

techniques with radiologic procedures in given situations is informative, and the illustrations are instructive and well chosen. This article alone justifies the purchase of the book. "The Radioimmunoassay of Erythropoietin" reviews the history of the development of this *in vitro* test and provides an excellent summary of the RIA principles. A more detailed description of its clinical application would have been worthwhile. "Pediatric Nuclear Medicine" covers the nuclear medicine approach to the pediatric patient. A useful chart giving the whole-body absorbed radiation doses from common nuclear medicine and radiological studies at different ages is included. Although this article is somewhat superficial, considering the scope of the subject, it is extensively referenced. Several important points on tailoring the study to the pediatric patient are made, and clinical applications are nicely spelled out. "Detection of Malignancies with Radionuclides," the final chapter, discusses the current and possible future uses of radiopharmaceuticals for tumor detection. The stepwise presentation is informative and readable detailing factors involved in positive uptake, types of radiopharmaceuticals, and potential developments.

This volume is a worthy successor to the others of this series. All the articles are readable, and much useful information can be gleaned from the topics covered. The book is worthy of being in the library of any nuclear medicine specialist, especially if he or she is interested in renal and/or adrenal disease.

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CLINICAL ULTRASOUND REVIEWS, Volume 3. F. Winsberg, J. Stewart, Eds. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1983, 388 pp, \$75.00

The third volume of the *Reviews* maintains the quality established by its predecessors. The abstracts are well written and include sufficient detail to allow thorough understanding of the papers; the liberal reproduction of charts from the original papers is valuable; and the quality of the sonogram reproductions is excellent. Grouping of the abstracts by organ system maintains continuity and enables the reader to review a given topic quickly and easily.

The inclusion of occasional esoteric case reports, although perhaps not absolutely necessary, does not burden the volume with excessive size. A few sonogram illustrations appear without labels alluded to in the legend. The editorial comments continue to be extremely incisive and valuable and demonstrate the editors' wide range of knowledge and experience extending to and including the physics and instrumentation of ultrasound.

In short, *Clinical Ultrasound Reviews* is presented with consistently high quality. For those physicians involved in ultrasound, it will serve as an excellent review source, complement the current literature, and provide a superb survey of the important work in the field. To those practitioners and scientists not primarily working with ultrasound, it will be a valuable reference. This is an excellent book, highly recommended.

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ATLAS OF 2-DIMENSIONAL ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY. A. Palacio. New York, NY, Yorke Medical Books, 1983, 197 pp, \$69.00

Available atlases on two-dimensional echocardiography usually provide extensive illustrations as examples. Palacio, in this book, augments his illustrations by informative drawings and schematics designed to simplify and clarify echo anatomy, a laudable and useful advantage for this text. Some of the illustrations, however, are inconsistent and confusing because they are presented in re-

verse format from the usual or conventional orientation for echocardiography. Although the illustrations on transducer positioning are instructive and easy to understand, the transducer described is an outdated model, and the images presented do not appear to be as good as those from the state-of-the-art scanners. The language and terminology is generally straightforward and easily understood except that the use of Greek words such as *proto*, *meso*, and *tele* are difficult for nonsophisticated readers and are not widely accepted ECHO terms.

The chapter on mitral stenosis is particularly good and includes worthwhile illustrations of the abnormal valve and its complications. In the chapter on rheumatic mitral regurgitation, the criteria described for this diagnosis are probably not generally accepted and are too specific. Throughout the book the bases for diagnoses tend to be overly simplistic without qualification, limitations, or alternative differential diagnoses being provided. Information regarding pulmonary and tricuspid valves and analysis of left ventricular function is limited. On the other hand, illustrations of pericardial effusion and description of the fibrous pericarditis are well done.

The section on congenital diseases is quite limited, with emphasis on contrast studies. The several illustrations of intracardiac shunts are not adequate because the diagnosis is not clear, and there are no angiographic or pathological correlations or confirmations. The review of cardiomyopathies is rather short with a too-brief review of the many variations on hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and asymmetric hypertrophy. Future editions would be strengthened by updating the chapter on technology and equipment as well as by expanding some of the chapters to adequately cover the complex subject matter.

This book contains less information than expected from an atlas, but it is simple, reasonably well edited, and moderately priced. It should be instructive and useful to beginners in two-dimensional echocardiography who are not preoccupied with advanced or sophisticated state-of-the-art procedures.

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NONINVASIVE METHODS IN ATHEROSCLEROSIS RESEARCH (Atherosclerosis Reviews, Vol. 10). R.J. Hegyi, Ed. New York, NY, Raven Press, 1983, 214 pp, \$39.50

One of the most difficult problems in atherosclerosis research, and an even more difficult one in clinical care of patients with atherosclerosis, is the detection and quantification of arterial wall disease in living subjects—animals or man—as opposed to simply the detection of stenosis. This slim book contains the papers on the subject presented at a joint United States-Italy symposium held in Bethesda, Maryland, in November 1981, and many of the leaders in noninvasive diagnosis of vascular disease in both countries were contributors. The introductory chapters give a short overview of the pathology of atherosclerosis and a review of the major methods of noninvasive assessment of the disease. The body of the book is comprised of chapters on specific methods and the results obtained, or, alternatively, overviews of emerging methods, such as nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and positron emission tomography (PET). Finally, a short section on validation of noninvasive techniques is appended.

The book has many of the advantages and disadvantages of symposia volumes. On the positive side, the initial overviews and the descriptions of emerging methodology are lucid presentations, which place the fields in question in perspective for the reader with far less effort than would be required to read the primary literature. Sufficient references are provided for those who wish more comprehensive information. On the negative side, however, the extent of coverage, even of important present methods is uneven, and the description of emerging methods, is inadequate. For instance,

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continuous-wave Doppler imaging is well reviewed, but very little is said about the important areas of B-mode imaging or duplex B-scan pulsed Doppler imaging, although the validation section of the book is concerned primarily with that method. Many of the specific methods papers discuss older techniques, which have little relevance to the declared topic of evaluation of atherosclerotic arterial disease per se.

This volume will be most useful to the worker in the field who has some knowledge of proven methods but needs an introduction to the newer methods for evaluation of arterial disease in vivo. For such a reader the several "overview" chapters are particularly

useful. The novice, however, may find the combination of chapters containing factual reviews of the limited older techniques confusing, and the expert will search in vain for a thoughtful and complete assessment of future directions in this area. A single short paragraph in an introductory overview, which is unfortunately unreferenced, summarizes this aspect.

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BOOKS RECEIVED

AIDS: The Epidemic of Kaposi's Sarcoma & Opportunistic Infections. A.E. Friedman-Kien, L.J. Laubenstein, Eds. New York, Masson Publishing USA, Inc., 1984, 351 pp, \$49.50

Atlas of Signs in Radiology. R.L. Eisenberg. Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott Co., 1983, 505 pp, \$49.50

Basic Concepts of Digital Subtraction Angiography. R.A. Kruger, S.J. Riederer. Boston, G.K. Hall Medical Publishers, 1984, 279 pp, \$39.95

X-Ray Equipment for Student Radiographers. D.N. Chesney, M. Chesney. Oxford, Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1971, 644 pp, \$29.75

NCRP Report No. 77: Exposures from the Uranium Series with Emphasis on Radon and its Daughters. National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements. Bethesda, MD, National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, 1984, 131 pp, \$12.00