Book reviewed by Dr Stephen Davies, consultant radiologist, Royal Glamorgan Hospital.

This is the second edition of this 677-page textbook on MRI of the Musculoskeletal System. There has been a long interval since the first (English) edition in 1999. The editors state that there is a lot of new content, which has taken account of 3.0T MRI and several technical innovations including MRI neurography. A novel addition in this edition is a section entitled ‘Clinical relevance’ presented in the form of a clinical interview with an orthopaedic surgeon.

The structure of the book begins with a section on the physics of MRI sequences. It then moves on to the spine followed by multiple chapters covering the joints. Towards the latter part of the book there are chapters on bone marrow, bone and soft tissue tumours, osteoporosis and an interesting chapter on inflammatory rheumatoid disorders of the sacroiliac joints. Each chapter has a substantial reference base that has been partially updated since the first edition.

The authors have included a number of new line diagrams that are helpful. A useful development would be to produce more line diagrams and to incorporate colour. Although the authors have attempted to increase the linkage between diagnostic imaging and clinical management, it is limited to rather brief interviews at the end of each chapter, some of which deal with rather peripheral topics rather than being embedded in the body of the text. The section on transient patellar dislocation describes the majority of the imaging findings but surprisingly does not include an evaluation of trochlear morphology or linkage to clinical management.

With reference to menisci the author states: “Arthroscopy now competes with MRI knee.” In UK practice orthopaedic surgeons will use MRI as a roadmap for arthroscopy. There is limited reference to the complementary review continues ...
MRI of the Musculoskeletal System, second edition
Vahlensieck, Reiser

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REVIEW

... review continued

roles of ultrasound, especially with tendon pathology, and CT in characterising bone lesions.

Some sections could do with amplification, such as posterior cruciate ligament pathology where the radiologist plays such an important part in diagnosis and assisting with direction of rehabilitation. There is a short section on metal hip prosthesis imaging that rather under represents the extent of imaging in the evaluation of the failing hip prosthesis in the UK. Image reproduction is reasonable for a text of this type. There is a bias towards T1-weighted imaging rather than proton density imaging but T2 fat saturation is well represented.

This is a departmental textbook in a competitive market and represents a useful secondary source of reference.

*Prices correct as at November 14, 2018, please call (01371) 812960 for current prices.
In many cases, MRI is the last and decisive step in diagnostic imaging of the musculoskeletal system. The knowledge necessary to understand normal anatomy and pathological findings has increased exponentially in recent years. In 850 images, with many MR-images supported by explanatory color graphs, this book addresses this issue and the main problems the examining physician encounters, including the description of all relevant techniques of MRI, suggestions for tabular protocols, the comprehensive presentation of normal sectional anatomy, tables for differential diagnosis, and the description of TI-RADS - Thyroid Imaging Reporting and Data System. Musculoskeletal. Ankle. Fracture mechanism and Radiography. Weber and Lauge-Hansen Classification. Special cases of ankle fractures. MRI examination of the ankle. Bone Tumors. Bone tumors in alphabetical order. The musculoskeletal system is an organ system consisting of specialized tissues of the bones and skeletal muscles. Learn all about it now at Kenhub! Musculoskeletal system: want to learn more about it? Our engaging videos, interactive quizzes, in-depth articles and HD atlas are here to get you top results faster. What do you prefer to learn with? MRI is now an established diagnostic tool in the imaging of a wide variety of musculoskeletal disorders and has complemented or replaced computed tomography and nuclear medicine in many clinical situations. In a relatively short period of time much has been learned about the application and interpretation of MRI in the musculoskeletal system as the abundant medical literature on the subject attests to. The speed with which clinical magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) systems spread throughout the world was phenomenal. Coherent wavelets allow for a unified model of the multichannel perfect reconstruction analysis-synthesis filter bank of high resolution radar imaging and MRI.