Since January 2020 Elsevier has created a COVID-19 resource centre with free information in English and Mandarin on the novel coronavirus COVID-19. The COVID-19 resource centre is hosted on Elsevier Connect, the company's public news and information website.

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In order to combat the spread of novel coronavirus disease, many countries have started mass immunisation programmes. In the UK, the first vaccine was administered on 8 December 2020. Some vaccinations are known to cause transient inflammation and avidity on 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography (18F-FDG PET/CT). COVID-19 vaccination also causes ipsilateral reactive lymphadenopathy. This can pose a diagnostic challenge in imaging. It is important for radiologists and nuclear medicine physicians to consider vaccination in the differential diagnosis of such cases to avoid misinterpretation. Recording of recent vaccinations in patient documentations is important to aid appropriate interpretation. Guidelines on management of axillary nodes may need adopting to include findings of vaccination-related changes.

Educational objectives:
- To discuss features of reactive lymph nodes (eg normal size and morphology in a ipsilateral tracer avid node).
- To highlight the requirement for patient vaccination history to be recorded and available at the time of reporting.
- Suggestions on follow up in equivocal cases.

Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis in the paediatric population: A radiological diagnostic dilemma

Authors: Thomas McDonald, Kathryn Siddle, Bozena Starzyk, Leigh McDonald, Garan Riley

Category: Paediatric

Outline of submission: Pneumatosis cystoides intestinalis (PCI) is a rare diagnosis in children and represents a challenge to characterise radiologically. Although a benign condition and often asymptomatic, the plain-film radiographic appearance can be misinterpreted as pneumatosis intestinalis as well as radiologically manifest as a Rigler’s sign, which may prompt urgent surgical review for emergent pneumoperitoneum – a surgical emergency.

PCI may be primary or secondary and has many causes, although its true aetiology can often be unclear. It consists of submucosal or subserosal gaseous cysts at any point along the gastrointestinal tract. The cysts give a mottled appearance on X-ray and can become diffuse/extensive in distribution. As the cysts distend they may rupture, radiologically appearing as a ‘benign’ pneumoperitoneum, which represents a diagnostic and subsequent management conundrum. This is often exacerbated in children with a neurodisability, where identifying symptoms can prove challenging.

Definitive diagnosis requires close collaboration between radiology and paediatric medical/surgical teams. An appropriate imaging pathway needs to be agreed for accurate diagnosis while minimising radiation (ALARA) and maximising patient safety as well as minimising patient and parental anxieties.

Educational objectives:
- Raise awareness of PCI as a condition and improve knowledge of commonly associated conditions and imaging findings.
- Consolidate knowledge and provide a reference for people to refer to in future practice using case examples.
- Identify key factors to aid diagnosis and differentiate between benign PCI and other clinically significant pathology.

Pictorial review of paediatric renal tumours

Authors: Kathryn Siddle, Leigh McDonald, Thomas McDonald, Bozena Starzyk, Garan Riley

Category: Paediatric

Outline of submission: Renal tumours are the commonest solid organ malignancy in children and although rare entities they represent approximately 7% of all paediatric malignant tumours. While the vast majority of these are Wilms tumours, a renal mass in a child is not always synonymous with Wilms and therefore is a neurodisability, where identifying symptoms can prove challenging.

Recognising and interpreting reactive changes due to COVID-19 vaccinations: A multi-modality pictorial series

Authors: Sweni Shah, Adam Brown, Sherif Elsobky, Deborah Pencharz, Anmol Malhotra

Category: Other

Outline of submission: Immunotherapy-related toxicities and adverse events in malignant melanoma: A pictorial review

Authors: Sweni Shah, Malavika Nathan

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