

Selected Atlases of Gastrointestinal Scintigraphy. H.A. Ziessman and D. Van Nostrand, eds. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1992, 173 pp, \$69.00.

This is one in a series of radionuclide atlases directed toward modern clinical practice. The volume is divided into five chapters, including cholescintigraphy, gastrointestinal bleeding, hepatic scintigraphy with labeled red cells, hepatic arterial perfusion scanning and peritoneoscintigraphy.

The section on cholescintigraphy is excellent and shows clear examples with brief, informative discussions of most of the clinically encountered patterns. The section on gastrointestinal bleeding depicts the spectrum of appearances likely to be encountered in abdominal bleeding studies. The scan appearance of hepatic cavernous hemangiomas is fully addressed. Chapter four details the imaging of implanted hepatic arterial drug delivery systems. This will be useful to those with a limited volume of such studies who may lack familiarity with their broad range of complications. Finally, a chapter on peritoneoscintigraphy describes a method rarely covered in this degree of detail.

This reasonably priced book has a sufficient number of examples, covering a common spectrum of clinical procedures to make it useful for clinical practice. It fulfills its objective in assembling a helpful compendium of scan appearances in these areas of gastroesophageal scintigraphy. It will be a useful reference for most radiologists and for nuclear physicians with a low to moderate volume of clinical gastrointestinal scintigraphy. For the resident and fellow in training, it should serve as a useful teaching tool in departmental libraries.

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Nuclear Hepatology. Drs. Shakuntala and Gerbail Krishnamurthy, 30-minute video, gratis.

This 30-minute video, narrated mainly by the Drs. S. and G. T. Krishnamurthy conveys their extensive experience with biliary scintigraphy. The presentation is divided into two parts, hepatic-phase and biliary-phase imaging, and covers the qualitative and quantitative methods that may be useful in the diagnosis and management of hepatobiliary disease. There is an introductory overview of the anatomy and physiology of the hepatobiliary system.

Since this video was sponsored by Squibb Diagnostics, it is not surprising that the initial minutes emphasize the virtues of mebrofenin, and the final minutes recite a long list of potential clinical indications. Pleasing graphics are utilized to illustrate how the Drs. Krishnamurthy perform and apply quantitative techniques for measuring hepatic extraction fraction, hepatic excretion T_v , and the gallbladder ejection fraction. There is an excellent segment that provides useful information on the correct method

for using CCK and Sincalide, which emphasizes the importance of titrating an adequate administered dose over an adequate period of time.

This video program proffers the virtues of scintigraphy in the differentiation of medical from surgical hepatobiliary disease; by itself it would have limited usefulness for general medical or imaging conferences. This video would be a suitable educational supplement as an introduction to quantitative hepatobiliary imaging for nuclear medicine technologists and physicians.

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Musculoskeletal Imaging: MRI, CT, Nuclear Medicine and Ultrasound in Clinical Practice. J.A. Markisz, ed. Little Brown, Boston, 1991, 397 pp, \$125.00.

This book will enable nuclear physicians to maintain a clinical perspective on bone scintigraphy. Painlessly educational and well-illustrated, it provides an overview in which the primary methods of skeletal imaging are discussed usefully and economically.

The book begins with a pictorial MRI atlas of the synovial joints with concise verbal descriptions of the anatomy. Although the gray scale of some of the reproductions is limited, this section remains valuable. Chapters devoted to radionuclide scanning include treatments of bone scintigraphy in the staging of neoplasms, in pediatrics and in the diagnosis of joint pain. Each of these subjects is treated well and reviews the topics through about 1988. While each chapter is well written and informative, they discuss selected aspects of skeletal scintigraphy and do not encompass the entire field. More recent topics, such as the role of serum PSA in the imaging management of prostate carcinoma, are mentioned only in an introductory manner.

A chapter briefly describes the use of ultrasound in the diagnosis of tendinous and rotator cuff injuries in the shoulder. The role of CT in the evaluation of primary bone and soft-tissue tumors and in occult fractures is discussed.

A basic principles of MRI section is followed by chapters describing its role in the study of marrow and soft-tissue abnormalities. Other chapters introduce MRI of the spine, knee and other joints.

Dr. Markisz and his co-authors are to be congratulated in compiling a readable concise overview of modern skeletal imaging. This book should be a welcome edition to the library of busy nuclear physicians who wish to maintain currency and context in the field.

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