

ganizations, the extraordinary benefits of radiation in medicine might soon have been abandoned because of the unfortunately common and poorly understood incidence of radiation injury in radiologists.

This book is not particularly well organized with regard to time and subject matter. Documents, letters, pictures, and recollections are not presented in order but rather are interspersed throughout the volume. It is easy for the casual reader, therefore, to find himself wondering about the dates of much of the material, particularly since there are portions of the 330 page text that any given reader may want to skip. One will lose track of the chronology in that process.

Still, this book gives us a delightful opportunity to learn a bit more of our history and to see our present efforts at understanding radiation effects in light of the realities of the past. We owe Dr. Taylor a hearty thanks for putting his recollections on paper for us.

J. LAWRENCE BEACH
University of Kentucky Med. Ctr.
Lexington, Kentucky

COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY IN THE EVALUATION OF TRAUMA. M. P. Federle, M. Brant-Zawadski, Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1982, 264 pp, 248 illustrations, \$39.95

Computed Tomography in the Evaluation of Trauma is a very concise and well-organized monograph dealing with the indications, techniques, and interpretation of x-ray transmission computerized tomography (TCT) studies in the traumatized patient. The text includes an overview of a broad spectrum of traumatic lesions with chapters on TCT evaluation of head, maxillofacial, and laryngeal trauma; spinal fractures; and chest, abdominal and pelvic injuries. The book contains almost 250 illustrations of uniformly good quality, most of which have been obtained with modern, high-resolution TCT scanners.

The three chapters by Dr. Brant-Zawadski on head, facial, and spinal trauma are the highlights of this book. Each of these sections are exceptionally well organized, clearly written, and amply illustrated. The major diagnostic findings in each of the regions of consideration are nicely detailed, and the common sources of technical and diagnostic errors are fully discussed. Appreciable emphasis is placed on the need for image reformation and its utility in the evaluation of facial and spinal fractures. By means of many illustrative examples, the book demonstrates the use of coronal, sagittal, and para-axial image reformations, allowing diagnoses to be made that might otherwise be overlooked.

Each section of the text is well referenced with current articles, permitting the reader to locate easily in-depth discussions of selected topics pertinent to the use and efficacy of TCT scanning in the trauma setting. Each chapter also has a brief discussion of the

other imaging modalities available to the clinician, such as ultrasound, radionuclide imaging, complex motion tomography, and angiography, which may be used as an adjunct to computed tomography.

This book will be valuable to anyone dealing with the acutely injured patient. It succinctly defines the proper role and advantages of TCT scanning in the initial radiographic evaluations of this often unstable patient population. The text also emphasizes the team approach that is required to optimize the care of the acutely injured patient. Therefore this book is recommended to emergency room physicians, surgeons, radiologists, and others who are intimately involved in the diagnosis and treatment of trauma related injuries. It should prove to be a worthy addition to the computed tomographic literature.

STEVEN J. GOLDSTEIN
University of Kentucky Medical Ctr.
Lexington, Kentucky

SELECTED TECHNIQUES IN INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY (SMCR SERIES VOLUME 19). S. Kadir, S. L. Kaufman, K. H. Barth, R. I. White, Jr. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company, 1982, 240 pp, \$39.00

This monograph represents the "Johns Hopkins" approach to a selected group of interventional radiological procedures. By design no attempt was made to cover the entire gamut of interventional procedures that are described in other texts. Perhaps the most notable omission is that of renal drainage procedures.

The subjects discussed are gastrointestinal bleeding, embolotherapy, the biliary tract, and angioplasty. The authors describe a practical approach to patient management. The text is well organized, concise, and comprehensive with an extensive bibliography.

The indications and contraindications for procedures and complications are discussed in depth. The descriptions of the various techniques, the illustrations, and diagrams are all excellent.

The book is a scholarly work combined with abundant practical technical advice. It should be extremely useful for radiology residents, fellows in angiography, and radiologists performing these procedures. Also it should be a valuable reference for medical students and nonradiologists whose patients are undergoing these procedures. Nuclear medicine physicians involved in the use of various radionuclide studies for evaluating of the success of interventional radiologic techniques will find this a useful addition to their library.

SEYMOUR SPRAYEGEN
LEONARD M. FREEMAN
Montefiore Hospital and Medical Center
New York, New York