

information is accurate, up-to-date, carefully and concisely explained, the index complete, and the references in each chapter current and representative of the field. The graphics are easy to understand and complementary to the written text.

Every chapter has an introduction and a summary providing orientation and review and is self-contained so it can be read independently of the others with the help of the index for looking up unfamiliar terms and concepts. When the chapters are read in sequence, there is a certain amount of repetition of material, which reinforces learning. The least successful chapter is the last entitled "Risks of Diagnostic Ultrasound." It falls short of the detailed self-explanatory text to which the reader has become accustomed.

The book is not an exhaustive treatment of medical radiation biology but rather is a compact, well-integrated introduction to the field. It is characterized by unambiguous, succinct definitions and a simplified nonrigorous treatment of a potentially confusing subject. It presents a clear view of radiation biology to the uninitiated reader. In short, this is an excellent text for those of us who like to be spoon-fed but don't expect to leave the table with a full stomach.

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URORADIOLOGY: AN INTEGRATED APPROACH, VOL I and II. S. W. Friedland, R. Filly, M. L. Goris, D. Gross, R. L. Kempson, M. Korobkin, B. D. Thurber, J. Walter, Eds. New York, Churchill Livingstone, Inc., 1982, \$190.00

We have become accustomed to two-volume texts in uroradiology, but this one is different. Eight editors draw upon 17 distinguished contributors to prepare a novel treatise on urographic imaging. The text is oriented toward symptom complexes or problem resolution. For example, there are chapters on pain, urinary incontinence, hypertension, injuries, hematuria, etc., in addition to the thorough treatment of specific problems; e.g., infections and infestations, or tumefaction. The chapter on tumefaction occupies some 388 pages and is without a doubt the best treatment of that subject I have ever seen. In addition to problem orientation, the authors do present routine chapters on the various modalities; e.g. angiography, ultrasonography, computed tomography, and scinographic techniques. A chapter by Dr. Pfister on percutaneous procedures is particularly noteworthy.

The value of the book, however, seems to be in its fledgling efforts to bring to bear on uroradiology the problems of patient care and decision strategies in resource allocation. There are brief chapters on cost-containment and medical-legal risks. A particularly insightful discussion by Dr. Fishman of cooperation and patient perception of radiographic techniques foretells an interest in further understanding of the contribution that radiology can and does make toward the care of patients. While the authors use the decision-tree type system approach in many instances, there are other places where it could perhaps be used. In the chapter on pain, these decision strategy methods do not seem to have been thoroughly inculcated into the value system of the various contributors. In addition to approaching uroradiology from a patient-oriented point of view, the authors have sought to base this innovation on substantial underpinnings of the more traditional approaches toward the preparation of books of this type. Particularly impressive is the chapter on anatomy of the urinary tract, which is

extremely well done.

My only concern with the book is that it has not completely attained its promise of integrating patient-oriented decision strategies with the multidisciplinary approaches in the imaging and evaluation of urologic disorders. However, it clearly represents a milestone in attempting to bridge the many special interests and expertise of individuals contributing to this diverse field. It is a laudable goal and represents a significant contribution that will be appreciated by radiologists, urologists, and students.

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BIOMEDICAL THERMOLOGY. M. Gauthrie, E. Albert, Eds. New York, Alan R. Liss, Inc., 1982, pp 942, \$176.00

Biomedical Thermology is the proceedings of an international symposium on the study of heat in biology and medicine. It is an expensive text but is well edited and represents a collection of many short papers in the field. These include papers on thermobiology of tumors, temperature biorhythms, bioelectromagnetics, use of thermology in skin and body surfaces disorders and pain syndromes, responses to drugs after thermology, thermometry, hyperthermic and cancer treatment, crys-(cold)surgery, thermal imaging of breast disease and cancer, and the socioeconomic implications of medical thermology. The book presents the work of clinicians, engineers, physicists, biologists, and social scientists who describe the practical applications of heat or cold in diagnostic and therapeutic problems of medicine. The variety of studies reported by the wide, international distribution of authors, the theoretical and practical topics presented, the advantages and disadvantages of hot (43°C)-to-cold (e.g. double freezing to 0°C), and the discussions of microwaves, of ultrasound, radiofrequency, total body hyperthermic to local heat, and thermographic imaging to thermologic biorhythmology offer the reader a diversity of subjects to ponder.

The practical problems for medical thermology include: tumor blood flow and heat patterns; thermographic imaging of breast cancers; bone neoformation by pulsed magnetic fields; hyperthermic treatment of cancer; thermal dosimetry; and methods of clinical application of localized and total body hyperthermia, surface, intracavitary, and interstitial systems for delivering body heat. Some of the systems and the results of trials in several clinics are described. Discussions of extremity perfusion by chemotherapy along with heat therapy of, for example, sarcomas and melanomas, and the use of radiotherapy and heat therapy constitute a large section of the book. The authorships of the various reports are multidisciplinary consistent with those of the numerous other texts now available on the subject of heat in cancer therapy. The reader may find this approach refreshing and some of the contributions very interesting.

The text will be valuable to oncologists, heat therapists, and medical physicists and will be useful to clinicians in radiology, surgery, medical oncology, and thermal biology. It belongs in the reference library.

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