

BOOK REVIEWS

FUNDAMENTALS OF NUCLEAR PHARMACY. Gopal B. Saha, New York, Springer-Verlag, 1979, 272 pp, illustrated, \$19.90.

The growth of radiopharmacy has been astronomical during the past decade and concomitant with this growth there has appeared a number of textbooks dedicated to the subject. This work is designed to serve as a text for beginners in the field. The author has assembled 12 chapters: The Atom; Radioactive Decay; Production of Radionuclides; Radionuclide Generators; Radiopharmaceuticals, Quality Control of Radiopharmaceuticals; Radiopharmacy; Radiation Dosimetry, Safety, and Regulations; In Vitro Tests; and Radiopharmacology in Nuclear Medicine. All chapters are concise and readily understandable, and each has a set of questions and problems designed to test the reader's comprehension of the respective subject material. Answers to the problems are provided in an appendix.

The text is primarily written from a "physical" viewpoint, which results in the "pharmacy" and "radiopharmacology" sections being somewhat devoid of the concise expertise evident in the initial chapters. Nevertheless, the text is well written and extremely easy to follow.

The subject matter of each chapter is purely introductory, and the author advises the reader to consult other textbooks if a more in-depth knowledge of the subject matter is desired. This text was designed for the beginner and in this respect it lives up to its goal.

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CLINICS IN DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND: Diagnostic Ultrasound in Gastrointestinal Disease. Kenneth J. W. Taylor, ed. New York, Edinburgh, and London, Churchill Livingstone, 1979, 178 pp, \$19.50.

Since ultrasound is a rapidly changing field, an updated review of its uses and findings in various areas is always welcome. The first *Clinics in Diagnostic Ultrasound: Diagnostic Ultrasound in Gastrointestinal Disease* is an excellent example of such a review.

The first four chapters cover various aspects of liver disease as well as the gastroenterologist's viewpoint relative to the ultrasonic examination. In addition to the evaluation of diffuse liver disease by ultrasound, a comparison of the uses and findings of ultrasound and computerized tomography is presented as well as the complementary use of ultrasound and nuclear medicine.

The last five chapters are devoted to the pancreatic and biliary systems. The normal anatomy, pathology, and diagnosis of pancreatic and biliary tract disease by computerized tomography and ultrasound are discussed. In the diagnosis of cholelithiasis, cholecystosonography, and cholecystography are compared. Lastly, percutaneous aspiration and biopsy are discussed followed by descriptive case reports. All chapters are well illustrated with numerous sonograms, nuclear medicine scans, and transmission computerized tomograms.

This book represents an excellent, concise, updated review of diagnostic ultrasound in gastrointestinal disease.

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CLINICS IN DIAGNOSTIC ULTRASOUND: Genitourinary Ultrasonography. Arthur T. Rosenfield, ed. New York, Edinburgh and London, Churchill Livingstone, 1979, 263 pp, \$19.50.

This second edition to the *Clinics in Diagnostic Ultrasound* represents an updated review of the role of ultrasound in the diagnosis of diseases of the genitourinary tract. Ultrasound is presented as a complementary modality to other urologic procedures and in many chapters the sonographic findings are compared to the transmission computerized tomographic findings.

The first five chapters cover the role of renal sonography in such areas as renal masses, renal transplantation, the nonfunctioning kidney, percutaneous nephrostomy, and gray-scale findings in various renal diseases. Numerous excellent sonographic illustrations are presented in each chapter with appropriate information. In the discussion of renal masses, both the relationship of sonographic and computerized tomographic findings are presented. In the chapter on percutaneous nephrostomy, the authors present the indications, role of ultrasound, combined fluoroscopic and ultrasonic guidance, ultrasonic and computerized tomographic guidance of puncture, as well as preparation, instrumentation, postprocedural care, and the success rate, complications, and contraindications. The role of ultrasound in renal transplantation is presented with a discussion of the normal sonographic appearance, and the sonographic findings of complications associated with renal transplantation. In the evaluation of the nonvisualized kidney, the authors describe the sonographic findings seen with the normal-sized and enlarged, nonfunctioning kidney, in the small kidney, and in perinephric collections.

The next four chapters deal with a variety of topics. Transrectal prostatic ultrasonotomography is presented as are the role and findings in the sonographic evaluation of the bladder and its abnormalities. This presentation is followed by a discussion of neonatal and intraoperative ultrasonography.

The last four chapters are devoted to gynecologic ultrasound. The clinician's viewpoint, the normal anatomy (computerized tomography and ultrasound), gynecologic disease, and a comparison of ultrasound and computerized tomography in pelvic masses are all discussed. The book concludes with case presentations accompanied by appropriate discussions.

This book represents a useful, updated discussion of genitourinary ultrasonography that is helpful both to the neophyte and the experienced ultrasonographer.

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RADIATION ONCOLOGY—RATIONALE, TECHNIQUE, RESULTS. William Moss, William Brand, and Hector Battifora. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1979, 637 pp, illustrated, \$42.50.

The fifth edition of *Radiation Oncology* continues the highly successful format of the previous editions. Each chapter begins with an outstanding summary of the effects of radiation therapy on normal tissues and organs. Where new data have become available, such as the risk of radiation pneumonitis with steroid withdrawal in the chemotherapy of Hodgkin's disease, they are included. The current American Joint Committee Staging Classification has been updated for several chapters, including those on head and neck tumors, lung carcinoma, and prostate carcinoma. For the first time, results of treatment in certain head and neck tumors according to T stage are presented. Thyroid carcinoma receives expanded and updated coverage in a separate chapter. The authors devote needed attention to the role of external beam radiation in this tumor. In the revised chapter on lung carcinoma, new concepts in the management of small-cell lung cancer are discussed. The data to support definitive radiation of breast car-