

## Preface

This volume is a translation of the second revised and expanded edition of *Neuroradiologie*, a textbook first published in 1996 that has met with remarkable success in German-speaking countries. *Neuroradiologie* was conceived in the early nineties as a multi-author book to be written mainly by “young” neuroradiologists. By “young” I mean that, to understand the prospective reader better and to write accordingly, the typical author was to be on the level of instructor or assistant professor and not on the level of the seasoned professor, who is more likely to be out of touch with the needs of residents and fellows. Eventually, with the support of many colleagues in the field, I gathered together more experienced “young” neuroradiologists than would be required to form four soccer teams. It is clearly already an accomplishment to shape a team of 11 people, and I am quite proud of having shaped one of 48.

Judging by the reception of the two German editions, our team did a great job, and if winning the approval of residents and fellows was the goal, we scored nicely. We even received praise from “older” neuroradiologists and neuroclinicians who generally no longer consult introductory textbooks. The following features of the book were stressed by “younger” and “older” readers and critics alike: its homogeneity, despite the large number of authors; its lucid organization; its thoroughness; and its practical value in daily work. The quality of the team may be further judged by the fact that many of the authors of the first German edition have in the interim moved up the academic ladder, though without losing their youthfulness; several have since become di-

vision chiefs. Few of the original set of—mostly academic—authors have left the team.

Although the emphasis of the book lies on CT and MRI, a substantial part is devoted to the discussion of invasive techniques and therapeutic interventions. The book is divided into five parts. Part 1 deals with craniocerebral diseases: it covers the pertinent methods of radiologic diagnosis, including normal anatomy, as well as the various disease categories with their radiologic manifestations and differential diagnoses. Part 2 deals with spinal diseases in the same way. Part 3 is a short treatise of neuromuscular diseases. In Parts 4 and 5 craniocerebral and spinal neurointerventions, respectively, are described at length.

The staff at Thieme Verlag, myself, and particularly the translator, Terry Telger, worked hard to make this book as attractive as possible to readers outside the German-speaking realm. Although much of my own neuroradiologic experience was gained during the 8 years that I worked in the USA, especially during my tenure at the Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology, Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis, the book may still contain some features of neuroradiology considered “foreign.” If this is a fault, it is clearly mine. Personally, however, I believe that some transcultural influence will do no harm; in fact, it may be beneficial.

It remains for me to express my sincere hope that this volume will be received equally well in the English-speaking realm. This would make our young team of authors very proud indeed.

