

INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Congenital anomalies form a very important entity in pediatric diseases especially those affecting the posterior cranial fossa. They receive much attention and care in nearly every medical center.

The congenital anomalies of the posterior cranial fossa are few. Some may be fatal and if not, they are usually associated with various neurological OR mental symptoms.

Radiology with its new imaging modalities can play a very important role in the detection of the actual anomaly and may be considered the first investigation to be done and perhaps the only clue for proper diagnosis.

The congenital anomalies of the posterior fossa remained for a long time a diagnostic problem, till the introduction of the C.T. which permitted the visualization of the posterior fossa by non-invasive modality.

The aim of this work is to assess the role of the different new imaging modalities in the diagnosis of the congenital anomalies of the posterior cranial fossa.