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Fayazzadeh E*

Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Cleveland Clinic, USA

*Corresponding author: Ehsan Fayazzadeh, Department of Diagnostic Radiology, Cleveland Clinic, OH, USA, Tel: 216-282-6522; E-mail: fayazze@ccf.org

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Editor's Note

The importance of radiology in today's world cannot be undermined. The discipline of radiology involves innovation as well as application of imaging techniques for diagnosing as well as treating various diseases. Apart from acquisition of critically important images for managing the disease, these techniques can also be used to guide more invasive medical techniques in regions of the body that are difficult to access. The OMICS Journal of Radiology is a leading journal in the field of radiology. The current issue of the OMICS Journal of Radiology showcases some interesting studies. Herrera-Herrera et al. [1] presented a rare case of bone involvement in secondary syphilis. Tawfeeq and Ihezue [2] presented a rare case of an uncommon presentation of prostate cancer associated with supraclavicular adenopathy. Yildiz [3] presented a report on the use of uterine artery embolization for the management of uterine fibroids. Seth et al. [4] studied the pattern of vascular insufficiency in Diabetic foot using Computerized Tomographic Angiography (CTA) and Ultrasound Color Doppler (UCD). Paşaoğlu et al. [5] studied the anatomical variations in the sinonasal anatomy with respect to maxillary sinusitis and ostiomeatal disease. Maciel et al. [6] described the case of a premature neonate, who suffered from meconium peritonitis, which progressed to sepsis. Drevelegas et al. [7] presented a rare case of schwannoma with intratumoral haemorrhage.

Herrera-Herrera et al. [1] presented the case of a 40-year-old HIV positive male complaining of headaches and manifesting a palpable lump on the scalp. Computerized tomography (CT) and magnetic resonance (MR) imaging of the head revealed a swelling in the temporal muscle and adjacent subcutaneous fat, and edema of the bone. The diagnostic test for identifying infectious agents was positive for syphilis. This is a rare case of involvement of bone in secondary syphilis. The authors posit that bone edema might be one of the first symptoms of early-acquired syphilis and should be considered while making a differential diagnosis in HIV positive individuals.

Tawfeeq and Ihezue [2] presented the case of a 61-year old male complaining of non-traumatic, non-tender, left lower neck mass. Neck ultrasound revealed an abnormal rounded supraclavicular fossa (SCF) with loss of fat hilum. CT-scan revealed multiple SCF and retroperitoneal/para-aortic nodes. Biopsy of the left SCF node revealed evidence of prostatic adenocarcinoma. This is a rare case report of an uncommon presentation of prostate cancer associated with supraclavicular adenopathy.

Uterine fibroids are the most frequently encountered benign tumors in women aged more than 40 years. Symptomatic fibroids can cause pain, bulk-related symptoms, prolonged bleeding, and subfertility. Hysterectomy is the standard treatment for symptomatic uterine fibroids. Arterial embolization has been used for the treatment of uterine fibroids since the 1990's. Yildiz [3] presented a report on their

experience of using uterine artery embolization for managing uterine fibroids.

Diabetic complications are one of the leading causes of blindness, amputation, and dialysis worldwide. Diabetic foot is a complication of diabetes characterized by ulceration, infection, and/or necrosis of the lower limb tissues. According to studies, diabetics are at a 15-fold to 46 fold higher risk of Lower Limb Amputation (LLA) as compared to general population. Seth et al. [4] studied the pattern of vascular insufficiency in Diabetic foot using Computerized Tomographic Angiography (CTA) and Ultrasound Color Doppler (UCD).

The relation between the anatomical variations and infections in the sinonasal area is not clear. Though some groups have claimed a positive association between anatomical variations and the risk of chronic sinusitis, other groups have not observed any relationship between sinonasal variations and sinusitis. Identifying sinonasal anatomical variations prior to sinus surgery reduces the possible complications. Paşaoğlu et al. [5] studied the anatomical variations in the sinonasal anatomy, particularly the length and width of the Ethmoid Infundibulum (EI), with respect to maxillary sinusitis and ostiomeatal disease. The authors found that paranasal variations apart from ethmoid bulla do not have any bearing on the risk of maxillary sinusitis. The type and trace length of the EI also doesn't affect the sinusitis risk, though it does get expanded with sinusitis.

Meconium peritonitis refers to bowel rupture prior to birth, resulting in inflammation (peritonitis) caused by the release of fetal stool (meconium) into the surrounding space (peritoneum). Meconium peritonitis is rare, i.e. 1 in 35,000 births; however, when it is coupled with late diagnosis, it results in high morbidity and mortality. Diagnosis is difficult as clinical manifestations of the condition are non-specific. Maciel et al. [6] described the case of a premature neonate, who suffered from meconium peritonitis, which progressed to sepsis, culminating in death.

Schwannomas are the tumors of the peripheral nervous system; they are mostly found in the lumbar and cervical regions of the spine. Spinal schwannomas having intratumoral haemorrhage are very rare. Drevelegas et al. [7] presented the case of a 40-year old male with a history of thoracic pain and acute onset of cauda equina syndrome and spastic paraparesis. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) revealed the presence of a heterogeneous intradural extramedullary lesion, which was identified as schwannoma with intratumoral haemorrhage.

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