

Rad^{to}RadLearning

Focused tips from our experts

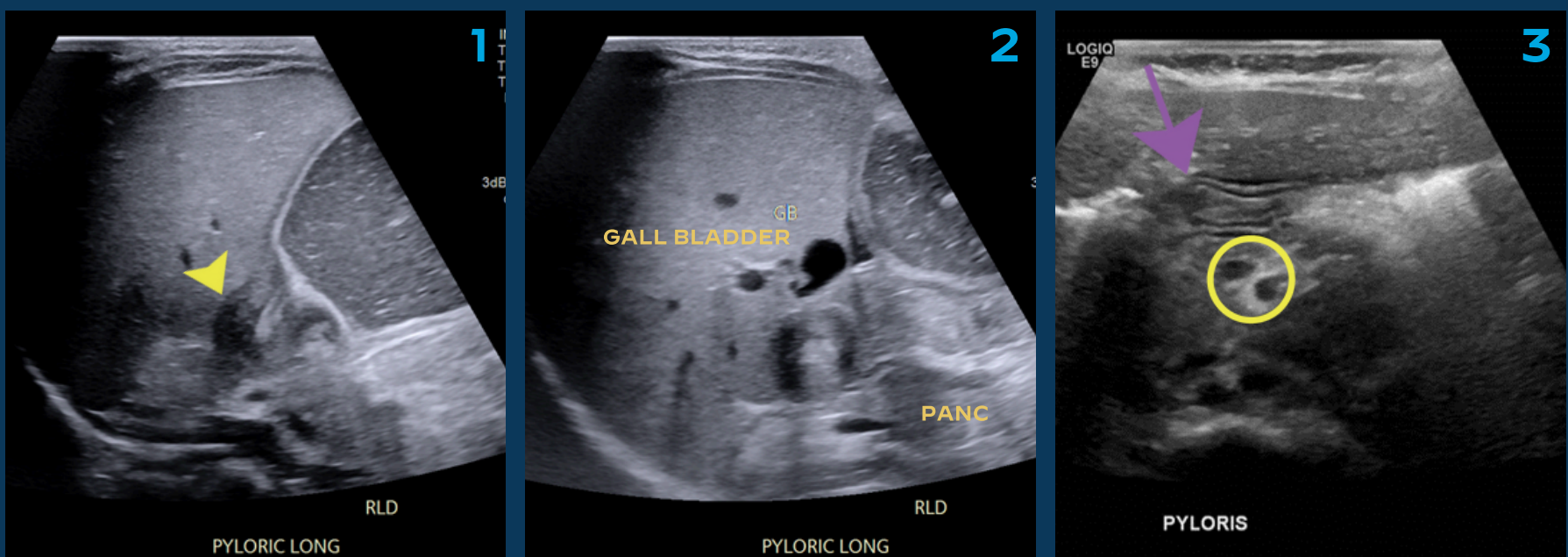
Pyloric Stenosis

PEDIATRIC RADIOLOGY NATIONAL SUBSPECIALTY DIVISION



PEER LEARNING OPPORTUNITY

Diagnosing pyloric stenosis is easier with specific landmarks.



1. *>15mm long and >3mm thick pyloric muscle.*
2. *>14mm entire transverse diameter.*
3. *Normal pyloric channel & SMV/SMA orientation.*



PRACTICAL INSIGHTS

- Have the baby in a right lateral decub position.
- Normal SMA/SMV alignment and visualization of the third portion of the duodenum in retroperitoneal position excludes malrotation.
- Pylorospasm is common and borderline appearance of pylorus maybe re-evaluated with fluid distension of stomach.



FIND THE MIDLINE, PANCREAS AND GALL BLADDER TO EASILY VISUALIZE THE PYLORUS.

CLINICAL VALUE