

ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND COMPUTERISED TOMOGRAPHY IN DIAGNOSIS OF
INTROOCULAR TUMORS IN CHILDREN

M.Szreter, B.Chipczyńska, H.Radlicka-Rajszyk
Centrum Zdrowia Dziecka, Warszawa

29 children, age 3/12 to 9 years, with clinical suspicion of intraocular tumors were examined by means of ultrasounds /A and B scan/ and computerised tomography.

In cases with dense tumors, characteristic "tumor echograms" were obtained and during computerised tomography picture of dense formation with calcifications were visualised. In most patients changes were observed unilaterally, in 5 cases bilaterally.

With the above mentioned methods of examination it was possible to establish the actual state and size of tumors, especially its localisation and penetration into the globe. In cases where tumors were large it was possible to establish the propagation into paranasal tissue or into intracranial cavities. In such cases computerised tomography was especially most valuable.

In cases where tumors were very small /2 cases/ ultrasonograms and CT were normal.

Autors compare the value of diagnostic procedures of both methods for diagnostic purposes for children with intraocular tumors.