Record Nr. UNINA9910300164203321 Imaging of Complications and Toxicity following Tumor Therapy **Titolo** [[electronic resource] /] / edited by Hans-Ulrich Kauczor, Tobias Bäuerle Cham:,: Springer International Publishing:,: Imprint: Springer,, Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 3-319-12841-8 Edizione [1st ed. 2015.] 1 online resource (308 p.) Descrizione fisica Collana Diagnostic Imaging Disciplina 616.9940757 Soggetti Radiology Radiotherapy Oncology Diagnostic Radiology Oncology Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Description based upon print version of record. Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Part I: Basics of toxicity of tumor therapies: Chemotherapy and Targeted Therapy -- Radiotherapy -- Part 2: Brain: Radiotherapy --Chemotherapy -- Part 3: Head and Neck: Head and Neck Therapy --Part 4 Thorax, Lung and Breast: Breast: focus on Radiotherapy -- Lung: focus on Chemotherapy -- Part 5: Cardiovascular System -- Part 6: Pediatrics: Pediatric Including Survivorship -- Part 7: Pelvis and Genitourinary: Male -- Female -- Part 8. Bone Marrow and Spine: Radiotherapy, special focus myelon -- Chemotherapy -- Part 9 Liver and Gastrointestinal -- Gastrointestinal Vilgrain -- Liver. Sommario/riassunto Depending on their mechanism of action, the cytotoxic and targeted drugs and radiotherapy employed in oncologic treatment may cause complications and toxicities in many organ systems, with variable radiologic presentations. This comprehensive and excellently illustrated book covers the basics of therapy-induced complications and toxicities in oncologic patients, identifies their consequences for all the major organs, and describes the imaging of these impacts by means of the various radiologic modalities. By familiarizing radiologists with the

most frequent and prominent toxicities that are recognizable on radiologic imaging following tumor therapy, it will facilitate identification of their early manifestations and permit differential diagnosis based on relevant findings.