

## INTRODUCTION AND AIM OF THE WORK

Rickets is a generalised bone disease, characterised by osteopenia due to disturbance of metabolism of bone forming minerals (calcium and phosphorus).

Clinically rickets develops when the amount of calcium and/or phosphorus in the extracellular fluids upsets the critical ratio necessary for mineralisation.

In spite of defective mineralisation, the process of bone matrix formation is continued at usual rate disproportionate to the amount of calcification together with effect of stress on weakened bone are responsible for bony changes in rachitic child.

Diagnosis of rickets and its variatants can be done by clinical and biochemical approach, but the radiological examination of rachitic children is indispensable in the diagnosis of the different stages of rickets and its complications.

The aim of this work is to discuss the role of radiology in the diagnosis of rachitic children and differential diagnosis of roentgenographic findings of rickets from other similar pathological conditions. The illustrative cases were attending Benha University Hospital.