

# Neuroradiology

- Clinical outcome and deep learning imaging characteristics of patients treated by radio-chemotherapy for a "molecular" glioblastoma
  - Correction to: Long-term clinical efficacy of radioplaque gelified ethanol for lumbar disc herniation: a multicenter study
  - Risk factors for the development of hydrocephalus in traumatic brain injury: a systematic review and meta-analysis
  - Independent histological validation of MR-derived radio-pathomic maps of tumor cell density using image-guided biopsies in human brain tumors
  - Automatic detection of hippocampal sclerosis in patients with epilepsy
  - Responsive Neurostimulation of Thalamic and Nonthalamic Targets in Pediatric and Young Adult Patients With Intractable Epilepsy
  - Independent Prognostic Factors of Survival in Elderly Patients Undergoing Surgery for Non-small Cell Lung Cancer Brain Metastases: Assessing Surgical Eligibility
  - Flow diverter with or without adjunctive coils in the treatment of large and giant intracranial aneurysms: a meta-analysis
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Neuroradiology is a [subspecialty](#) of [radiology](#) focusing on the [diagnosis](#) and characterization of abnormalities of the central and peripheral nervous system, spine, and head and neck using [neuroimaging techniques](#).

[Computerized tomography](#)

[Magnetic resonance imaging](#)

[Angiography](#)

[FET](#)

[PET](#)

## Journal

Neuroradiology is the official Journal of the European Society of Neuroradiology, the Japanese Neuroradiological Society and more ....

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Raising public awareness about the relevance of supporting sustainable practices is required owing to the phenomena of global warming caused by the rising production of greenhouse gases. The healthcare sector generates a relevant proportion of the total carbon emissions in developed countries, and radiology is estimated to be a major contributor to this carbon footprint. Neuroradiology markedly contributes to this negative environmental effect, as this radiological

subspecialty generates a high proportion of diagnostic and interventional imaging procedures, the majority of them requiring high energy-intensive equipment. Therefore, neuroradiologists and neuroradiological departments are especially responsible for implementing decisions and initiatives able to reduce the unfavourable environmental effects of their activities, by focusing on four strategic pillars-reducing energy, water, and helium use; properly recycling and/or disposing of waste and residues (including contrast media); encouraging environmentally friendly behaviour; and reducing the effects of ionizing radiation on the environment. The purpose of this article is to alert neuroradiologists about their environmental responsibilities and to analyse the most productive strategic axes, goals, and lines of action that contribute to reducing the environmental impact associated with their professional activities <sup>1)</sup>.

<sup>1)</sup>

Rovira À, Salem DB, Geraldo AF, Cappelle S, Del Poggio A, Cocozza S, Saatci I, Zlatareva D, Lojo S, Quattrocchi CC, Morales Á, Yousry T; ESNR Green Committee. Go Green in Neuroradiology: towards reducing the environmental impact of its practice. *Neuroradiology*. 2024 Feb 14. doi: 10.1007/s00234-024-03305-2. Epub ahead of print. PMID: 38353699.

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