

Science Communications in Radiology: Emerging Areas of Research

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Abstract

Research into the cause of cancer involves many different disciplines including genetics, diet, environmental factors. In regard to investigation of causes and potential targets for therapy, the route used starts with data obtained from clinical observations, enters basic research, and, once convincing and independently confirmed results are obtained, proceeds with clinical research, involving appropriately designed trials on consenting human subjects, with the aim to test safety and efficiency of the therapeutic intervention method.

Text

It all materialized in the year 1890 when Prof. Arthur Wills Good speed and William N Jennings accidentally produced Roentgen Ray's picture and subsequent discovery of X-rays by Wilhelm Roentgen in the year 1895. This discovery had a tremendous impact on medical science. The radiological techniques have evolved a great deal over the past several decades allowing physicians and surgeons to visualize the internal structures and patterns of a human body in a non-invasive or minimally invasive manner. X-rays were also, successfully used to study biological structures such as DNA and proteins. Nowadays, radiology is common medical practice right from basic ultrasound scanning of pregnant women to the diagnosis of complex medical conditions such as brain tumors. Various techniques were developed such as magnetic resonance imaging, computed tomography scanning, nuclear medicine, positron emission tomography. In medical science in addition to diagnostic radiology interventional radiology also became very prominent. Interventional radiology has immense scope and relevance for minimally invasive treatment of heart disease, stroke, cancer, and uterine fibroids, and offers less complication risk, lesser post-treatment pain and faster recovery time compared to traditional surgery.

Journal of Radiology represents one of the leading and authoritative sources of clinical information for wide spectrum readers including medical students, doctors, pathologists, radiographing technicians, resident practitioners, nurse practitioners, and for continuing medical education through their practicing years. The journal scope is designed to cater to the information needs of clinical practitioners, health practitioners, pharmaceutical professionals, clinical researchers, and medical institutions and academies. Journal of Radiology forms an essential reference repository for radiology residents and practicing radiologists. Published regularly and consistently since its establishment in the year 2012, the Journal of Radiology is recognized as the authoritative reference for the current and emerging qualitative clinical research in the field of radiology. Each month the journal publishes approximately five to six peer-reviewed original research, systematic reviews, well-balanced commentaries, insightful case reports, and expert opinion on new challenges in radiology. The journal aims to publish cutting-edge science and impactful communications in contemporary radiology and medical imaging. The journal is now considered a reliable information resource for novel, important, and translatable clinical data and innovations in medical imaging research that promote patient care.

The journal focuses on furnishing comprehensive information for overall improvisation of the professional radiography practice and stimulates novel thinking and innovations, new therapeutic strategies,

for enhanced health care delivery. Therefore, the Journal covers all the internationally recommended subjects including, breast imaging and interventions using MRI; neuro-imaging of brain, head, neck, and spine; musculoskeletal imaging, genitourinary imaging, gastrointestinal imaging, vascular, gynecological and obstetrical ultrasound, nuclear imaging, nuclear cardiology, thoracic imaging, cardiovascular imaging, pediatric imaging, interventional radiology, radiological contrast media, pattern recognition, medical imaging, patient safety, dose reduction, image-guided interventions, diagnostics, interventional radiology, image analysis, image acquisition, dose optimization, radiation oncology, pediatric radiology, or interventional radiology, abdominal radiology, breast imaging, cardiovascular radiology, chest radiology, clinical radiology, CT imaging, diagnostic radiology, emergency radiology, fluoroscopy radiology, general radiology, genitourinary radiology, minimal invasive surgery, musculoskeletal radiology, neuroradiology, oral and, maxillofacial radiology, radiography, radiology imaging, surgical radiology, teleradiology, therapeutic radiology.

In the current volume, the journal has published some of the most impactful communications including a review on radiation effects on pregnant women; a research article on carotid artery stenting in a tertiary care setting, a research article on assessment of pathology of low back pain using magnetic resonance imaging, research article on brain stroke diagnosis using computed tomography, and also case reports on spontaneous dissection of vertebral artery and glucagonoma as revealed by necrolytic migratory erythema. I express my thanks to all the distinguished authors for contributing their valuable research outcomes and opinions. I congratulate the editors and the reviewers for bringing out scientifically sound and quality publications in a timely manner.

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