Paolo Pozzilli, Andrea Lenzi, Bart L. Clarke, William F. Young Jr. (Eds): *Imaging in Endocrinology*

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“Imaging in Endocrinology” is a diagnostic imaging atlas dealing with epidemiology, etiopathogenesis, semeiology, diagnosis, and management of all major endocrine diseases. The editorial idea is based on the consideration that images, starting from visual inspection, then considering diagnostic imaging, and finally including histopathology, are fundamental pillars in defining a precise phenotypic classification of an endocrine disease to decide an effective management. The editors are Paolo Pozzilli, professor of endocrinology at the University Campus Biomedico in Rome and the London School of Medicine; Andrea Lenzi, Professor of Endocrinology at the Sapienza University in Rome; Bart L. Clarke and William F. Young Jr, respectively, associate professor and professor of medicine at the Mayo Clinic College of Medicine in Rochester. The point of view is, therefore, that of authoritative clinicians, who describe their opinion on the primary role that images may interpret in endocrinology.

The book is 232 pages long and is enriched by 300 high-quality images in color. It is divided into seven chapters dedicated to the thyroid, pituitary gland, adrenals, pancreas, bone and mineral metabolism, gonads, and mucocutaneous manifestations of endocrine disorders. In particular, the volume begins with an accurate description of the most frequent diseases of the thyroid such as thyroiditis, Graves’ disease, and benign and malignant thyroid nodular diseases. All pa-

thologies are described very accurately, starting from definition, epidemiology, and etiopathogenesis as a premise to the description of signs and symptoms that have to be individuated for a correct diagnosis and an effective treatment. A similar structure is maintained in the following chapters. Particularly interesting are the last chapter on mucocutaneous manifestations of endocrine disorders, considering either frequent and less diffuse patterns, and the extensive discussion on diabetes regarding many clinical features and complications such as diabetes-related foot problems, diabetic neuropathy, nephropathy, and retinopathy.

A major value of the book, as clearly defined in the title, is determined by the high quality of the color images concerning visual inspection, histopathological specimens, traditional radiology, ultrasounds, CT, and MRI. With respect to nuclear medicine, while the role of scintigraphic images in thyroid and parathyroid diseases, such as in pheochromocytoma and skeletal alterations, is clearly demonstrated, the clinical interest for somatostatin analogs and PET-CT, using either FDG and radiotracers beyond FDG is less evident.

In conclusion, this publication is a valid tool not only for endocrinologists, but for all physicians interested in consulting a quick and comprehensive textbook to understand endocrine diseases, also including professionals and residents in radiology and nuclear medicine.

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