Summary and conclusion

- Diagnostic imaging plays a vital role in evaluation of urinary tract in children.
- Plain radiography, intravenous urography, , sonography, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and isotope scanning have been all used to assess the urinary tract each possessing its own relative strengths and weaknesses .
- Ultrasonography is an integral part of investigating urinary tract pathology with advantage of low cost and no radiation exposure. It is usually the initial imaging modality to be used.
- The IVP can provide details about urinary tract anatomy but with risk of contrast toxicity and radiation exposure.
- Voiding cystourethrogram is a key investigation of bladder and urethra.
- C.T. is used in complicated infectious diseases, stones and renal masses but also can give excellent information about many other diseases.
- Magnetic resonance urography provides non-invasive evaluation of many urinary tract abnormalities when contrast media and ionizing radiation are to be avoided.
- Nuclear medicine techniques are integral to modern urological practice and can be used in assessment of renal functions and drainage.