

ample, in Volume I, Chapter 1, Figure 10 shows age-related differences in bone scans and is extended to over six pages, but the entire legend is on the first page. As I looked through several pages of illustrations, I found it annoying to have to refer back to the first page for identification of each image. In some such illustrations, images from different patients or different diseases are combined, which may confuse rather than help the reader.

This book is comprehensive and presents many interesting images, but I question whether the material really warranted two volumes. I believe it could have been improved and reduced to one volume by prudent editing of text and more economical layout of illustrations. Because of the content, these volumes will be of primary interest to resident physicians in nuclear medicine and radiology. I anticipate, however, that many potential readers will hesitate to purchase these volumes because the cost seems disproportionate to the content.

ROBERT E. HENRY
Veterans Administration Medical Center
Tucson, Arizona

COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY OF THE BRAIN. G. Salamon and Y. P. Huang. Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York, Springer-Verlag, 1980, 155 pp, \$125.00

Since the introduction of x-ray transmission computed tomography (TCT), a number of tomographic atlases particularly on the head, have been published. The purpose of this tomographic atlas by Salamon and Huang was to provide detailed serial images in multidirectional planes—sagittal, frontal, and horizontal. Such detailed anatomy is of prime importance when images in various planes are reconstructed from axial data. All of the sections were made 1 cm thick except for the midline sagittal section, which was 2 cm. The general format of the presentation is to show the location of the section by means of a diagrammatic drawing, the transmission computerized image, an anatomical section through the same plane, a radiograph of the anatomical section, and a TCT of an isolated formalin fixed brain in the same plane.

In the first chapter five sagittal and parasagittal sections are demonstrated showing the correlation between TCT, the anatomical specimen, and a radiograph of the specimen. The roentgenograms of the anatomical specimens provided a better understanding of the computerized images and the TCT images of the isolated brain complete the correlation. The structures in the latter images are fully labeled, as are the anatomical sections, providing the detailed information so important for interpretation of tomographic studies. The second chapter covers frontal sections perpendicular to and at 60° to the orbitomeatal line; the third chapter covers horizontal sections of the head parallel to and at 15° flexion to the orbitomeatal line. The frontal and horizontal images are again presented with the same format, however, many of the TCT horizontal sections are shown with and without intravenous iodide injection and cisternal metrezamide.

The only criticism of the atlas is that the TCT images were not obtained with the latest equipment, but in view of the rapid advances in instrumentation and the lag time involved when publishing such a work, this deficiency is inevitable. Salamon and his colleagues again have produced an excellent atlas with meticulous attention to detail, so appreciated by clinicians involved in tomography and by anatomists. This text is a highly desirable addition to the libraries of those requiring such information, particularly in light of the rapid developments in imaging by the newer modality; nuclear magnetic resonance.

FRANK H. DELAND
University of Kentucky and Veterans
Administration Medical Centers
Lexington, Kentucky

NUCLEAR MEDICINE TECHNOLOGY. Eva Dubovsky, M.D., Ph.D., Ed. New York, Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1981, 210 pp, \$16.50

This is the second edition of the Continuing Education Review in Nuclear Medicine Technology by Eva Dubovsky and her co-workers. The first edition, published in 1976, had fewer questions (416) and was in need of revision because of significant changes in emphasis, as well as in techniques that have occurred during the past 5 years. The changes in the second edition have been extensive, and this book clearly replaces the earlier version. Only four pages were devoted to cardiovascular nuclear medicine in 1976, whereas the present edition includes a 20-page section by Joseph Logic. This is a self-study book with a question and answer format. The arrangement of answers immediately after each question will please some readers and disturb others. The questions are chiefly essay in type and the 468 questions are neatly indexed for reference.

There has been an explosive growth in the biological sciences with much of the information too fragmentary or inconclusive for retention in our memory banks. This is especially true of nuclear science, and we are in need of a review of the factual data. The contents of this book are quite inclusive; basic physics, instrumentation, radiation biology, radiopharmaceuticals, imaging, and in vitro procedures are all covered. One would learn a great deal in a methodical review program that dealt with even a few of these 20 sections. The last section describes computers and ultrasound and the material is well presented.

I needed help in reviewing this book and asked several technologists for their evaluation. The response was clearly positive; yet it is difficult to define the individual for whom the text is best suited. Perhaps this is why there is no preface to introduce the book to specific readers. There is more theoretical material here than is needed by the average nuclear medicine technician. It serves a useful purpose to all who need a review and more especially to those physicians in training or in practice who plan to take specialty board examinations involving nuclear medicine technology.

We may find many faults with registration and certification examinations, but they remain a fact of life. In the field of nuclear medicine there are an abundance of books and journals but few as good as this one dedicated to a systematic and questioning review.

JOHN SELBY
Medical College of South Carolina
Charleston, South Carolina

PAUL AND JUHL'S ESSENTIALS OF ROENTGEN INTERPRETATION. 4th ed. John H. Juhl, M.D. Hagerstown, MD, Harper & Row, 1981, 1213 illustrations, \$67.50

Fourteen years ago when I began radiology training, my chief resident advised me that while Paul and Juhl provided a good, fairly concise, accurate overview of diagnostic roentgenology, far more complete discussions of each area were readily available in the subspecialty "classics"—Felson for chest, Edeiken for bone, Emmet for uroradiology, etc. Despite a vigorous attempt by Dr. Juhl to update and enlarge *Essentials of Roentgen Interpretation*, the words of my former chief resident remain true today.

Unfortunately, while a general roentgenology text was highly useful in the 1960s, the value of such a text has sharply declined in recent years. The rise of radionuclide imaging, ultrasound, and transmission computed tomography severely weakens any textbook that limits itself strictly to roentgenology. Although Dr. Juhl's update occasionally refers to other imaging modalities, one has the feeling that the references were inserted at strategic points in already completed chapters, almost as an afterthought, without any firm attempt to really integrate the new modalities into the volume. These brief insertions primarily concern ultrasound, and