

AN ATLAS OF CLINICAL NUCLEAR MEDICINE.

I. Fogelman, M. Maisey, Martin Donitz, Ltd., London, England, 1988, 950 pp, \$210.00

The authors state in the preface of this volume that they hope the atlas will be used as a valuable teaching aid, not only for those starting in nuclear medicine, but for the practitioner as well. Nuclear medicine atlases are not uncommon. Usually, however, they have been directed at a single organ system. This particular atlas attempts to cover the major organ systems with extensive illustration and short portions of text.

The book is divided into seven chapters by anatomic system and an eighth chapter consisting of miscellaneous studies. Each chapter begins with background information on the organ system and the radiopharmaceuticals available for imaging that system. The illustrations go from normal and normal variants through abnormal images in a well-organized fashion. All images contain complete captions and the images themselves are well described and appropriate for the diagnostic section. Varying academic points are drawn together periodically under what is called "teaching points" which serve to condense and consolidate material being illustrated in the text. For a current atlas, this book contains a significant number of rectilinear scans. One would have anticipated that rectilinear scans would be few and far between at this point in time. Additionally, while the vast majority of images are well reproduced and are technically adequate, there are a scattering of images within the text that were either less than adequate as originals or suffered in reproduction. A current nuclear medicine atlas without significant tomographic studies is also unusual. There are a few SPECT images in this volume, but nothing approaching that expected in a current atlas.

This is the type of text that would most likely be purchased by a large department or academic department to serve as reference materials for the resident staff. The cost of the book is such that it is unlikely that residents will purchase it. Since there are so few broad-scope atlases available at the present time, one can recommend this book to departments with a significant nuclear medicine load as an appropriate purchase. Despite some of its shortcomings, it is one of the few texts of its type that is available.

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INTERVENTIONAL RADIOLOGY.

W.R. Castaneda-Zuniga, Baltimore, Maryland, Williams & Wilkins, 1988, 873 pp, \$149.95

This monogram addresses the current state of interventional radiology. Vascular, urologic, and biliary topics are

presented in detail. Each subject is approached initially from its historical perspective. This is helpful to the reader new to the field. Procedures which are the current state of the art are examined in detail. Additionally, some mention is made of possible future developments in each area. The discussions are succinct and accurate. The quality of the paper and printing is good. A small fault might be found however, with the labeling of some of the diagrams. Some of the captions accompanying the diagrams are confusing or incorrect.

This text is ideal for the practitioner of interventional radiology. They will find it a welcome addition to their library. The price probably constitutes a large investment for those new to the field or not directly involved in the performance of interventional radiologic procedures.

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MODERN IMAGING OF THE LIVER APPLICATIONS OF COMPUTERIZED TOMOGRAPHY, ULTRASOUND, NUCLEAR MEDICINE, AND MAGNETIC RESONANCE IMAGING.

M.A. Wilson, F.F. Ruzicka, Eds., New York, Basel, Marcel Dekker, 1989, 712 pp, \$150.00

In this text, *Modern Imaging of the Liver*, Wilson and Ruzicka have assembled an up-to-date review of liver imaging. The Chapters are divided into three sections. The first covers the physical principles of imaging. The second details hepatic applications of computed tomography (CT), angiography, nuclear imaging, ultrasonography, magnetic resonance (MR) and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP). The final section discusses the relative efficacy of available imaging modalities in relation to specific clinical problems such as chronic and acute cholecystitis, jaundice, hepatic trauma, metastatic disease and abscess. Though the book purports to be for clinical and nonclinical scientists alike it is really a clinical text. The first section is only a brief review of elementary imaging physics and probably below the level of a physical scientist and outside the interest of a clinician. The second and third sections are of greatest clinical relevance. Each clinical applications chapter is a detailed yet concise document complimented by excellent and abundant illustrations. Of particular use are the three chapters on CT, ultrasound and nuclear imaging. The chapter devoted to MRI of the liver is another physics lesson. This is not surprising since the place of MRI in the study of liver pathology is not yet established or proven against the other techniques discussed. The chapter devoted to ERCP which is a superb explanation of this technique for the nonendoscopist. The information in