

**ATLAS OF IMAGING ANATOMY BY : DR. (PROF.) P.K. SHARMA (1<sup>st</sup> EDITION)****Geetanjali Srivastava, Abeer Zubair Khan\****Department Of Anatomy*

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The incorporation of various imaging modalities is of immense help to the medical undergraduate students in developing a basic understanding of different anatomic structures. Imaging modalities such as computed tomography (CT), magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), and sonography provides a basic understanding of sectional gross anatomy. And the combination of these imaging technologies along with cadaveric learning, is a highly effective way in learning anatomy.

The Atlas Of Imaging Anatomy by Dr. (Prof.)P K Sharma is a remarkable book which is loaded with meticulously labeled CT scan images, MRI scan images and X- ray images of normal human anatomy. The book is organized in five sections. The overview given at beginning of each sections sensitizes the reader to the topic and related images. At the end of each section author had also written the clinical applications which helps the student in understanding the applied anatomy.

The first section covers the MRI scans, CT scans and X-rays of Head, Neck and Brain. The images are very well labeled and simple to understand especially image on page 3. Student can very well correlate the MRI scan of sagittal section of head and neck with the soft part of the same which he sees in the dissection hall. Though some figures for eg. Coronal section of head are a bit blurred, but that is beyond the scope of author. The axial section of head at page 22 is excellent and very well explains the anatomy of internal capsule and basal ganglia. The second section contains the MRI scans, CT scans of thorax and chest X rays (both PA and AP views). In the third section MRI plates, CT scans and plain X rays of abdomen, lumbosacral spine and hip joint is there. The clarity of the x- ray films and the labeling of each details makes the book different from other available in the market. Fourth section covers the MRI, CT scans and X rays of upper limb. The axial sections are simply self explanatory. In the fifth and last section, the MRI scans, CT scans and plain X-rays of lower limb has been covered. The author has very well succeeded in explaining minute details in the sections. For eg. On page 169 the articular cartilage of femur as well as tibia is so well depicted. On page 172 he has shown popliteal artery and vein in the sagittal section of knee region, which is clear and well depicted. Pages 213- 235 show the contrast images.

The atlas is well compiled by the author, but according to me he could have commented on chronological age-determination of an individual by X-rays. A brief outline of fundamentals of different imaging modalities may be included in further edition which will make the book more comprehensive and understandable. A pictorial depiction of x ray films may be included in small boxes beside the x-rays for making it simple to understand. The author can also include few ultrasound pictures especially obstetric films which may help the students to understand embryology. I definitely recommend this Atlas to undergraduate students of preclinical courses as well as post graduate students especially of Anatomy, Radiodiagnosis and General surgery.

