

Book Reviews

Imaging of the Foot and Ankle. Mark A. Davies, Richard W. Whitehouse, Jeremy P. R. Jenkins, Editors. New York, Springer, 2003, 384 pp., \$179.00.

Imaging of the Foot and Ankle takes an excellent approach to pathology of the foot and the ankle, covering an array of imaging modalities as well as focusing on different clinical aspects of diseases affecting these anatomic areas. The editors have masterfully assembled a superb group of international experts to cover a full compilation of foot and ankle topics. The first section covers various imaging techniques and procedures in good detail, including specific chapters on general radiology of the foot and ankle, computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging, and ultrasound. This section addresses the use of each modality in evaluating foot and ankle pathology.

The second section of the text deals comprehensively with disease-specific foot and ankle conditions and how imaging constructively contributes to diagnosis and treatment. Highlights of this section include chapters on ligament and tendon pathology, osteonecrosis and osteochondritis, the diabetic foot, and tumors and tumor-like lesions. A multitude of exceptional images can be found throughout the text, illustrating a variety of anatomic relationships and disease-specific conditions. Musculoskeletal radiologists and physicians treating foot and ankle problems as part of daily practice will be served well by this outstanding volume.

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The Tourniquet Manual: Principles and Practice. Leslie Klenerman. New York, Springer-Verlag, 2003, 106 pp., \$99.00

The Tourniquet Manual: Principles and Practice provides a concise yet comprehensive review of the tourniquet and its applications in the operating room. In this text, Klenerman reviews the history, application, and pitfalls of tourniquet use. The manual is written for orthopedic surgeons, anesthesiologists, and operating theater staff, and its 106 pages are a quick and easy read. Although succinct, the book touches on all major issues regarding tourniquet use in the operating room.

The book is divided into 7 chapters, each separated into user-friendly sections with ample illustrations. The first chapter provides a history of the tourniquet and its evolution. The book then quickly transitions into more clinically relevant applications of tourniquet use. Topics covered include reperfusion and

ischemia, exsanguinations of the limb, and tourniquet effects on muscles, skin, and nerves. Especially helpful are the sections on tourniquet complications, tourniquet-aided anesthesia, and current aspects of tourniquet technology and practice. The book even goes so far as to suggest twelve "golden rules for safe use of tourniquets." Toward the end of some chapters there is a brief summary, and each chapter concludes with a thorough list of references relevant to the topics covered.

Tourniquet use in the orthopedic operating room is ubiquitous. However, the principles of safe tourniquet use are not always upheld. *The Tourniquet Manual* outlines all the critical information necessary for proper tourniquet use in the operating room, and is an excellent resource for orthopedic surgeons, anesthesiologists, and operating room staff.

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Imaging of the Shoulder: Techniques and Applications. A. L. Baert and K. Sartor. New York, Springer, 2003, 331 pp., \$189.00

This text is the first edition by Drs. Baert and Sartor, with contributions from several other authors. It is a continuation of other texts pertaining to specific anatomy and includes coverage of both imaging modalities and techniques specific to pathologic conditions of the shoulder.

The section on imaging techniques covers plain radiography, arthrography and bursography, computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) ultrasound, and interventional procedures. Each section highlights key points to guide the radiologist and orthopedic surgeon through techniques, applications, and specific nuances. Plain radiography has diagrammatic representation of patient positioning and examples of proper views to confirm the techniques. Arthrography is covered in all its formats, including plain films, CT, and MRI. These sections cover both techniques and results, with an emphasis on cross-sectional anatomy. Supportive cadaveric sections within the CT portion further elucidate anatomy. Also helpful is the MRI section, which includes techniques to improve imaging quality in the presence of orthopedic implants and motion artifacts.

Ultrasound has increasing applicability in shoulder imaging and requires thorough knowledge of anatomy. This section is well designed, with correlative MRI anatomy to show normal and pathologic conditions.