BOOK REVIEWS

**FREEMAN AND JOHNSON'S CLINICAL RADIONUCLIDE IMAG-
ING, Vol. I and II.** L. M. Freeman, Ed. New York, Grune and Stratton,
Inc., 1984, 1528 pp, $179.00

The Third Edition of *Freeman and Johnson's Clinical Radio-
nuclide Imaging* has evolved from its original design as a book
oriented predominantly toward a discussion of nuclear medicine
imaging to one that has become an excellent textbook of medical
diagnosis, providing basic factual information and the clinical
correlations that support the radionuclide technique. This change
in the approach somewhat parallels the progressive change in the
thrust of nuclear medicine. In contrast to many edited books with
chapters by different authors, the uniformity of quality and the
minimal overlap of information in the various chapters emphasizes
the attention expended by those responsible for assembling the final
product. The contributors represent an outstanding cross section
of clinicians and scientists in the field. In many chapters the ex-
tensive treatment of the subject illustrates clearly the magnitude
of the effort put forth by the authors.

The content thoroughly covers both the basic and clinical science
aspects. The subject matter is up-to-date in that outmoded tech-
niques such as pancreatic and placental studies have been omitted,
whereas areas of recent rapid development, such as instrumenta-
tion, computer applications, cardiology, hepatobiliary studies and
positron imaging, are prominently presented. The division of the
large topics, such as cardiology, central nervous system, and liver
and biliary tract into "stand alone" sections provides compre-
hensive information on the particular subject with the advantage
of ready reference to a specific area. An attractive aspect of this
work is the inclusion of worthwhile topics not usually found in
general texts, e.g., the practical considerations for handling pe-
diatric patients. As in any broad work, there are a number of areas
that do not warrant an independent chapter yet merit discussion.
The chapter on miscellaneous applications contains ten important
individual topics, again subdivided for reference. The chapters
include extensive bibliographies, most from recent publications,
which should be very helpful to investigators and practitioners. At
the end of the second volume there is an excellent glossary and
11 tables that provide in an organized format a ready reference
to various aspects of radioactive tracers from very basic informa-
tion to a list of those approved for human use. The major short-
coming is the paucity of images obtained by single photon emission
tomography.

This two-volume set will serve well as a reference source for
those associated with the practice of nuclear medicine, as a basic
resource for clinicians in other fields, and as a necessary text for
physicians in training. Most importantly, this work fills a void in
the nuclear medicine literature.

<div style="text-align:right">

FRANK H. DeLAND

University of Kentucky Med. Ctr.

Lexington, Kentucky

</div>

THE 1984 YEARBOOK OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE. P. B. Hoffer, A.
Gottschalk, B. L. Zaret. Chicago, Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.,
1984, 402 pp, $42.95

This yearly landmark for nuclear medicine is clearly a service
to the profession. It covers 61 different journals, including all of
the familiar ones plus many not so familiar (such as the *American*

Journal of Sports Medicine, Nuclearmedizin, and the *Australian
Pediatric Journal*), and represents literature reviewed up to July,
1983. The book's dimensions have increased in size, but the number
of pages remains the same. As usual, the contents are well ar-
ranged, and there is both a subject and author index. The present
editors have done a superb job as they have done for the past 4 yr.
Like last year, they have included a Memorial Essay dedicated to
the late, former editor, James L. Quinn III. This essay covers ce-
rebral perfusion imaging, including emission tomography with
radiolabeled amines, and it is especially well done.

I must confess that I have bought these books every year but
never read them in any systematic manner. A reviewer, however,
must be thorough, and it is rewarding, especially when a book is
as excellent as this one. It is well worth your time, and you may
wonder how much you have missed in the past. As usual, the fre-
quent editorial comments are stimulating and valuable, and the
editors show their interest in integrating imaging modalities in the
workup of the patient. There are judgments here that you expect
in textbooks, but rarely find in current literature. For example, the
problem encountered with the patient on a prolonged oral fast or
on narcotics, and who then has a hepatobiliary study are discussed;
and in another section there is a note: "we admit we're slow but
we're beginning to get the idea that the perfusion-blood pool
mismatch is pathognomonic of hemangiomas regardless of whether
they appear in the liver or elsewhere." It also can be discouraging
to learn from the experts that the diagnosis of osteomyelitis in a
diabetic foot remains a difficult problem and that the "hot patella"
sign does not appear to have any diagnostic value. Numerous other
cogent observations will provoke interest and study. This book
awaits your time and pleasure and will reward both.

<div style="text-align:right">

JOHN SELBY

Veterans Administration Med. Ctr.

Charleston, South Carolina

</div>

ANIMAL MODELS IN RADIOTRACER DESIGN. R. M. Lambrecht,
W. C. Eckelman, Eds. New York, Springer-Verlag, 1984, 234 pp,
$32.50

In the preface it is stated that this book is the product of two
workshops sponsored by the Radiopharmaceutical Science Council
of the Society of Nuclear Medicine held in conjunction with the
Society meetings in January and June of 1982. To the reviewer,
however, it seems that this book is much more than a collection of
papers and data from these two meetings—it is a well-organized
and well-written presentation containing over one thousand ref-
erences in seven chapters. Each chapter covers a different area of
radiopharmaceutical research, and for this reason it is important
to discuss each chapter individually.

The chapter on animal models in biomedical research is general
in nature with discussions of the problems of selection of animal
models from the viewpoint of radiopharmaceutical science and
nuclear medicine. Listed are 190 selected animal models for spe-
cific human diseases and the references for each model. Also, there
is a compilation of models for 48 different disease topics with ap-
propriate references. These two listings do not duplicate the models
described in the other six chapters on specific subjects. In addition,
this chapter includes guidelines for research with animals.

The research reported in "The Development of Radiotracers