

BOOK REVIEWS

RADIOISOTOPES IN CARDIOLOGY. M. Salvatore, E. Porta, Eds. New York, NY, Plenum Press, 1983, 329 pp, \$45.00

Radioisotopes in Cardiology constitutes the proceedings of a nuclear cardiology meeting held in Naples, September 21-23, 1981. The book is multiauthored and, as so frequently occurs, the contents are not uniform. Some chapters are very brief whereas others are quite comprehensive, but all are well referenced. A decided limitation is the sparsity of illustrations. There are a number of typographical errors, especially in the initial chapters.

The chapter on positron emission tomography of the heart is excellent. There are, however, some deficiencies in the book. Several of the authors are not critical of controversial issues, such as phase image. Diastolic left ventricular function is not covered, and cold pressor radionuclide ventriculography, a procedure of dubious utility in clinical cardiology, is presented unilaterally. Conventional radiology, digital radiography, transmission computerized tomography of the heart, and nuclear magnetic resonance probably will be outside the immediate domain of the nuclear cardiologist and, therefore, the space devoted to these subjects appears to be of questionable value except as information items.

I must admit that I find it difficult to define the audience for this book.

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1983 YEAR BOOK OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE (The Year Book Series). Paul B. Hoffer, Alexander Gottschalk, Barry L. Zaret, Eds. Chicago, IL, Year Book Medical Publisher, Inc., 1983, 458 pp, \$42.00

The *Year Book*, now in its third year of new editorial staff, begins to reflect the individuality of this group. This volume covers 62 journals, so the current literature is extensively reviewed. In the present edition, NMR is recognized as an emerging diagnostic entity with review of the current state of NMR imaging. There is an appropriate, stronger emphasis on cardiovascular nuclear medicine—64 articles reviewed in 1981, 73 articles in 1982, and 85 articles in the *1983 Year Book*. Only superficial attention, however, is given to the peripheral vascular system. Review of the pulmonary system is complete, and the editorial comments are quite pertinent. The chapter on bone, joints, and muscles includes a variety of interesting clinical applications. The endocrine system is addressed only superficially, but this may reflect the present state of this area of interest. The gastrointestinal system is largely represented by hepatobiliary imaging—additional review of applications of gastric emptying and gallbladder contractility studies could have improved this section. As documented by inclusion of pertinent literature from emission tomography, NMR and PET scanning, there is renewed interest in the application of nuclear medicine to central nervous system studies.

Overall, the *1983 Year Book* successfully accomplishes its purpose—that of a critical review of the nuclear medicine literature together with pertinent editorial comments, suitable for “bite-size” bedtime reading. It remains an absolute must for final review for

candidates of forthcoming specialty board examinations.

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SEGMENTAL ANATOMY: APPLICATIONS TO CLINICAL MEDICINE. M. Wagner, T. L. Lawson. New York, MacMillan Publishing Co., 1982, 650 pp, \$95.00

The authors state that their goal was “to provide students, residents, and practitioners of surgery, radiology, and medicine with a detailed knowledge of sectional anatomy, both normal and pathologic.” To accomplish this end, sections of the body are presented in axial, coronal, and parasagittal perspectives, accompanied by corresponding images of transmission computerized tomography and ultrasonography as indicated. For correlation, labeled leaders of the body, sections, and images are placed on facing pages. When indicated, portions of the anatomic sections are enlarged for a better appreciation of the detail. With each set of anatomic sections and images, there is a description of the important anatomic relationships. For orientation, a miniature line drawing showing the approximate plane depicted accompanies each study.

A total of 440 studies are included under eight units: head and neck; thorax; abdomen; male pelvis; female pelvis; extremities; lumbosacral spine; and neonate. There are color photographs of the most significant black and white anatomic sections. The photographs of the sections are excellent, clearly delineating the required detail. The correlative images (transmission computerized tomography or ultrasonography) appear to have been obtained from early generation instruments, and the reconstructed sagittal and frontal computerized tomographs show the lack of resolution expected.

Of particular benefit are the sections of the extremities, frequently lacking in many similar atlases, and the detail devoted to the lumbosacral region. The unit on the “Segmental Anatomy of the Neonate” will be particularly beneficial to those clinicians and scientists working in that area. The important differences in the anatomy and relationships between the neonate and the adult are emphasized.

In summary, this is an excellent anatomical work, presenting correlative information required for interpretation of diagnostic images and also providing concise descriptions of the sections and the relationships. This book is highly recommended to students, residents, and clinicians.

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DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF BONE TUMORS: A TEAM APPROACH. Franklin H. Sim, Ed. Thorofare, NJ, Slack, Inc., 1983, 298 pp, \$39.50

This book presents, in a readable fashion, a multidisciplinary review of benign and malignant bone tumors. The tone is set by