



Brief note on latest issue of the journal

Editorial Note

Imaging in Medicine Journal deals fundamental and translational research and applications focused on medical imaging, which seeks to reveal internal structures hidden by the skin and bones and also yields physical and biomedical advancements in the early detection, diagnostics, and therapy of disease. It includes image formation, image processing, image analysis, image interpretation and understanding, CT scan, PET, Ultrasound, X-Ray. Computer graphics and visualization and inverse problems in imaging; leading to applications to diverse areas in science, medicine, engineering and other fields. An MRI, or magnetic resonance imaging, is a painless way that medical professionals can look inside the body to see your organs and other body tissues. Medical imaging refers to several different technologies that are used to view the human body in order to diagnose, monitor, or treat medical conditions.

The previous volume 13 issue 6 describes the various aspects were discussed by the various authors from different parts of the world. In the research article, Dr Celine Harmouche briefly discusses about detection of pulmonary nodules at first staging CT for extra pulmonary malignancy; and second to evaluate the correlation between the morphological criteria of pulmonary nodules and the malignancy of nodules. By doing so, the study would be able to estimate the risk of metastasis in pulmonary nodules detected at first staging CT for extra pulmonary malignancy [1]. Dr Mohaned H.A Edress discussed on Fetal sonographic measurement correlation with the gestational age (20-41 weeks gestation) among Sudanese population during 2016-2020. The purpose of this study is to determine the fetal gestational age and correlate it with the

conventional parameters. In conclusion, the fetal growth is not uniform and varies between different groups of citizens. These differences in the various fetal biometric measurements among the dissimilar inhabitants emphasize the importance of selecting suitable charts for every population separately. Otherwise, over or underestimation of fetal growth abnormalities will include normally growing babies according to their normal population potential [2]. In an image article Dr Oussama Amraoui described about the case entitled Polypoid lesions of the nasal cavity [3]. Dr Feras Chehade discussed on the article entitled Tc-99m-sestamibi/Tc-99mpertechnetate dual-tracer scintigraphy of parathyroid glands with double image subtraction: A dedicated short execution time protocol, Parathyroid scintigraphy is one of the most common imaging techniques utilized for preoperative detection of hyper functioning parathyroid glands. Since 1980, numerous scintigraphic protocols have been used with no established uniform technique.

Majority of these techniques expressed by the gamma camera occupation time and the patient presence time in the nuclear medicine facilities last at least 3 to 4 hours. We describe an in-house short execution time scintigraphic protocol, lasting 1 hour and using dual tracer with double image subtraction. Concluded that At present, among the numerous scintigraphic protocols described in the literature, the dual isotope I-123/MIBI subtraction scintigraphy with the 2 mandatory pinhole and SPECT/CT simultaneous acquisitions has the highest technical performances in patients with single or multiple HFPG. In non-industrial countries, the availability of I-123 often lacks for commercial or economic logistic reasons [4].

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References

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3. Oussama Amraoui, Sophia Nitassi, Abdelilah Oujilal, Essakalli Leila. Polypoid lesions of the nasal Cavity. *Imaging Med.* 13(6), 1-3 (2021).
4. Feras Chehade, Ali Kanj, Elias Ghafari *et al.* Tc-99m-sestamibi/ Tc-99mpertechnetate dual-tracer scintigraphy of parathyroid glands with double image subtraction: A dedicated short execution time protocol. *Imaging Med.* 13(6), 1-12 (2021).