

neurotransmitter systems places undue emphasis on noradrenergic systems (two chapters). As yet, no PET radioligand has been developed for these systems.

Another example of poor editing is the black-and-white rendition on page 21 of what was apparently a color PET image. Besides presenting questionable results, this figure satisfies most of the criteria for poor illustration techniques. There is no scale and hence no means

to estimate meaningful quantitative values. There is no indication of orientation of the (presumably head) PET scans.

This volume would be of some interest to some researchers involved in PET studies, but is hardly worth the list price.

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## Books Received

**NCRP Report No. 105: Radiation Protection for Medical and Allied Health Personnel.** *National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, 1988, 129 pp, \$15.00*

**Effects of Prenatal Irradiation, Second Edition.** *F.E. Stieve, R.M. LeMar (translation), New York, Fischer Verlag, 1989; 378 pp, \$63.50*

### APRIL 1960

**A Selection of Abstract Topics Presented at the First Annual Meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine—South-eastern Chapter, Oak Ridge, Tennessee March 18-19, 1960**

# 1530

Selected manuscripts from the issues of the *Journal of Nuclear Medicine* published 15 and 30 years ago.  
Edited by F.F. Mand

**No. 2.** The Use of Calcium-47 in Diagnostic Studies of Patients with Bone Lesions. K. Corey, P. Kenney, E. Greenberg, A. Pazianos, O.H. Pearson, J.S. Laughlin.

Calcium-47 was produced by neutron bombardment of <sup>46</sup>Ca-enriched CaCO<sub>3</sub>. It emits high rays and has a half-life of 4.5 days. Kinetic studies with simultaneous external counting have demonstrated varied amounts of deposition of the isotope in diseased areas of bone, presumably indicating different rates of activity.

**No. 5.** "Radioisotopic Cows." W.D. Tucker.

Methods are being developed for producing radioisotopes which would be useful, if they were available, or available in a suitable and convenient form. The present "herd" includes <sup>90</sup>Sr/<sup>90</sup>Y, <sup>132</sup>Te/<sup>132</sup>I, and <sup>99</sup>Mo/<sup>99m</sup>Tc units.

**No. 8.** A Study of Radioactive Iodinated

Amino Acids in Thyroid Nodules and in Normal Thyroid Tissue. H.C. Allen Jr. and J.A. Chamberlin.

A total of 96 patients with various types of thyroid diseases have been screened over the past 1.5 yr. A detailed study of 20 of these patients, in which the radioiodinated protein composition of nodular and perinodular thyroid tissue has been compared, is provided.

**No. 10.** Internal Dose in Humans from Orally Ingested Radionuclides. R.L. Hayes.

Measurements in live animals of the dose received by the intestinal mucosa as the result of the oral ingestion of <sup>90</sup>Y have raised questions as to the validity of assuming average behavior in calculating maximum permissible concentrations for various radioisotopes.

**No. 18.** Clinical Uses of Radioisotopes in the Diagnosis and Management of Hydro-

cephalus. R.E. Parks, A.J. Gilson, D.H. Reynolds.

Radioactive isotopes are being used to diagnose and place the site of obstruction in hydrocephalus. Tracer doses of <sup>131</sup>I-labeled human serum albumin are injected into the ventricle followed by scanning procedures over the skull and spine.

**No. 20.** Comparison of the Y-12 and Yugoslavian Radiation Accidents. G.A. Andrews.

The Y-2 accident in June 1958 was followed by a somewhat similar one in Yugoslavia in October, 1958. The Y-12 accident was unusual in that rather accurate radiation dose estimates could be made, and the published figures have been widely accepted as compatible with the biologic effects. In the Yugoslavian accident, conditions were such that there were great uncertainties in estimating dose.

**No. 21.** A Total-Body Irradiation Facility. M. Brucer.

A total-body irradiation facility has been prepared that will allow exposure of anything within the dimensions of 2×2×6 in a uniform field of radiation. The source consists of 4,000 curies of cesium in eight matched sources arranged behind beam-shaping devices that produce a uniform irradiation exposure field. ■