

BOOK REVIEWS

patients where radionuclides have been accidentally incorporated.

MARIANO FERNANDEZ, M.D.
VINCENT J. SODD, Ph.D.
Nuclear Medicine Laboratory, BRH
Food and Drug Administration

CROSS-SECTIONAL ANATOMY. Robert S. Ledley, H. K. Huang, John C. Mazziotta. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1977, 330 pp, \$69.95.

This atlas is divided into ten chapters that depict the normal cross-sectional computed tomographic (CT) anatomy of the cranium, orbit, lower face and neck, chest, upper and lower abdomen, male and female pelvis, and upper and lower extremities. The work is organized so that each pair of facing pages forms a unit devoted to a single CT cross-section. The first page of the layout provides a diagram and conventional radiograph to show the CT scan level and a labeled anatomic drawing to identify the anatomic structures in the cross-section in detail. The opposite page displays both color and black-and-white photographs of the corresponding CT scan of a normal volunteer. The majority of the CT scans were performed on a 4½ minute ACTA model 0100 scanner, but some of the head scans were obtained on the newer ACTA model 0200 FS.

The labeled cross-sectional drawings are a particularly fine feature of this atlas. These drawings are large and uncluttered. The labeling is in large print and organized by

structure rather than by number, so that important features may be readily identified on the drawings.

The authors acknowledge in the introduction to this atlas that many structures are shown in finer detail on the anatomic drawings than on the CT scans. In fact, the anatomic detail displayed on both the head and body CT scans is inadequate and unacceptable by "state-of-the-art" standards. Computed tomographic scans of the cranium discriminate poorly between grey matter and white matter and do not delineate well the internal capsules or the basal ganglia. The optic chiasm and suprasellar structures are poorly defined. The optic nerve is barely outlined on the orbital scans. Computed tomographic scans of the liver do not show the portal or hepatic venous systems. The seminal vesicles are not seen on CT scans of the male pelvis. Individual muscle groups cannot be separated on scans of the thigh.

The lack of structural detail on the CT scans of the head and body detracts significantly from the value of this atlas, because without detailed knowledge of normal CT anatomy, the subtle pathologic changes displayed on current CT scans cannot be recognized. We feel that potential purchasers should compare the quality of CT images available in their community with those provided in this atlas to determine whether this atlas will meet their particular needs.

ROBERT G. LEVITT, M.D.
THOMAS P. NAIDICH, M.D.
Mallinckrodt Institute of Radiology
St. Louis, Missouri

BOOKS RECEIVED

The receipt of the following books is acknowledged:

The SI for the Health Professions, Geneva, World Health Organization, 1977 (ISBN 92 4 154059). 75 pp. Price: Sw.fr. 5.-, U.S.\$ 2.25. French edition in preparation.

Echocardiography: Interpretation and Diagnosis, Jack J. Kleid, with the assistance of Stephen B. Arvan, forward by Ephraim Denoso. 460 pp, illustrated. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1978. \$36.50.

Medical Malpractice Law, 2nd ed, Angela Roddey Holder. 562 pp. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1978. \$25.00.

Gallium-67 Imaging, Paul B. Hoffer, Carlos Bekerman, Robert E. Henkin, ed. 174 pp, illustrated. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1978. \$22.00.

Medical Radionuclide Imaging, Proceedings of an International Symposium on Medical Radionuclide Imaging Held by the International Atomic Energy Agency in Los Angeles, October 25-29, 1976, Volumes 1 and 2. Volume 1: 617 pp, illustrated; Volume 2: 480 pp, illustrated. Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency, 1977. Volume 1: \$43.00; Volume 2: \$33.00.