US Neonatal Head Scan

- An image of the infant brain, normally up to 12 months, with coronal and sagittal views. In older babies, make sure to ask if the anterior fontanelle is open. In younger babies, primarily neonates, a mastoid view will be included.
- Starting in the coronal plane, scan from anterior to posterior brain. The first image should be mid brain with the transducer angled to the right, and annotated as such. Then the second image with the transducer angled to the left and annotated as such. These off axis images are to make sure your transducer is turned correctly. You may then proceed scanning coronal from anterior to posterior. Make sure to include an image coronal mid brain with the color box opened to include the posterior/inferior aspect (cerebellum). This is to verify the absence or presence of a Vein of Galen Malformation. You must obtain at least one cine clip in the coronal plane starting anterior to posterior.
- Include an image of the anterior brain in the coronal plane using a high frequency linear probe, in gray scale and with color Doppler. You are looking for the presence or absence of fluid.
- Next, you will image the brain in the sagittal plane. Image midline brainstem to the right including the lateral ventricles until you are at the level of the Sylvian fissure. Then repeat going to the left. You must include an image midline with color and spectral Doppler of the anterior cerebral artery. Document the RI and HR.
- For younger babies, primarily neonates, you are to include transverse mastoid views. Include upper, mid, and lower views with a color Doppler image at the Circle of Willis.

US Spine Infant

- Exam performed by the pediatric radiologist. Patients are normally between the age of newborn and 6 months unless otherwise approved by the radiologist.