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Klaus Sartor

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## List of Abbreviations

<b>ACA</b>	Anterior cerebral artery	<b>CW Doppler</b>	Continuous-wave Doppler
<b>ACTH</b>	Adrenocorticotrophic hormone	<b>D2</b>	Dopamine (receptor subtype 2)
<b>AD</b>	Alzheimer dementia	<b>2-D</b>	Two-dimensional
<b>ADC</b>	Apparent diffusion coefficient	<b>2-D FT</b>	Two-dimensional fourier transformation
<b>ADEM</b>	Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis	<b>3-D</b>	Three-dimensional
<b>ADH</b>	Antidiuretic hormone	<b>DAT</b>	Dementia of Alzheimer type
<b>ADL</b>	Adrenoleukodystrophy	<b>DFOV</b>	Display field of vision
<b>AFP</b>	Alpha-fetoprotein	<b>DNT</b>	Dysembryoplastic neuroepithelial tumor
<b>AICA</b>	Anterior inferior cerebellar artery	<b>DOTATOC</b>	DOTA-D phe <sup>1</sup> -tyr <sup>3</sup> -octreotide
<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome	<b>DSA</b>	Digital subtraction angiography
<b>ALS</b>	Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	<b>DTPA</b>	Diethylenetriaminepentaacetic acid
<b>AP</b>	Anteroposterior	<b>DVA</b>	Developmental venous anomaly
<b>APLD</b>	Automatic percutaneous lumbar discectomy	<b>DWI</b>	Diffusion-weighted imaging
<b>ARC</b>	AIDS-related complex	<b>ECASS</b>	European Cooperation of Acute Stroke Studies
<b>ATP</b>	Adenosine triphosphate	<b>ECD</b>	Ethyl cysteinate dimer
<b>AV</b>	Arteriovenous	<b>ECST</b>	European Carotid Surgery Trial
<b>BCNU</b>	Bis-chlorethyl-nitrosourea	<b>EEG</b>	Electroencephalogram
<b>BBB</b>	Blood-brain barrier	<b>EPI</b>	Echo-planar imaging
<b>BGO</b>	Bismuth germanate	<b><sup>18</sup>F</b>	Fluorine-18
<b><sup>11</sup>C</b>	Carbon-11	<b>F</b>	French
<b><sup>14</sup>C</b>	Carbon-14	<b>FDG-PET</b>	<sup>18</sup> F-deoxyglucose positron emission tomography
<b>C</b>	Cervical vertebral (C1, etc.)	<b>FET</b>	Fluoroethyl tyrosine
<b>CADASIL</b>	Cerebral autosomal dominant arteriopathy with subcortical infarcts and leukoencephalopathy	<b>FID</b>	Free induction decay
<b>CAVATAS</b>	Carotid and vertebral artery transluminal angioplasty study	<b>FLAIR</b>	Fluid-attenuated inversion recovery
<b>CBV</b>	Cerebral blood volume	<b>fMRI</b>	Functional magnetic resonance imaging
<b>CDS</b>	Color duplex sonography	<b>FOV</b>	Field of view
<b>Cho</b>	Choline	<b>FTD</b>	Frontotemporal dementia
<b>CISS</b>	Constructive interference in the steady state	<b>FWHM</b>	Full width at half maximum (measure of system resolution)
<b>CIT</b>	Carbomethoxy-iodophenyl-tropane	<b><sup>67</sup>Ga</b>	Gallium-67
<b>CNS</b>	Central nervous system	<b><sup>68</sup>Ga</b>	Gallium-68
<b>CPM</b>	Central pontine myelinolysis	<b>G</b>	Gauge
<b>CSF</b>	Cerebrospinal fluid	<b>GABA</b>	Gamma-aminobutyric acid
<b>CSI</b>	Chemical shift imaging	<b>Gd</b>	Gadolinium
<b>CT</b>	Computed tomography, computed tomogram	<b>G<sub>PH</sub></b>	Phase encoding gradient
<b>CTA</b>	CT angiography	<b>G<sub>R</sub></b>	Readout gradient
		<b>GRE</b>	Gradient echo
		<b>G<sub>S</sub></b>	Slice selection gradient

