letal and soft tissue tumors; and multisystem malignancies. Each of the 20 chapters provides the reader with basic information regarding the incidence of specific neoplasms, the modes of spread, the common therapeutic approaches and a succinct description of the US, CT, and NM findings of primary and metastatic disease. The text is well illustrated throughout with significant effort having been made to provide correlated images from the various modalities. Numerous algorithms are presented for the evaluation of specific problems and/or tumors and each chapter contains an extensive bibliography for reference and further study.

The final section deals with the imaging of complications. Chapter 30 discusses the toxicity of anticancer agents and associated organ/system complications while Chapter 31 reviews the application of the three modalities and their ability to detect the associated infectious complications by site of involvement.

In summary, this text is a must for every physician involved with pediatric patients regardless of their expertise. Although it may not be the last text written about integrated imaging, it sets a high standard for any that follow it, by virtue of its clear, concise, discussion and illustration of major diagnostic problems.

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PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE.

P.J. Early, D.B. Sodee. St. Louis, C.V. Mosby Co., 1985, 983 pp, $59.95

This book is a direct outgrowth of the *Textbook of Nuclear Medicine Technology* and its companion volume *Technology and Interpretation of Nuclear Medicine Procedures* (which in its last edition was titled *Mosby's Manual of Nuclear Medicine Procedures*). The purpose of this book is to serve as a reference for the technologist and physician on the current practice of nuclear medicine. This book is divided into two parts—the principles of nuclear medicine (538 pages) and the practice of nuclear medicine (391 pages).

In the first part of the text are the basic physics, radiopharmaceuticals, computer fundamentals, quality assurance, and radiation health safety. The second part presents anatomy, physiology, nuclear medicine technical procedures, and clinical applications with interpretation information for each organ system.

This book is well organized and illustrated. It is surprisingly easy to read for a multiauthor text, and contains no obvious factual flaws. This book gives a brief, simplified and fundamental overview of nuclear medicine. Although this book does discuss, to some degree, all commonly used and available diagnostic tests in this field, it can be considered neither comprehensive nor current for the clinical practice of nuclear medicine. Some recent imaging procedures such as parathyroid scan using thallium-201 and technetium-99m (^{99m}Tc) subtraction technique, [^{99m}Tc]MAA infusion study, and muscle or skin perfusion study are not included. In addition, preclinical studies including positron emission tomographic imaging and radioimmunodetection are not mentioned.

In general, each section is clear, succinct, and manages to introduce rather specifically many of the important examinations used in clinical nuclear medicine. In particular, the step-by-step details of many examination techniques are well described in clinical application. General bibliographies are given after each chapter. When used, specific references are found on the page where the reference occurs. The images chosen for illustration help clarify various areas of the text and seem appropriate in number.

In summary, this book is a delightful mixture of technical and clinical information concerning basic nuclear medicine. It is the best text for nuclear medicine technologists who might want an overview of the procedures nuclear physicians might perform. Schools of nuclear medicine or radiologic technology should have this book in their libraries. I can also recommend this book for beginning radiology residents, providing a fairly concise overview for the basic sciences and clinical utilizations of nuclear medicine. For a discussion of any significant differential diagnosis, the reader must refer to another book. This book is not a substitute for familiarity with the more detailed texts and more current journal articles. This book costs $59.95, which is probably money well spent for anyone who wants to be introduced to nuclear medicine.

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TECHNIQUES IN DIAGNOSTIC RADIOLOGY.

G.H. Whitehouse, B.S. Worthington, Eds. Boston, Blackwell Scientific Publications, 1983, $58.95

This well-illustrated book is a useful collection of basic radiological techniques (barium studies, bronchography, urethrography, etc.) which may be overlooked in the present climate of high technology imaging. The description of the techniques is arranged by body systems—the gastrointestinal tract, the cardiovascular system, the respiratory tract, the genitourinary tract, the central nervous system, and a miscellaneous collection of techniques such as arthrography, mammography, pediatric procedures, and sinography. Each particular method is considered not only from a technical aspect but indications, contraindications, variations on the basic technique, complications and relationship to other imaging modalities are also mentioned.

The book includes some techniques such as intravenous cholangiography and pneumoencephalography, which have been supplanted for the most part by noninvasive imaging but still may be performed by some radiologists. There are chapters on contrast agents (barium sulfate and water-soluble contrast media) and anesthesia and analgesia, subjects generally neglected in the radiological literature.

Although the quality of the illustrations is excellent, the quality of the text is rather uneven as one might expect in a multi-authored book. A reader might not always agree with some of the details of a particular technique as described in this text but the majority of the technical descriptions in this book should result in few disagreements. I believe the editors have done a very creditable job in collecting basic radiological procedures into one handy volume. I would recommend this book to residents, practicing radiologists, and radiology tech-

nicians who might be unfamiliar with the details of a particular technique and wish to review its indications, contraindications, and complications.

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Books Received

Erythrokinetics. Radioisotopic Methods of Investigation and Mathematical Approach. *M. Wazewska-Czyzewska. Warsaw, Poland, Foreign Scientific Publications Department, National Center for Scientific, Technical, and Economic Information, 1984, 221 pp*

Essentials of Nuclear Medicine. *M.V. Merrick. New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1984, 312 pp, $24.00*

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NCRP Report #58—A Handbook of Radioactivity Measurements Procedures, Second Edition. *Bethesda, NCRP Publications, 1985, 592 pp, $22.00*

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NCRP Report #80—Induction of Thyroid Cancer by Ionizing Radiation. *Bethesda, NCRP Publications, 1985, 93 pp, $13.00*

Pratique des Techniques du Radiodiagnostic. *J-P Monnier. Paris, Masson, 1985, 344 pp, 235 Francs*

Nuclear Medicine in Clinical Urology and Nephrology. *W.N. Tauxe, E.V. Dubovsky. Norwalk, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1985, 358 pp, $59.95*

Clinical Arthrography, Second Edition. *R.D. Arndt, J.W. Horns, R.H. Gold. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 281 pp, $62.50*