ANSWERS: CHAPTER 20

Critical Thinking Questions

1. ANSWER: In this age group, the most likely diagnosis is Wilms’ tumor. Wilms’ tumor may involve the retroperitoneal lymph nodes so the area around the renal hilum and great vessels should be evaluated for lymphadenopathy. Wilms’ tumor may extend into the renal vein, IVC, and even the right atrium of the heart so the renal vein and IVC should be thoroughly evaluated. Finally, Wilms’ tumor may be bilateral so the contralateral kidney should be carefully evaluated.

2. ANSWER: The most likely diagnosis is adrenal hemorrhage, which is most often identified within the first week of life. An adrenal hemorrhage will change in appearance from cystic to solid and will eventually resolve, whereas a neuroblastoma will increase in size.

3. ANSWER: The most likely diagnosis is an infected urachal cyst.

4. ANSWER: Congenital hydronephrosis is most frequently caused by an obstruction at the ureteropelvic junction. The second most common cause is an obstruction of the distal ureter at the ureterovesical junction and the third most common cause is a duplication of the collecting system.

5. ANSWER: Infantile polycystic kidney disease is the most likely diagnosis.