BOOK REVIEWS


The volume of the world literature continues to increase out of proportion to the amount of new discoveries. As a result, a few original gems are lost in a morass of repetitive paper. Clinical Ultrasound Reviews attempts to simplify the daunting problem for the discerning physician by concentrating abstracts of the most significant papers into a single volume. For all of us who have neither the time nor the inclination to search the seemingly endless list of journals now publishing ultrasound articles, this book can be a godsend to bring to our attention the real advances in pertinent literature for the past year. As for other similar review books, the editor has added their comments to a number of papers, but I would have liked to have seen more of their comments. Of course, the selectivity of the editors has already been wonderfully exercised by reducing a vast pile of papers to a mere 500 pages.

Although the abstract is not as helpful as the real article, as the editors point out; however, it is often much shorter and contains virtually the same material. It is a luxury to buy all those abstracts again when the originals lie somewhere in our files, but as with many luxuries, the saving in time and effort is well worth the price.

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CLINICAL NUCLEAR MEDICINE. Philip Matin. New York, New Hyde Park, Medical Examination Publishing Co.; 1981; 346 pp, $25.00 (PB), $34.00 (HC)

This text, available in both hard cover and paper back, is a sequel to the author's original book, Handbook of Clinical Nuclear Medicine. The primary goal is to produce an inexpensive basic primer on clinical nuclear medicine imaging useful to a broad range of readers. This goal is largely achieved by the use of a standardized chapter format and an impressive list of established contributors.

The strength of the book as a basic primer is in its standardized format of all chapters. Each chapter includes a basic introduction, clinical indications, discussion of physiological principles, examples of normal and abnormal imaging, and concludes with a discussion of possible sources of misinterpretation and the relative advantages and disadvantages of the nuclear imaging procedure. The author recognizes the difficulties posed by the rapid advances in nuclear medicine and attempts to present relevant information from established contributors. The presentation of CNS scintigraphy, while somewhat dated, is factual and well referenced. Similarly, myocardial imaging and cardiovascular studies are well presented including delineation of the principal disadvantages of current methods. Biliary tract imaging could be improved with the inclusion of illustrations of the more accepted IDA compounds. Similarly, a discussion of disadvantages and sources of misinterpretation would include the effects of prolonged fasting and hyperalimentation on gallbladder visualization. The review of genitourinary scintigraphy could benefit from a discussion of diuresis renograms. While most areas of nuclear medicine imaging are included in the text, a review of agents used in the diagnosis of GI bleeding and applications of indium-111 labeled blood products might also have been added.

Since its release in 1981, this text has been used in our Nuclear Medicine Department by medical students, residents, and technicians in training. The "dog-eared", "marked-up" copy in our department library is a testimonial to the utility of this text. In our hands it has achieved the author's stated goal—it is a basic primer on clinical nuclear medicine useful to a broad range of readers and should be included in department libraries.

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This book, a part of the series International Perspectives in Urology, serves as an overview of many of the recent developments in the field of urologic oncology. Portions of this text are of interest to the clinical urologist in that descriptions of newer modalities are presented for diagnostic evaluation and therapy of urologic cancers. Special emphasis is placed on the newer uses of transmission computed tomography in the evaluation of various urologic malignancies. The value of fine-needle-aspiration biopsies, percutaneous nephrostomy, and transangiographic vascular occlusion techniques are emphasized. Although this text does not discuss the mechanical aspects of interventional radiology in detail, abundant references to these techniques are provided. For the clinician, there are descriptions of the advances in chemotherapy, radiotherapy, and immunotherapy, emphasizing not only the current usefulness of these modalities, but also the potential areas for further research.

This text is also useful for the urologist in training or the young investigator. For example, a review of statistical techniques particularly useful in the evaluation of cancer protocols is provided. In addition, the salient accomplishments in the fields of cytogentic, tumor markers, steroid receptors, immunology, and the use of the electron microscope in genitourinary malignancies are reviewed. Of particular interest to the young investigator is a chapter on experimental cancer models, which describes these models and their pathophysiology characteristics.

In summary this book offers a review of recent advances in urology. It is very broadbased and not particularly detailed in describing techniques of either clinical or experimental usefulness, but it does, however, provide ample references in the literature concerning these techniques.

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This is a collection of 48 papers that were state of the art in in-