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Pediatric Sonography Review

Study Alert

Updated February 21, 2023

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Answer 82 on pages 251–252 should read:

82. C. Lipoma.

Spinal lipomas (*arrow*) are echogenic fatty masses that communicate with the spinal cord. There are four categories of sacral lipoma: lipomyelocele, lipomyelomeningocele, intradural lipomas, and fibrolipomas of the filum terminale. Lipomyeloceles and lipomyelomeningoceles make up 50% of occult spinal dysraphisms. On ultrasound, an echogenic spinal mass will extend through a posterior spinal defect into the canal and communicate with a tethered cord. Lipomas run along the subcutaneous tissues. A **lipoma** has a flat plane with the skin of the back. . . .

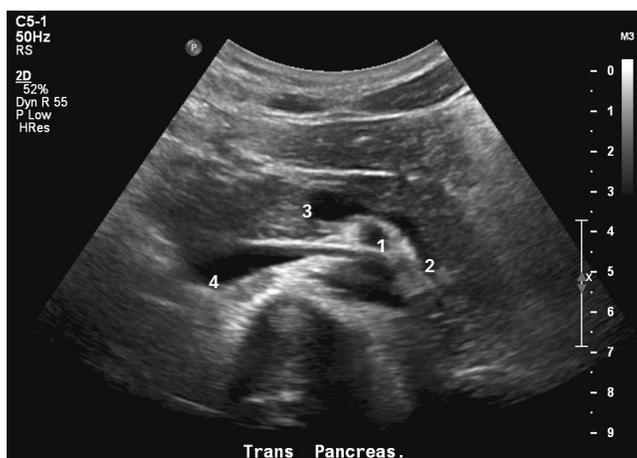
Answer 152 on pages 292–293 should read:

152. D. Congenital pulmonary airway malformation (CPAM).

Congenital pulmonary airway malformation (*CPAM, formerly known as congenital cystic adenomatoid malformation of the lung or CCAML*), is a congenital abnormality where a benign mass of abnormal lung tissue has normal communication with the bronchial tree. This abnormality is usually detected prenatally, and in the postnatal stage ultrasound plays a much smaller role. CPAM can have multiple appearances, ranging from single or multiple large or small cysts (most common) to a solid lesion composed of microscopic cysts; regardless of cystic structure, CPAM is always avascular **in appearance on ultrasound**. Lymphomas most commonly involve the mediastinum in older children and adolescents. Thymic cysts are also mediastinal lesions and are typically unilocular. Lymphangiomas are, like CPAM, congenital but arise mostly from the posterior mediastinum.

Question 266 on page 87 should read:

266. What is the vessel labeled 1?



- A. Superior mesenteric **artery** (SMA)
- B. Splenic vein
- C. Portal vein
- D. Inferior vena cava (IVC)

Answer 266 on page 351 should read:

266. A. Superior mesenteric **artery** (SMA).

The pancreas lies obliquely within the body between the second portion of the duodenum and the splenic hilum. The pancreatic head lies to the right of the superior mesenteric artery or SMA (1), anterior to the inferior vena cava or IVC (4), and medial to the duodenum. The neck and body lie anterior to the SMA. The tail lies anterior and to the left of the SMA and the portosplenic confluence, which comprises the portal vein (3) and splenic vein (2).

CME Question 88 on page 597 should display the image that appears below:

88. In this gastrointestinal duplication cyst, what does the echogenic inner layer represent?
- A. Muscular layer
 - B. Mucosal layer
 - C. Fibrinous layer
 - D. Serosal layer

