The utilisation of additional learning (including CD RoMs) is becoming increasingly important within medicine. This CD aims to depict a digital section of anatomy from MRI and CT scans in a comprehensive and logical fashion. The CD is routinely loaded and has two main sections, one describing CT and the other MRI anatomy. Access to the various sections and the images within are generally of very high quality and easy to use. There is the ability to scroll up and down various images and to change direction from axial to coronal or sagittal planes. There is a very good and extensive labelling of the structures identified, which is supplemented by a quiz function where the student is asked to click on the appropriate area of anatomy listed by the side. A successful click is accompanied by the sound of a gong whilst an error causes a dog to bark! Overall the layout and illustrations are of very high quality particularly of the central nervous system, spine and musculo-skeletal system. However, the angio anatomy of the abdomen and thorax is very poorly demonstrated. The images are of low definition with only very large vessels visible. In addition there are several factual errors including mislabelling of some muscles in the shoulder. There are some individual peculiarities in labelling secondary to translation from German but overall the labelling is of a very high quality. This CD would be useful to postgraduate trainees particularly in radiology but also in other specialities such as orthopaedics, neuroradiology and general surgery. It would not have much benefit to those interested in vascular anatomy.

Overall the wealth of high quality easily archived images outweighs these minor problems and I would recommend this as part of the digital library for diagnostic radiology trainees. It would need to be supplemented by other material particularly in vascular anatomy.

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The book tends to have a North American perspective and certain recommendations, for example the screening of carotids and aneurysms post-operatively that may not be universally accepted. This also limits the discussion of other patterns of vascular disease and trauma, which may be more prevalent in different parts of the world.

This book generally addresses the main problems and decisions that face a vascular surgeon. It is easy to read and understand and would be especially useful to the junior vascular trainee. It is not as in-depth as some textbooks but does provide a good grounding in topics of vascular surgery. It will also stimulate further reading and research on topics of particular interest. It utilises a modern approach for a textbook, but does fail to fulfil a potential to provide a comprehensive evidence-base for clinical decisions within vascular surgery.

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This book looks at specific vascular surgery questions that have arisen and where careful analysis is given according to the level of supporting evidence available. As new technology is introduced to treat the cardiovascular system, alternative therapies begin to challenge and also complement traditional vascular surgery. All chapters contain the PICO table to summarise specific characteristics relative to the questions posed in each chapter. This is an accessible and well-organized resource for dissecting the components of decision-making for clinical scenarios in vascular surgery. It provides a useful overview of the literature for each scenario and management recommendations graded by level of evidence. I found it to be a good resource. This practical approach highlights the key decision points in vascular surgery practice and considers their applications to individual patients. Both experienced practitioners and trainees in vascular surgery will find this title extremely useful for comparing their management strategies with experts in the field. Filled with clear, easy-to-follow decision trees for 75 common scenarios in vascular surgery, this resource presents helpful explanatory text and current references for every step of each algorithm. This practical approach highlights the key decision points in vascular surgery practice and considers their applications to individual patients. Decision making in general surgery, and particularly in vascular surgery is a special sort of patient management, requires a precise way of thinking, careful analysis of data, and reasonable level of experience. Recent progress and results in the field of endovascular surgery have made additional number of dilemmas in decision making. According to ethical principles, among the that stenosis is not haemodynamically significant. But. Ethics and Decision Making in Vascular Surgery. Amel Hadzimehmedagic1, Izet Masic2. Clinical Centre University of Sarajevo1.