

Kemshead and his colleagues also pursue this theme in the context of neuroblastoma using monoclonal antibodies for a better understanding of the definition of good and poor risk patient groups. With the availability of the correct screening procedures and gene replacement techniques, the future for neuroblastoma as a disease with a poor prognosis may be limited.

The technique of using an antibody against some appropriate tissue antigen, radioimmunoscinigraphy, to image primary or metastatic malignant tissue and the ways it may be improved are described by Britton and Granowska. Radioimmunoscinigraphy still has a long way to go before it plays a major part in the management of cancer. Radioimmunotherapy can then follow to target the cancer cell characterized in vivo by radioimmunoscinigraphy.

An unusual approach is taken by Niemtzou in utilizing electrophysiological properties of the cancer cell to measure transmembrane potentials in the investigation of malignant cellular proliferation, the influence of malignant disease on normal cell physiology and chemical carcinogenic events and possibly as an in vivo measurement in the cancer patient. Mountford and Tattersall re-evaluate existing knowledge of the proton magnetic resonance properties of cancer cells and assess the future potential of magnetic resonance spectroscopy in tumor biology and cancer diagnosis and management. An understanding of the biologic importance of lipid changes in the cell membrane paves the way to high resolution spectroscopy being useful in classifying tumors, and perhaps in tumor imaging. The specific role of spin lattice relaxation time in the liver, spleen and marrow of patients with lymphoma is discussed by Richards. Marked changes in T1 have been observed after treatment both in nodal and in extranodal sites. The importance of these changes in terms of the use of magnetic resonance imaging for assessing response to therapy merits further study. The general application of magnetic resonance imaging of cancer is documented by Turnbull and Kean. Magnetic resonance imaging has proven beneficial in staging, but it has not been possible to characterize histologic tissues.

The diagnostic imaging procedures now available for the identification of tumors are many and often duplicated. An understanding of the advantages and limitations of each radiological technique for the identification of tumors in children is briefly described by Carty. The role of radiology in the protocols for the treatment of childhood cancer is also discussed, but no attempt is made to indicate how each specific tumor should be investigated. Finally, the clinical applications of computed x-ray tomography in tumor identification are

reviewed by Conry and Reznick. The advantages and limitations of the technique are highlighted in the context of tumor presentation, staging and subsequent management. Particular emphasis is laid on the ability of CT guided biopsy techniques.

The topics, timely important subjects, are well written, very informative, and a pleasure to read. The layout of the topics is excellent and there is a good index. There are very few figures, presumably due to limited spaces for the size of this booklet.

This booklet should appeal to oncologists and imaging specialists. I also consider this an excellent resource for the training oncology and radiology residents, or anyone who needs to, wants to, or should know about new approaches to tumor identification.

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## Books Received

**New Approaches to Tumour Identification. Cancer Surveys: Advances and Prospects in Clinical, Epidemiological and Laboratory Oncology. Vol. 6, No. 2.** K. E. Britton, Ed. Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1987, 400 pp, \$30.00

**Complications in Diagnostic Imaging. Second Edition.** G. Ansell, R. A. Wilkins, Ed. Chicago, Year Book Medical Publishers, 1987, 540 pp, \$208.00

**Cerebrospinal Fluid and the Brain Edemas.** T. H. Milharat. New York, Neuroscience Society of New York, 1987, 168 pp, \$45.00

**Magnetic Resonance Imaging.** D. D. Stark, W. G. Bradley. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby, 1987, 1516 pp, \$199.00

**Current Problems in Neurology: 5 Impact of Functional Imaging in Neurology and Psychiatry.** J. Wade et al. London, John Libbey & Company, Ltd. 1987, 208 pp, \$46.00

**Graph: Scientific Plotting/Data Transformation.** MicroMath Scientific Software. Salt Lake City, MicroMath, Inc., 1988, 81 pp, \$79.00

**Intermediate Physics for Medicine and Biology. Second Edition.** R. K. Hobbie. New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1988, 623 pp, \$54.60