tion parameters, and sequences. The figures are located in close proximity to the associated text and are classic examples of abnormalities (which require a minimum of arrows to appreciate). The legends are complete and include the sequence(s) used to generate the images. One page (p. 136) has a transposition of some text between the two columns, and one image (p. 151) is upside down. In about half the chapters there are run-on sentences that exceeds 70 words and are sometimes difficult to grasp the meaning of without several readings. There are a few factual errors: the most glaring being a reference to Wilson's Disease as a disorder of iron metabolism; others relating to reason(s) for enhancement about an intracerebral pathologic process.

The book is suitable reading for a resident in the imaging specialties as a first text, and for the medical student and nonimaging resident with an interest in magnetic resonance imaging. It is a good text for the practitioner of nuclear medicine or general radiology but is not sufficient for the practitioner of magnetic resonance imaging. It may be of use to those imaging specialists about to enter the practice of MRI, as a quick reference with clear separation of topics, detailed index, and classical images.

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Books Received

Applied Pathology for Radiographers. *P.F. Laudicina, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders. 1989, 326 pp, $32.95*

Quantitative Methods in Bone Densitometry. *A.L. Huddleston, Dordrecht, The Netherlands, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1988, 217 pp, $90.00*

The University of Utah Handbooks in Radiology: Chest Radiology. *H. Mann, D.G. Bragg, Chicago, Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., 1989, 236 pp, $19.95*