which are organized and comprehensive but often at least somewhat out-of-date when first available. The need for a book that fills this gap and the difficulty of filling it adequately are demonstrated by the number of similar attempts: *Yearbook of Nuclear Medicine*, *Seminars in Nuclear Medicine* (of which Dr. Freeman is also an editor), *Nuclear Radiology Syllabus*, and *Progress in Nuclear Medicine*.

Nuclear Medicine Annual will consist of "10 fairly lengthy and timely reviews." In ten articles a large portion of clinical nuclear medicine can be covered each year. Every article will be allotted sufficient space to allow comprehensive coverage of the selected subject, but the format will not provide an organized, systematic coverage of the field of nuclear medicine. Perhaps what is needed is a looseleaf textbook in which out-of-date tables, pages, or chapters could be repaced selectively on an annual basis.

The quality of execution of *Nuclear Medicine Annual* is high. The authors are all experts in the area they review and have contributed significantly to recent advances in these areas. Each chapter is well written, comprehensive, and extensively referenced. Of the ten areas selected for review, the six chapters—Thallium-201 Imaging, Emission Tomography, Detection of Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Imaging in Benign Bone and Joint Disease, Detection of Venous Thrombosis, and Correlative Imaging—are all clearly topical. The remaining four—Pulmonary Nuclear Medicine, Adrenal Imaging, Gallium-67 Imaging, and Quantitative Renal Scanning—are less topical than some areas that were not included, such as hepatobiliary imaging and ventricular function imaging.

If the quality of execution remains as high as it is in the initial volume, *Nuclear Medicine Annual* should be a useful addition to the nuclear medicine literature and should help fill the gap between the journal article and the textbook. This series is recommended for all physicians engaged in the practice of nuclear medicine.

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PRINCIPLES OF NONINVASIVE CARDIAC IMAGING-ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY AND NUCLEAR CARDIOLOGY. D. T. Mason, Anthony N. Demaria, Daniel S. Berman, New York, Le Jacq Publ Inc., 1980, 279 pp, $42.00

There have been several books over the past few years on echocardiography and others on nuclear cardiology, but this is one of the first attempts to deal with both topics in a single volume. The authors point out that the two techniques are not in competition with one another but are often complementary. It is therefore somewhat disappointing that the organization of the book is such that both techniques are presented separately without any attempt to integrate the information from the two techniques or to show when and how each technique should be used in assessing a given problem. For example, evaluation of ventricular function is discussed in the echocardiographic section without mention of the nuclear cardiographic techniques and visa versa. The discussion of aortic and mitral regurgitation in the echocardiographic section makes no mention of the recent use of blood-pool imaging to determine the degree of regurgitation nor is the use of the tracer techniques integrated into the sections on cardiomyopathy or IHSS. Similarly, the detection and evaluation of patients with coronary artery disease is presented separately in two portions of the book without any attempt to put the techniques into perspective or to integrate the information from the two techniques.

The information presented in the two sections is well written and concise. The physician unfamiliar with one or the other of the techniques or both will find this book a quick and easy way to obtain an up-to-date overview of the current techniques and applications of both echocardiography and nuclear cardiology. An interesting feature at the end of each segment of the book is a section on special topics in which new directions and applications of the techniques are briefly discussed. For example, following the echocardiographic section there are brief discussions of such topics as video-densitometry, three-dimensional imaging with dynamic spatial construction, as well as brief commentaries on detection of intracardiac thrombi and other important clinical applications. The nuclear cardiology section is followed by brief discussions of topics of current interest such as dipyradimole thallium-201 imaging for detection of coronary artery obstruction as well as computer approaches to quantification of thallium images. The references are up-to-date and critically chosen. This book should provide the interested physician the opportunity to gain an introduction into the techniques of echocardiography and nuclear cardiology and the means to seek further information on any of the techniques or applications concisely presented in the text.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

British Medical Bulletin. Diagnostic Imaging. Vol. 36. L. Kreel, Scientific Ed. London Medical Department The British Council. 1980, 101 pp. USA and Canada $15.00. United Kingdom £6.00. Other Countries £7.20

Radiologic Science. Workbook and Laboratory Manual. Stewart C. Bushong. St. Louis, Toronto, London, C.V. Mosby Co. 1980, 260 pp, $11.95

AAPM Report No. 6. Scintillation Camera Acceptance Testing and Performance Evaluation. Nuclear Medicine Committee. New York, American Institute of Physics. 24 pp, $1.50 for members, $3.00 for nonmembers

A Compilation of Journal Instructions to Authors. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. NIH Publication (No. 79-1991). 1979, 440 pp

Medical Physics Monograph No. 4. Quality Assurance in Diagnostic Radiology. Robert G. Waggener, Charles R. Wilson, Eds. New York, American Institute of Physics. 1980, 180 pp, illustrated