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Collana	Cambridge medicine
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Nota di contenuto	Contents; Contributors; Preface; Acknowledgments; Case 1 Isodense subdural hemorrhage; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 2 Non-aneurysmal perimesencephalic subarachnoid hemorrhage; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 3 Missed intracranial hemorrhage; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 4 Pseudo-subarachnoid hemorrhage; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario Differential diagnosisReferences; Case 5 Arachnoid granulations; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 6 Ventricular enlargement; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 7 Blunt cerebrovascular injury; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References;

Case 8 Internal carotid artery dissection presenting as subacute ischemic stroke; Imaging description; Typical clinical scenario; Importance; Differential diagnosis  
 ReferencesCase 9 Mimics of dural venous sinus thrombosis; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 10 Pineal cyst; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 11 Enlarged perivascular space; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 12 Tumefactive multiple sclerosis; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 13 Cavernous malformation simulating contusion  
 Imaging descriptionImportance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 14 Orbital infection; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 15 Diffuse axonal injury; Case 16 Globe injuries; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 17 Dilated superior ophthalmic vein; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis  
 ReferencesCase 18 Orbital fractures; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 19 Variants of the upper cervical spine; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 20 Atlantoaxial rotatory fixation versus head rotation; Imaging description; Importance; Typical clinical scenario; Differential diagnosis; References; Case 21 Cervical flexion and extension radiographs after blunt trauma; Imaging description; Subluxation (translation); Abnormal localized kyphosis (angulation)  
 Importance

## Sommario/riassunto

Rapid recognition of life-threatening illnesses and injuries expedites appropriate management and improves clinical outcomes. False-positive interpretations in radiology have been identified as a significant cause of error, leading to unnecessary investigation and treatment, increased healthcare costs, and delays in appropriate management. Moreover, it is important that radiologists do not miss important subtle diagnoses that need urgent intervention. Pearls and Pitfalls in Emergency Radiology provides an outline of common imaging artefacts, anatomic variants and critical diagnoses that the radiologist must master in order to guide appropriate care and avoid malpractice lawsuits. One hundred selected cases - illustrated with several hundred images from MRI, MDCT, PET, ultrasound and radiographs - are presented in a succinct and structured format, highlighting key pearls and potential diagnostic pitfalls. The text focuses on emergent presentations of diseases in all body regions in both adults and children.