INTRODUCION

Ultrasound has been used by sonographers to image the human body for at least 50 years ago and has become one of the most widely used diagnostic tools in modern medicine ***(Hangiandreou, 2003).***

Over the last two decades ultrasonography has become an important device to evaluate pathologies of the biliary tree and represent a major diagnostic tool in suspected bile duct obstruction. With the development of high resolution scanners the luminal diameter of the common bile duct can be assessed accurately ***(Atoosa and Behrooz, 2006).***

Also sonography has been found to be a valuable tool for diagnosing abnormalities of the portal venous system. As knowing the size of child,s portal vein is fruitful in several clinical situations, including the investigation of patient with possible portal hypertension and of the child about to receive liver transplant. The caliber of the normal portal vein in adults has been studied repeatedly but little is known about portal venous dimensions in growing child at different ages. ***(Partiquin, et al.1990)and(Soyupak, et al . 2009).***

Liver and spleen size varies widely according to age. Many diseases can affect their size, ranging from infective processes to malignant disorders. So ultrasonography is a non-invasive, established, safe, quick and accurate method for measurement of liver and spleen size ***(Zhang and Lewis, 1989) and (Joshi et al ,2004).***