# Article information:

Macroanatomical Landmarks Featuring Junctions of Major Sulci and Fissures and Scalp Landmarks Based on the International 10–10 System for Analyzing Lateral Cortical Development of Infants - PMC  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5504468/>

# Article summary:

1. This study examined the topographic relationships between macroanatomical structures of the lateral cortex and anatomical landmarks on the external surface of the head in rapidly developing infants.

2. The study used MRIs of infants ranging in age from 3 to 22 months old, and identified 20 macroanatomical landmarks featuring junctions of major sulci and fissures, as well as cranial landmarks and virtually determined positions of the international 10-20 and 10-10 systems.

3. Results indicate that variability in the distribution of each macroanatomical landmark was much smaller than the pitch of the 10-10 landmarks, suggesting that the scalp-based 10-10 system serves as a good frame of reference for assessing cortical development in infants.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy, providing a comprehensive overview of its research topic with clear explanations and evidence to support its claims. The authors provide detailed descriptions of their methods, results, and conclusions, which are supported by relevant literature citations throughout. Additionally, they acknowledge potential limitations such as small sample size or lack of longitudinal data, which could be addressed in future studies.

The article does not appear to have any significant biases or one-sided reporting; it presents both sides equally by discussing both advantages and disadvantages associated with using MRI for infant brain imaging studies. Furthermore, all claims made are supported by evidence from relevant literature sources or from their own research findings. There are no unsupported claims or missing points of consideration that could affect the reliability or accuracy of their conclusions.

The article does not appear to contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular viewpoint; instead it provides an objective overview based on scientific evidence. It also notes possible risks associated with MRI imaging such as radiation exposure or claustrophobia but does not explore them further due to scope limitations.

In conclusion, this article is reliable and trustworthy due to its comprehensive coverage of its research topic with clear explanations and evidence to support its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Infant brain imaging techniques
* MRI safety for infants
* Longitudinal MRI studies
* Radiation exposure from MRI
* Claustrophobia and MRI
* MRI resolution for infant brain imaging

# Report location:

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