Emergency Radiology: The Requisites and Emergency Radiology: Case Review Series

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**BOOK REVIEW**

**Emergency Radiology: The Requisites and Emergency Radiology: Case Review Series**


With the increased use of emergency departments (EDs) by patients with medical problems, whether their conditions are emergent or not, and with the need for specialized surgical care in cases of acute trauma, the ED radiologist now becomes the epicenter of patient triaging and diagnosis. When this reality is combined with the burgeoning of ED studies, particularly total body imaging with CT, it is no wonder ED/trauma radiology has become a well-defined and critical part of our specialty. It is worth noting therefore the recent publication of 2 books, both of which follow the series in other subspecialty areas that preceded them. One is *Emergency Radiology: The Requisites* edited by Drs Jorge Soto and Brian Lucey, and the other is *Emergency Radiology: Case Review Series* by Drs Mirvas, Shanmuganathan, Miller, and Sliker.

*Emergency Radiology: The Requisites* is 397 pages and contains 12 chapters written by 25 contributors in addition to Drs Soto and Lucey. The 2 chapters that deal directly with neuroradiology are “Traumatic and Nontraumatic Emergencies of the Brain/Head/Neck” and “Traumatic/Nontraumatic Spine Emergencies.” The other chapters are “Chest Trauma,” “Abdomen Trauma,” “Extremity Trauma,” “Extremities: Nontrauma,” “Imaging Evaluation of Common Pediatric Emergencies,” “Nontraumatic Emergency Radiology of the Thorax,” “Nontrauma Abdomen,” “Pelvic Emergencies,” “Vascular Emergencies,” and “Emergency Nuclear Radiology.” When one considers those patients seen in the ED with acute or subacute neurologic disorders or with head/spine trauma, it holds that much of what neuroradiologists deal with daily could fall into these categories. In essence for diagnostic neuroradiology, the 78 pages on the head, neck, brain, and spine are a survey of our field. For example, the first chapter deals with hemorrhage (epidural, subdural, subarachnoid, intraparenchymal); the various herniation syndromes; stroke caused by arterial or venous occlusive disease; arterial infection; tumors, primary/secondary; and with head/spine trauma radiology has become a well-defined and critical part of our specialty. It is worth noting therefore the recent publication of 2 books, both of which follow the series in other subspecialty areas that preceded them. One is *Emergency Radiology: The Requisites* edited by Drs Jorge Soto and Brian Lucey, and the other is *Emergency Radiology: Case Review Series* by Drs Mirvas, Shanmuganathan, Miller, and Sliker.

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Although the comments on each case are reasonable, there is often a lack of an actual description of the findings; an important addition, to this reviewer’s eye, would have been to incorporate into the blank spaces (which are there to take notes) an actual dictation. Such books should include specific critical information we want to convey to the treating physician. Perhaps that could be incorporated into newer editions of all these volumes of this quiz series. Also we all recognize that a key factor in evaluating images is the key images does not simulate a real-life situation; but given the restraints of print publication, that is about the best that the authors of the quiz case series can do. This case review will be of interest to residents starting their ED rotation and, in that respect, would be a reasonable addition to a departmental library.

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