

The last two chapters summarize the findings and present conclusions and recommendations. They note that occupations that involve the largest mean annual dose equivalents include underground uranium miners, commercial nuclear power plant workers, fuel fabricators, physicians, flight crews, industrial radiographers, and well loggers. Also emphasized is that the frequency distributions of annual dose equivalents in most radiation related occupations are highly skewed, most receive low doses but a few receive doses approaching the regulatory limits. One of the recommendations of the report is to evaluate in much more detail the medical personnel exposure data from non-government sources and institutions. Expansion in this area would make this report more useful to the nuclear medicine community.

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**CORRELATIVE IMAGING: NUCLEAR MEDICINE,
MAGNETIC RESONANCE, COMPUTED
TOMOGRAPHY, ULTRASOUND.**

M.P. Sandler, J.A. Patton, M.I. Shaff, T.A. Powers, C.L. Partain. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins, 1989, 660 pp, \$110.00

The title *Correlative Imaging* captures both the intent of the authors and contents of the book. The organization of the various topics into the different chapters is both comprehensive and orderly. The treatment and discussion of each imaging modality in the appropriate chapters is generally fair and even. All chapters are well-referenced. The format and style of presentation, despite numerous contributors, is homogeneous, and thereby results in the overall easy blend of information. The fact that the authors/editors are all from the same institution has probably facilitated conferencing and consultations, thereby resulting in this desired homogeneity. The first three chapters are devoted to the basics of physics and instrumentation in the commonly utilized imaging modalities covered. These, as are most of the chapters in Section 1, are written in an easy-to-read/understand format. Inarguably, these chapters are written carefully with perhaps the physician or physician trainee in mind. The introduction section to "Magnetic Resonance Imaging" and the use of simple, clear diagrams and illustrations are the best I have seen.

The issue of quality assurance is more than adequately addressed in Chapters 7-9. The authors are to be complimented for including these quality assurance chapters in nuclear medicine, magnetic resonance imaging and other correlative modalities, i.e., digital subtraction angiography and computed tomography. All three chapters make for easy references in this rather obligatory and timely area. Small institutions particularly may benefit most in finding the section an excellent general guideline for their own quality assurance program.

The reviewer found particularly comprehensive and outstanding the chapters on cerebrospinal fluid, adult cardiac, hepatobiliary system, adrenal gland, gastrointestinal tract and inflammatory imaging. The chapter on peripheral vascular imaging, when compared to the rest of the chapters, appears to be somewhat weak. Specifically, the resolution of the images

on radionuclide venography and arteriography are of lesser quality. Additionally not all accepted lower extremity radionuclide venography approaches have been adequately covered in this section. Whether technetium-99m-labeled macroaggregated albumin (MAA) or human albumin microspheres are the pharmaceuticals of choice in radionuclide venography is moot.

It was doubly delightful to see nuclear medicine "orphan procedures" such as imaging of the cerebrospinal circulation, gastrointestinal transit studies and difficult-to-image structures, such as the adrenals treated with sensitivity and detail by authorities who have accumulated vast data based on their own clinical experience. The sometimes difficult-to-follow physiological and pathophysiological pathways of cerebrospinal fluid circulation are clearly explained and illustrated in Chapter 11.

The inclusion of a full chapter on pancreatic imaging (CT and US) is an appropriate subtle reminder to nuclear physicians that the pancreas is still a vital part of human anatomy that is heir to diseases. On the other hand, testicular imaging which appears in a rather limited section in the chapters on Pediatrics and Inflammatory Imaging could have been expanded in the renal section and the latter retitled Genitourinary Imaging. Testicular imaging is a simple, well-tested nuclear procedure that has by far the highest positive yield when adequately performed.

In perusing this book, one does not get the feeling of turf chauvinism, but in its stead a sincere message to the reader and student of diagnostic imaging, that current imaging modalities, although many and varied as they are, need not necessarily be competitive but complimentary; and if properly applied and directed will yield the best results in assisting the image specialist to help the patient.

Putting together a book of this magnitude, juxtaposing and comparing all currently available imaging modalities, without losing track of the book's initial thrust which the title clearly defines, is no small feat. To their credit, the authors have achieved this with flying colors. Second, the student of diagnostic imaging is also given a good perspective of areas of imaging other than his/her own specialty without resorting to volumes of references. It was a pleasure to review this book.

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Books Received

Scintigraphy of Inflammation with Nanometer-Sized Colloidal Tracers. *M. De Schrijver, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers Group, 1989, 212 pp, \$69.50*

Synthesis and Applications of Isotopically Labelled Compounds 1988. *T.A. Baillie, J.R. Jones, New York, Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1989, 828 pp, \$294.75*

NCRP Report No. 102, Medical X-Ray, Electron Beam and Gamma Ray Protection for Energies up to 50 mEv (Equipment Design, Performance and Use). *Bethesda, Maryland, National*

Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, 1989, 139 pp, \$17.00

Positron Emission Tomography in Clinical Research and Clinical Diagnosis: Tracer Modelling and Radioreceptors. *Proceedings of a Workshop held in Brussels, Belgium within the framework of the European Community Medical and Public Health Research, C. Beckers, A. Goffinet, A. Bol, Dordrecht,*

The Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1989, 292 pp, \$86.50

Advances in Cerebral SPECT Imaging: An Atlas and Guideline for Practitioners. *R.L. Van Heertum, R.S. Tifofsky, Eds., D.L. Daniels, C.R. Noback, R.A. O'Connell, A.B. Rubens, Consulting Eds., New York, Trivirum Publishing Company, 1989, 129 pp, \$38.00*