

MAGNETIC RESONANCE ANNUAL 1985.

H.Y. Kressel. New York, Raven Press, 1984, 324 pp, \$49.50

The first edition of the *Magnetic Resonance Annual 1985* seems to parallel similar efforts of the *Nuclear Medicine Annual*, *Seminars in Nuclear Medicine*, *Seminars in Roentgenology*, and *The Radiologic Clinics of North America*. The similarities include prompt publication of selected topics representing state-of-the-art reviews with minimal scientific peer review. The unique feature of this annual is that it appears to be the first, and so far only, annual review dedicated solely to magnetic resonance. It is likely that future issues of the other parallel publications will eventually have issues dedicated to magnetic resonance imaging and spectroscopy.

On the other hand, one might wonder why an additional annual would be needed. We certainly have an abundance of meeting transactions, society journals, and the four above-mentioned medical imaging annuals, seminars, and clinics. On the other hand, an annual dedicated to magnetic resonance developments is certainly an intriguing idea and a premier editorial advisory board including internationally visible and productive investigators has been assembled by Dr. Kressel. The editorial advisory board represents institutions in the United States, Japan, England, and the Netherlands. This international scope helps to assure a wide range of topics from multiple institutions.

The contributors to the first edition represent basic scientists and clinical investigators with broad experience with multiple different kinds of magnetic resonance instrumentation. A scope of topics in this issue includes physical principles; site planning; contrast agents; clinical results in the brain, cardiovascular system, and genitourinary tract; a review of phosphorus nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and imaging with permanent magnet systems and high strength magnetic field systems.

The first issue is limited in scope and somewhat limited in depth. The ten specific topics each provide useful data in this growing field. Therefore, I am very pleased to recommend this new *Magnetic Resonance Annual* and, in particular, the 1985 version as a worthy addition to the literature and a useful source of important and current data for every practicing magnetic resonance basic scientist and medical imaging physician.

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QUALITY CONTROL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE INSTRUMENTATION.

IAEA TECDOC-317

paper, Vienna International Atomic Energy Agency, 1984, 211 pp

This publication is the product of the work of two Advisory Groups convened by the International Atomic Energy Agen-

cy. An earlier version, without actual test protocols, was developed in 1979 and, in 1982, revised to include these. The present published version has refined the recommended test schedules and protocols.

The documents provide a brief overview of some general considerations relating to quality control before focusing on specific types of nuclear medicine instrumentation. The advisory groups have seen fit to include aspects of product selection and acquisition as well as acceptance and reference testing as integral parts of quality control.

Specific nuclear medicine instrumentation included in the publication's coverage are radionuclide dose calibrators, manual and automatic gamma-ray counting systems (in vitro), single and multiprobe counting system (in vivo), rectilinear scanners, and scintillation cameras. Each type of instrument is provided its own chapter and these are well-organized. Chapters have four sections including an introduction, a recommended test schedule, an extensive listing of acceptance and reference test protocols, and a listing of operational checks. In describing the various tests and checks, the document gives rationale for the test; at least one procedure and, many times, one or more alternative methods; some typical observations to be expected; information on the interpretation of results; and a conclusion which often suggests what types of records should be maintained. The inclusion of material on rectilinear scanners will be of limited value to U.S. users but the larger purpose of the document was to assist those in developing countries. It has achieved this goal and has been found very effective in training programs in these areas. The recommendations generally are in agreement with those promoted in the U.S. and the publication could be of significant value to any nuclear medicine unit committed to implementation of a strong quality assurance program. The document is not written in a highly technical manner and could be utilized in nuclear medicine technology training programs effectively.

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DOPPLER ECHOCARDIOGRAPHY.

S.J. Goldberg, H.D. Allen, G.R. Marx, C.J. Flinn. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1985, \$30.00

DOPPLER ULTRASOUND IN CARDIOLOGY. Physical Principles and Clinical Applications, 2nd Edition.

L. Hatle, B. Angelsen. Philadelphia, Lea & Febiger, 1985, 331 pp, \$30.00

Echocardiography has undergone significant evolution since the first faint to and fro movement of dots seen on an A-mode echocardiogram was recognized as representations of the mitral leaflets. During the last decade, M-mode echocardiograms have contributed tremendously toward our under-