

## BOOK REVIEWS

topics may appear to be difficult for nonspecialists and should be considered as a source of reference.

The excellent bibliography is an invaluable resource.

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**NUCLEAR MEDICINE: CLINICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL BASES.** J. T. Andrews and M. Jean Milne. New York, John Wiley and Sons, 1977, 468 pp, illustrated. \$25.00.

This volume, designed for technologists, is by two authors from Melbourne, Australia. If the book is indicative of the state of the art in that country, then nuclear medicine is alive and well in humanitarian terms, but in need of scientific updating there.

The first chapter discusses professional attitudes and responsibilities, as well as the psychological needs of patients. Although I could quibble with the list of items under "work performed," it is an imposing compendium of tasks. The good intent of the first chapter, however, is almost undone by the mass of topics superficially mentioned in the second, on "Basic Concepts." Radiation, half-life, units, dosimeters, protection, effects on cells, and principles of radionuclide use are packed into 15 pages, but many of the topics are discussed again in other chapters. By contrast, 16 pages are devoted to sterilization and aseptic techniques.

A redeeming point of the book is that multiple terms dealing with pathologic changes are introduced and defined. The organ systems are discussed in turn. The chapter on the cardiovascular system points up the need for scientific updating since there is no mention of the use of Tc-99m phosphates in myocardial infarct imaging or of radiothallium studies or the utilization of computers in determining cardiovascular parameters or wall motion. Gamma camera images and rectilinear scans are illustrated and discussed, but there is no introduction to instrumentation. While most of the pathologic conditions in the organs under study are described, there is little description of normal structure and function. The presentation of the TSH stimulation test is correct but neglects mention of measurement of endogenous TSH and use of the TRH test. None of the images give a dimensional key, and the liver chapter neglects the newer hepatobiliary agents. There is no discussion of In-111 bone marrow imaging, although Au-198 is mentioned and its disadvantages noted. I could find no clear presentation of modulation transfer function, information density, or of many needed quality control procedures for cameras and rectilinear scanners (uniformity, distortion, and so on). The volume is of interest for comparative purposes but not as a teaching tool.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

The receipt of the following books is acknowledged:

*Pulmonary Macrophage and Epithelial Cells, Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Hanford Biology Symposium at Richland Washington, September 27-29, 1976.* C. L. Sanders, R. P. Schneider, G. E. Dangle, H. A. Ragan, eds. CONF-760927. 618 pp, illustrated. Springfield, Virginia, Technical Information Center, Energy Research and Development Administration, 1977. \$12.50.

*Understanding Radiography,* Stephen S. Hiss. 356 pp, illustrated. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C. Thomas, 1978.

*Cross-Sectional Anatomy—An Atlas for Computerized Tomography,* Robert Steven Ledley, H. K. Huang, John C. Mazziotta. 330 pp, illustrated. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1977. \$69.95.

*Obstetrical Diagnosis by Radiographic, Ultrasonic, and Nuclear Medicine,* John A. Campbell, Section Editor; Melvyn H. Schreiber, W. Cockshott, Alan T. Miyamoto, Fred S. Mishkin, Contributing Authors. 207 pp, illustrated. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1977. \$29.00.

*Clinical Lymphography,* Melvin E. Clouse, ed. 326 pp, illustrated. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins Company, 1977. \$35.00.