PEDIATRIC INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY

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PERCUTANEOUS TROCAR (NEEDLE) NEPHROSTOMY IN HYDRONEPHROSIS

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REPORT OF CASES

Case 1—A 1½-year-old child had bilateral hydronephrosis due to congenital ureteropelvic obstruction. When first seen by one of us (W. E. G.) on Dec. 21, 1953, he had an acute attack of abdominal pain and fever. An intravenous pyelogram (fig. 3A) showed right hydronephrosis and no evidence of function on the opposite side. An antegrade pyelogram (fig. 4A) demonstrated left hydronephrosis after an aortogram (fig. 3B) had shown that there was good blood supply to the left kidney. Bilateral pyeloplasties were indicated. It was decided to operate
- Venous access
- Percutaneous biopsy/drainage
- GI/GU/Biliary Interventions
- Arteriograms
- Angioplasty
- Embolization
- Sclerotherapy
- Percutaneous Ablation
- Thrombolysis
VENOUS ACCESS
UNUSUAL VENOUS ACCESS

14.5F x 28cm tunneled Palindrome HD catheter
PERCUTANEOUS DRAINAGE

- 4 year-old female
- Acute abdominal pain
- Ruptured appendicitis
- 11 year-old female
- Hypertension
- FMD
ARTERIAL INTERVENTION

- 9 year-old
- Car accident
- Splenic bleeding
ARTERIAL INTERVENTION

- 14 year-old
- Osteosarcoma
- Hemoptysis
PERCUTAENOUS ABLATION

-9 year-old
-Leg pain
-Osteoma Osteoid
VARICOCELE

- 13 year-old
- Chronic scrotal pain
- Varicocele
VENOUS MALFORMATION

- 14 year-old female
- Soft tissue mass
- Venous malformation
ARTERIO-VENOUS MALFORMATION

- New born
- CHF
- Hepatic AVM
CATHETER-BASED THROMBOLYSIS

- 11 year-old
- Acute leg edema
- DVT
CONCLUSION

• Any adult IR technique can be used in pediatric population

• Radiation is a major concern in kids

• Peds IR is a fast growing specialty
THANK YOU

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