Barium Duodenography as an Adjunct to Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangiography.

Paul F. Jaques et al., *Am. J. Roentgenol.* 130 (4), 693-696, (1978).

Summary

Performance of barium duodenography at the end of transhepatic cholangiography improves visualization of the anatomy of the porta hepatis and lower common bile duct. The relationships of C loop, common bile duct, and ampulla are clearly demonstrated. Without the barium study, the variability of the relationship between the biliary tree and the duodenum may not be appreciated. The technique is described and illustrated by four cases.

21323

Right Posterior Oblique: The Projection of Choice in Aortography of Hypertensive Patients.

A. James Gerlock et al., *Radiology.* 127(1), 45-48, (1978).

Summary

The right posterior oblique (RPO) is the most helpful aortographic projection for demonstrating the origins of the renal arteries. In 59% of the 692 hypertensive patients studied, the origins of both renal arteries were seen in this projection. The second most helpful aortographic projection was the anteroposterior (AP) view, which showed the origins of the renal arteries in 22.6% of these patients. The remaining 18.4% of the patients required both the AP and RPO projections in order to show the origins of both renal arteries.

21362, 21430

Improved Method of Evaluating the Cervico-thoracic Junction in Lateral Tomography and Air Myelography.

Kenneth R. Maravilla, *Radiology.* 127(2), 542-543, (1978).

Summary

The author describes a method whereby the entire cervico-thoracic junction can be evaluated with one set of tomograms using a water-equivalent bolus. This technique has proved to be useful in lateral tomography of the spine and air myelography. Advantages include decreased procedure time and less radiation exposure to the patient.

21390

A Practical Stress Device for Knee Arthrography.

Kyo Rak Lee et al., *Radiology.* 127(2), 542, (1978).

21390, 21430

Sialography of Salivary Gland Tumors with Fluoroscopy and Tomography.

David C. Kushner, *Am. J. Roentgenol.* 130 (5), 941-944, (1978).

Summary

Sialography with fluoroscopy and tomography has increased the accuracy of detecting and delineating mass lesions of the parotid gland. Lesions which are small, at the periphery of the gland, or in the deep lobe are often most clearly visualized on tomographic sections. Often differentiation of benign from malignant tumors is not possible.

21436, 21390

The Panoramic View in Sialography.

E. Michel Azouz, *Radiology.* 127(1), 267-268, (1978).

Summary

The value of an additional radiographic view (the pantomogram) in contrast examination of the parotid and submaxillary salivary glands is demonstrated, based on a study of 75 consecutive cases.

21437

A Method of Reducing Cost in CT systems That Employ Floppy Discs.

Laurence D. Cromwell et al., *Am. J. Roentgenol.* 129, 1123-1124, (1977).

Summary

Certain characteristics of the newer EMI CT units present both convenience and challenges to the user. First, the EMI CT-1010 dedicated head unit comes with a highly desirable option, the diagnostic display console. Information is transferred from the computer system disc to a floppy disc in the console. The console can then function as an independent unit. Second, the slice thickness is 8 mm rather than 13 mm. This means that six scans (12 slices) are now used rather than four scans (eight slices). If contrast enhancement is used in addition, the minimum examination per patient will require 24 slices. Presently, eight slices may be stored on one side of a floppy disc. Thus, with