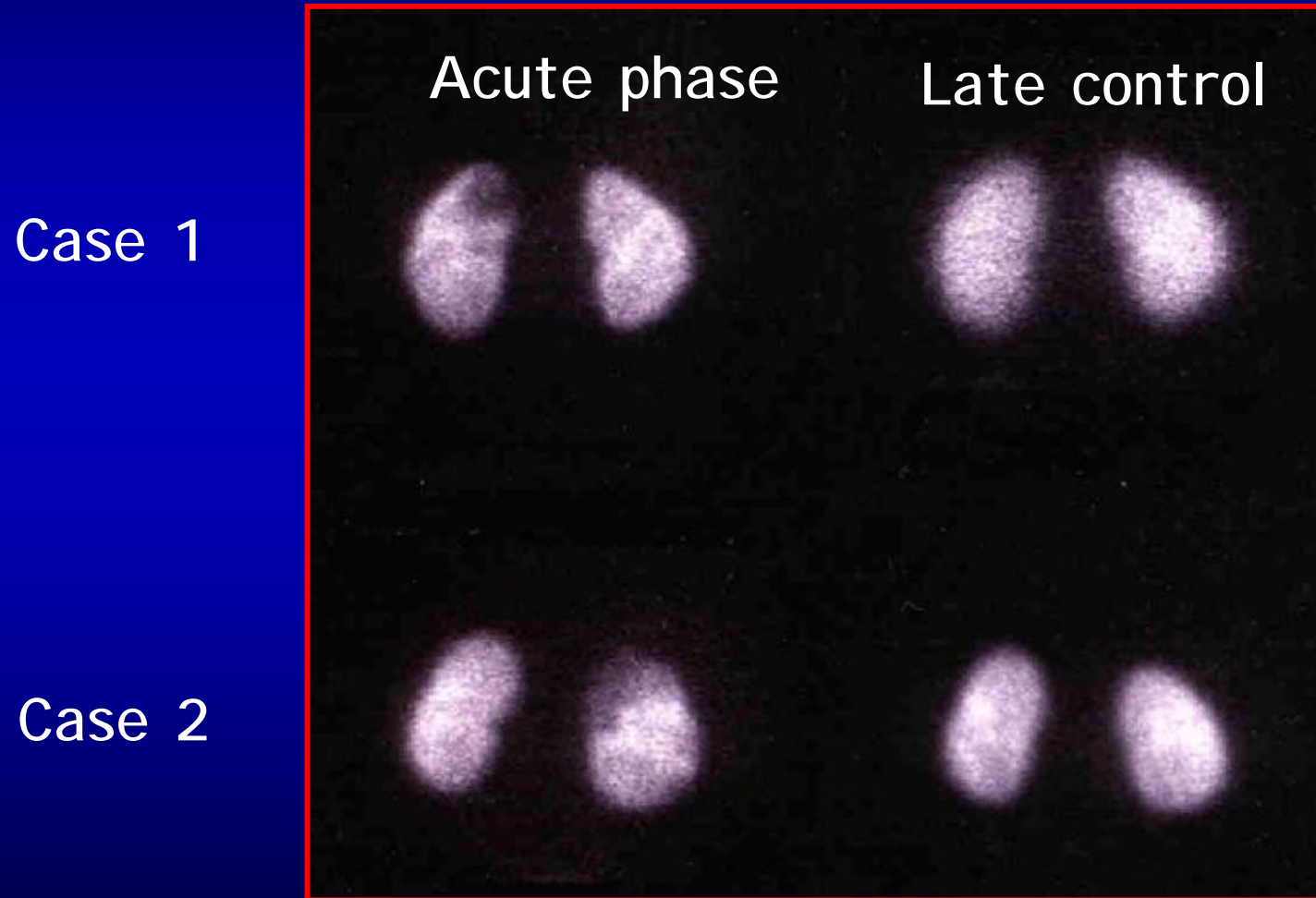
Normal variants



- A : round shaped
- B : rigid left border
- C : spleen
- D : spleen
- E : triangular
- F : slender
- G : pear shaped
- H : hypoactive poles

*Consensus on renal cortical scintigraphy
in children with urinary tract infection.*
Piepsz A, Blaufox MD, Gordon I, et al
Semin Nucl Med 1999; 2: 160-174

Pathological poles



Pathological pole Deformed outlines