<b>Gy</b>	Gray	<b>MSA</b>	Multisystem atrophy
<b>β-HCG</b>	Human chorionic gonadotropin	<b>MTC</b>	Magnetization transfer contrast (imaging)
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus	<b>MTR</b>	Magnetization transfer ratio
<b>HL</b>	Half-life	<b>MTT</b>	Mean transit time
<b>HLA</b>	Human leukocyte antigen	<b><sup>13</sup>N</b>	Nitrogen-13
<b>HU</b>	Hounsfield unit	<b>NAA</b>	N-acetyl aspartate
<b>HMPAO</b>	Hexamethyl-propyleneamineoxime	<b>NASCET</b>	North American Symptomatic Carotid Endarterectomy Trial
<b>HMSN</b>	Hereditary motor and sensory neuropathy	<b>NF-1, NF-2</b>	Neurofibromatosis type 1, type 2
<b>HR CT</b>	High-resolution computed tomography	<b>NINCDS-ADRDA</b>	National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke, and the Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association
<b>HSV</b>	Herpes simplex virus	<b>NINDS-AIREN</b>	National Institute for Neurological Disorders and Stroke with Support from the Association Internationale pour la Recherche et l'Enseignement en Neurosciences
<b>HT</b>	Hemorrhagic transformation	<b>NPH</b>	Normal pressure hydrocephalus
<b>I</b>	Iodine	<b><sup>15</sup>O</b>	Oxygen-15
<b><sup>123</sup>I</b>	Iodine-123	<b>OPCA</b>	Oligopontocerebellar atrophy
<b>IBCA</b>	Isobutyl cyanoacrylate	<b>PA</b>	Posteroanterior
<b><sup>123</sup>I-IBZM</b>	<sup>123</sup> Iodine iodobenzamide (dopamine D <sub>2</sub> receptor ligand for SPECT)	<b>PC MRA</b>	Phase-contrast MR angiography
<b><sup>1</sup>H-MRS</b>	Proton MRS	<b>PCr</b>	Phosphocreatine
<b>IMT</b>	Iodo-methyl-L-tyrosine	<b>PD</b>	Proton density
<b>In-DTPA</b>	Indium diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid	<b>PDE</b>	Phosphodiester
<b><sup>111</sup>In</b>	Indium-111	<b>PDL</b>	Progressive diffuse leukoencephalopathy
<b>IU</b>	International units	<b>PET</b>	Positron emission tomography
<b>IR</b>	Inversion recovery	<b>PFK</b>	Phosphofructokinase
<b>i.v.</b>	Intravenous	<b>PICA</b>	Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
<b>IVUS</b>	Intravascular ultrasound	<b>PME</b>	Phosphomonoester
<b>keV</b>	Kiloelectron volts	<b>PML</b>	Progressive multifocal leukoencephalopathy
<b>L</b>	Lumbar vertebra (L1, etc.)	<b>PNET</b>	Primitive neuroectodermal tumor
<b>LAS</b>	Lymphadenopathy syndrome	<b>PRIND</b>	Prolonged reversible ischemic neurologic deficit
<b>LBD</b>	Lewy-body dementia	<b>PROACT</b>	Prolyse in Acute Cerebral Thromboembolism Trial
<b>LSA</b>	lysergic acid diethylamide	<b>PSD</b>	Poststroke depression
<b>MCA</b>	Middle cerebral artery	<b>PSP</b>	Progressive supranuclear paralysis
<b>MDD</b>	Major depressive disorder	<b>PTA</b>	Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty
<b>MDP</b>	Methylene diphosphonate	<b>PTT</b>	Partial thromboplastin time
<b>MELAS</b>	Mitochondrial myopathy, encephalopathy, lactic acidosis, and stroke-like episodes	<b>PVA</b>	Polyvinyl alcohol
<b>MEP</b>	Motor-evoked potentials	<b>PVL</b>	Periventricular leukomalacia
<b>MET</b>	Methionine	<b>PW Doppler</b>	Pulsed-wave Doppler
<b>MeV</b>	Megaelectron volts	<b>PWI</b>	Perfusion-weighted imaging
<b>MID</b>	Multiinfarct dementia		
<b>MIP</b>	Maximum intensity projection		
<b>MIU</b>	Million units (10 <sup>6</sup> units)		
<b>MLD</b>	metachromatic leukodystrophy		
<b>MPS</b>	Mononuclear phagocyte system		
<b>MR</b>	Magnetic resonance		
<b>MRA</b>	Magnetic resonance angiography		
<b>MRI</b>	Magnetic resonance imaging		
<b>MRS</b>	Magnetic resonance spectroscopy		
<b>MS</b>	Multiple sclerosis		

<b>RARE</b>	Rapid acquisition with relaxation enhancement	<b>STIR</b>	Short-T1 inversion recovery
<b>rCBF</b>	Regional cerebral blood flow	<b>SUCA</b>	Superior cerebellar artery
<b>rrCBF</b>	Relative regional cerebral blood flow	<b>SUV</b>	Standard uptake value
<b>RF pulse</b>	Radiofrequency pulse	<b>Sv</b>	Sievert
<b>rMTT</b>	Relative mean transit time	<b>T</b>	Tesla; Thoracic vertebra (T12, etc.)
<b>r-PA</b>	Recombinant plasminogen activator	<b><sup>99m</sup>Tc</b>	Technetium-99m
<b>SAE</b>	Subcortical atherosclerotic encephalopathy	<b><sup>99m</sup>Tc-DTPA</b>	<sup>99m</sup> Tc diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid
<b>scu-PA</b>	Single-chain urokinase plasminogen activator	<b><sup>99m</sup>Tc-HMPAO</b>	<sup>99m</sup> Tc hexamethyl-propylene-amineoxime
<b>SD</b>	Standard deviation	<b><sup>99m</sup>Tc-MDP</b>	<sup>99m</sup> Tc methylene diphosphonate
<b>SE</b>	Spin echo	<b>TCD</b>	Transcranial Doppler ultrasound
<b>SK</b>	Streptokinase	<b>TE</b>	Echo time
<b>SLE</b>	Systemic lupus erythematosus	<b>TI</b>	Inversion time
<b>SND</b>	Striatonigral degeneration	<b>TIA</b>	Transient ischemic attack
<b>SPECT</b>	Single photon emission computed tomography	<b>TOF</b>	Time of flight
<b>SSPE</b>	Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis	<b>t-PA</b>	Tissue plasminogen activator
		<b>TR</b>	Repetition time
		<b>TSE</b>	Turbo spin echo
		<b>TTP</b>	Time to peak
		<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization