COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE HEAD AND NECK MODERN NEURORADIOLOGY, VOLUME 3.

T.H. Newton, A.N. Hasso, W.P. Dillon, Eds., New York, Raven Press, 1989, 480 pp, \$135.00

This text does a superb job of covering the normal anatomy and pathology of the skull base, temporal bone, and neck. The chapters are very well organized and divided into topics such as skull base and vault, temporal bone and mastoids, paranasal sinuses, orbit, oropharynx and nasopharynx, cervical soft tissues, and the larynx. Each particular chapter begins with a detailed review of the normal anatomy including labeled axial and coronal images. This is followed by a review of the pathology including excellent and abundant illustrations of most of the topics that are covered. In particular, the very complex anatomy of the temporal bone is beautifully illustrated

Overall, the organization of the text as well as the illustrations are superb. The thorough coverage of the wide spectrum of disease processes affecting the neck, skull base, and orbits deserves recognition.

This book is best suited for the neuroradiologist as well as the radiology resident attempting to unravel the complexities of the temporal bone and skull base. The otolaryngologist and ophthalmologist may also find this text to be an excellent reference in this era where their patients are frequently evaluated (pre and postoperatively) with computed tomography (CT).

Both the bony and soft-tissue anatomy as well as pathology are covered in this text. The illustrations are well photographed and the CT images are fairly up to date. The book is nicely bound and appropriately priced at \$135.

In conclusion, this text should be on the shelves of every radiologist who is actively involved in head and neck imaging.

RICHARD ORIA MD

Baylor College of Medicine

AN ATLAS OF PLANAR AND SPECT BONE SCANS.

I. Fogelman, B.D. Collier. London, Martin Dunitz Publishers Ltd., 1989. 320 pp, 79.95 £

This book is a selected series of bone scintigrams from two large institutions in a handsome layout with reproductions of good quality. There are approximately 900 illustrations for 359 examples. Most of the examples are of planar imaging, only 6% are single photon emission computed tomography (SPECT) images. For "An Atlas of Planar and SPECT Bone Scans", this number seems exceedingly small. However, the selection of the SPECT examples is appropriate and provides an insight of the potentialities of this technique.

This book is divided into six sections: Introduction, Pattern Recognition, Investigation of Bone Pain, Investigation of Malignancy, Investigation of Benign Bone disease, and Miscellaneous. Due to this organization, there are frequent repetitions. The Introduction lacks depth and may not be of value for those trained in nuclear imaging and is insufficient for those

in training. However, the rest of the book provides a useful set of images of the most common and some less common pathologies seen in nuclear medicine departments. The text is concise and clear, suitable for an atlas format. While occasionally the captions are trivial, in most cases they rightly reflect the acumen of the authors. The section on benign bone diseases is probably the most didactic, and is where most of the SPECT examples are concentrated. The other sections are also appropriate. While bibliographic references are not a requirement for an Atlas, their absence is noticeable in certain instances.

The Atlas can be a valid addition to an institutional or departmental medical library. Practicing radiologists and nuclear medicine physicians may benefit from the examples and comments. The Atlas is neither a textbook nor an encyclopedia, therefore, it may have limited value for those in training.

VINCENTE J. CARIDE Hospital of Saint Raphael New Haven, Connecticut

HEALTH PHYSICS ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY.

C.A. Willis. Silver Spring, Maryland, Health Physics Society, Baltimore-Washington Chapter, 1989, 130 pp, \$15.00.

This small and inexpensive publication is exactly what the title states; a review with comment on approximately 350 publications related to the field of health physics. As the author states in his preface, this selected bibliography is presented as a guide to reference materials covering a very broad spectrum of health physics topics. The contents are broken down into 29 subjects ranging from radiation physics, classic health physics topics such as bioassay, respiratory protection, external and internal dosimetry, and instrumentation. Only six references relate to the field of nuclear medicine. However, other topics such as health effects, radon, emergency preparedness, and public controversy are extremely valuable to any scientist in the nuclear medicine field and particularly to those individuals who are requested to comment on radiation effects in general or those nuclear medicine specialists who are involved in public information programs. In addition there is an appendix with comments about NRC standards and regulations which is extremely useful in reviewing those codes which directly effect the nuclear medicine profession.

The author has enough gray hair to have grown up with the field of health physics and is personally acquainted with many of the authors. His comments would give the novice a sense of proportion and prospective as well as insight into the reason for the publication to exist in the first place.

The Baltimore/Washington Chapter of the Health Physics Society and Charles A. Willis are to be congratulated on making this publication available to the field of health physics and others of us in the field of radiation sciences. It is very nice to have someone do your homework for you.

DARRELL W. McINDOE Saint Joseph Hospital Towson, Maryland