

would argue that a ratio of 13 to 1 radiograms as compared with nuclear scans does not represent an "integrated approach to diagnostic imaging." Of further importance, there is sparse consideration for the functional quantification afforded by nuclear imaging, such as with renography and radionuclide cystography. There is little mention of the developing importance of renal clearance function studies, and there is no mention of transplant evaluation. Seemingly, the role of modalities other than radiographic imaging is often cursorily presented in a few sentences, indicating that they are helpful in certain conditions. Therefore, I am disappointed and do not feel that the book has met its objectives, at least as I interpreted them.

Another shortcoming is the abbreviated subject index—only 3.25 pages. For the amount of content within the book and the disease processes studied, this is not considered to be an adequate subject index. On the other hand, excellent, up-to-date bibliographies are offered with each chapter and represent an asset of the book.

The ample number of illustrations are of excellent quality; however, they are rather tiny, compatible with the relatively small size of the book. The quality of the images offsets their size, since the lesions are, in most instances, quite evident. I believe that the information could have been enhanced with the use of arrows or labels, particularly on the ultrasound images that may not be as familiar to practitioners as roentgenograms.

Of special interest to me was the attempt at philosophical enlightenment, with passages selected from Voltaire, Galbraith, and Tolstoy. The insertion of these passages provides for the reader some delight and relief from the usual scientific presentation.

Also of interest was the usage of terminology, which may be peculiar to the British. For example, a particularly interesting term was the word "dummy" for a pacifier. The *multiple* typographical and spelling errors, which are replete throughout the book, were disconcerting. I have never seen a textbook contain so many errors, and I assume that these are a reflection of the publisher's commitment rather than carelessness on the part of the authors.

In summary, I believe that this book provides an excellent review of the state of the art for diagnostic *radiographic imaging* of the urinary tract in children and reflects the expertise of the authors in the understanding of genitourinary disease in children. I feel that it fails in its objective to present an integrated approach to diagnostic imaging and is most weak in its evaluation of the roles of computed tomography and nuclear medicine. This shortcoming is unfortunate, since its strengths from a clinical point of view and the recognition of the basic importance of radiology could only have been enhanced with a more than cursory recognition of the importance of nuclear medicine.

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**CORRELATIVE SECTIONAL ANATOMY OF THE NECK AND HEAD: A COLOR ATLAS.** J. R. Thompson, A. N. Hasso. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Co., 1979, 411 pp, illustrated, \$175.00

"The purpose in undertaking this work was to bring to human anatomists and physicians a highly detailed, sectionally oriented display of features of the head and neck accented by radiographic imaging and quality color photography." These goals of the authors are carefully and authentically executed.

The book contains five sections—coronal sections of the head and neck; sagittal sections of the head and neck; coronal, sagittal, oblique, and axial sections of the orbit; coronal, oblique coronal, sagittal, inclined sagittal, and axial sections of the ear; and coronal and sagittal sections of the larynx. To obtain the natural colors of the tissues in the sectional specimens, the head and neck specimens were frozen shortly after death, embedded with polyurethane foam, imaged first by means of multidirectional tomography with a polytome and then by computed tomography, and finally milled to correspond to the exact same tomographic sections.

Approximately half of the atlas is devoted to coronal and sagittal sections of the head and neck. Tissue sections of the full head and neck are shown in black and white as well as color, with labeling on the black and white to denote structures. The tomographic sections can be correlated with the black and white photographs of the section. The computed tomograms show both optimum bone and soft tissue detail. In some sections multiple tomographic views are shown and for each section magnified matrix displays are used. In the sections on the orbit, ear, and larynx, only the color photographs of the sections are shown.

From a technical standpoint the authors are to be commended on their excellent reproductions of tissue and radiographic studies. The placement of black and white section photographs with labeling and color photographs on opposing pages provides an opportunity to study relationships in a detailed manner. These anatomical reproductions demonstrate in a most accurate manner the correlative information obtained from x-ray tomography. Since radiologic studies are viewed from one of several projections, the opportunity to evaluate such radiographs in light of true anatomical sections provides diagnostic enhancement and confidence.

Although we are accustomed to conceiving structures of the head in a sectional format, particularly axial, it is extremely helpful to have this information provided in a multiformat manner. This last mode will be of appreciable benefit to radiologists, ophthalmologists, otolaryngologists, and anatomists. The authors are to be congratulated on this excellent work.

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**AN ANALYSIS OF RADIOGRAPHIC QUALITY.** D. P. Donohue. Baltimore, University Park Press, 1980, 131 pp, \$12.95

We have had the opportunity to use this text in our course on radiographic exposure. The contents of this book have been very appropriate for the curriculum of first-year students. Although use has been selective, it has been successful. The laboratory experiments are very appropriate, well designed and explained, and have contributed appreciably to an understanding of film exposure. This work is basic, thorough, with explanatory information that is adequate and is easy to follow. We have found this laboratory text beneficial as a part of our teaching program for radiologic technology students.

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