

Diagnostic and Interventional Radiology in Liver Transplantation

E. Bucheler, V. Nicolas, C.E. Broelsch, X. Rogiers, C. Krupski, Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 2002, 500 pp., \$149, ISBN 3540633111

Format: Hardcover book.

Purpose: This book focuses on recent advances in the field of radiological imaging and interventional radiology in patients undergoing liver transplantation. The purpose is to provide in a single book a practical and updated insight into the field of radiology in liver transplantation.

Content: There are 27 chapters which cover all the most important 'radiological' situations encountered in everyday practice in a liver transplant centre.

The role of radiology is considered not only as diagnostic imaging but also as a treatment in traditional liver transplantation and in new emerging techniques like living donor liver transplantation and liver splitting, to which many chapters are dedicated.

Of great interest is the division into paediatric and adult aspects.

In the first part, the diagnostic procedures in candidates to liver transplantation and after transplant are enriched by new, highly sophisticated imaging methods, not excluding endoscopic procedures.

A number of chapters are dedicated to interventional radiology as a means of avoiding open surgery for the treatment

of early and late complications of liver transplantation. All contributions are enriched with figures and tables.

Commentary: The various chapters of this book have been written by different radiologists and surgeons from all over the world with exceptional expertise in the radiological problems related to liver transplantation. Despite the contribution of so many authors, the style is uniform, each topic is covered fully, there is no overlapping and the most specific information has not been omitted.

This textbook will prove invaluable in updating readers' knowledge of surgical, diagnostic and interventional techniques in liver transplantation. It should facilitate selection of an optimal approach in individual patients and thus help to improve the success of transplantation.

It provides the advantage of presenting the experiences of individual authors in the same book in a clear and organic way with a useful division into adult and paediatric chapters.

This book should be considered not only by radiologists and surgeons dedicated to liver transplantation but also by hepatobiliary and general surgeons.

Final note: This book is an excellent contribution to a better understanding of recent radiological improvements in the field of liver transplantation which will certainly be a valuable addition to any surgical and radiological library.

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