Imaging algorithm for haematuria in infants & children

**Haematuria**

- Clinical & laboratory evaluation * = presumable diagnosis in most situations
- + basic imaging:
  - US + DDS/(a)CDS

  - abscess, pyohydrenephrosis, severe haemorrhage ...
    - ⇒ intervention *4
  - US inconclusive or mismatch US & clinics
    - potentially further imaging depending on clinical course & query*3

  - diagnosis evident
    - ⇒ further imaging as appropriate if necessary *1
  - US normal
    - Stop imaging


*1 Examples: UTI, UPJO, VUR, MU, Urolithiasis*2
  - Tumour, GN & nephropathies, bladder-, urethral-, ureteral pathology *3
  - Trauma and vascular disease *2,3

*2 see respective dedicated imaging algorithm

*3 proceed to next imaging step (CT, Angiography, VCUG ...)

*4 DD: Tumour, haemorrhage, complicated UTI e.g., XPN, Tbc, abscess ... ⇒ MRI/CT

Pediatr Radiol 2009; 39