

Nuclear Medicine Procedure Manual 1992. William Klingensmith, III, editor, Dennis Eshima and John Goddard, associate editors, Printed Format: \$155.00, Disk Format: \$135.00, 122 pages.

The Nuclear Medicine Procedure Manual provides a guide to the performance of common and many uncommon radionuclide procedures. It is available in both a loose-leaf print version and on computer disk, the latter available in common word processing formats. Although the software version would be less convenient as an immediate reference, it has the advantage of allowing each user to easily customize and update protocols. Both the print and software versions are revised annually.

The print version of the 1992 *Manual* was reviewed. It comes in a three ring binder with each section conveniently indicated by thumb tabs. The work is divided into three major sections. "General Policies" includes basic information about image acquisition and data processing, injection techniques, doses and regulations. This section includes valuable information about patient scheduling, radiation safety, ALARA guidelines and radiation emergency procedures. It also includes several standard forms for recordkeeping.

The "Diagnostic Procedures" section presents a very detailed listing of clinical protocols, including dosimetry information and exhaustive references for each procedure that cover both technical and interpretive issues. This section includes information on most clinical studies likely to be performed. There is up-to-date information on ^{99m}Tc heart agents and other newer procedures. Several techniques unlikely to be encountered in a community hospital (e.g. lymphoscintigraphy, colonic transit evaluation) that are not discussed have references listed in an appendix. The "Radiopharmacy" section provides general information on most radionuclides, including clinical uses, decay data and commercial sources for the agents. Special precautions and labeling issues are noted where appropriate. An appendix also includes a product directory of manufacturers, but is limited to those who have paid to be included.

This manual is well-written and presented in a straightforward manner that is easily accessible to both physicians and technologists. The authors wisely caution that no procedure in this manual should be put into patient use until it has been reviewed by the supervising physician. Although this work could serve as the basis for most or all of a department's procedures, I suspect that it will more commonly be used to confirm that established methods are current and appropriate. The information included should be very useful for that purpose, particularly in smaller nuclear medicine departments.

It is inevitable that there will be points of disagreement with some of the statements made in a publication such as this. The authors have attempted to deal with this potential problem by presenting several options when appropriate; However, I still had several minor disagreements with their methodology. For example, many images, including routine bone scan spot views are recorded for 500K on a large field of view camera, while most authorities would today recommend 750K-1000K for an adequate image. The bone scan section in general suffers from

brief coverage of this important topic. Amplification of the discussion to include the merits of whole body scan versus spot view formats and to include positioning tips (e.g., imaging the feet) would be very helpful.

In summary, the *Nuclear Medicine Procedure Manual* is a carefully written volume that should be valuable to many technologists and physicians. It provides an up-to-date source of references for all common imaging techniques and it allows quick comparison of one's own procedures with those in current practice.

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New Developments in Myocardial Imaging. M-P Larock, S.H. Braat, H. Sochor, M. Maisey and P. Rigo, Martin Dunitz, London, 196 pages, £75.00.

This book organizes an atlas of sestamibi perfusion images within a clinical approach to the use of myocardial perfusion agents. The text is divided into several chapters. An introductory section describes physiological and technical considerations relevant to cardiac perfusion imaging. A "basics" chapter describes the image appearances produced by lesions in defined arterial territories. These introductory sections are followed by several clinically-oriented chapters pertaining to diagnosis, determination of extent and functional significance, assessment of PTCA/CABG/thrombolysis, workup of acute chest pain and unstable angina, assessment of post-infarct patients and the use of sestamibi as a research tool. While the orientation of the book is toward sestamibi SPECT, the images are inferentially useful for those working with ^{201}Tl .

Throughout, the authors use an aesthetically pleasing format in which the radionuclide images, EKG and angiographic data are displayed adjacent to the clinical history and discussion. The references are well-selected and up to date. The image quality is generally good although a few findings are somewhat equivocally demonstrated. The authors use mostly color-coded image displays, a practice which is suitably illustrative, if not convincingly specific.

I recommend this book to nuclear medicine fellows and to anyone involved in the interpretation of myocardial perfusion studies. It is an excellent reference source for the libraries of radiology residency programs.

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Fifth International Radiopharmaceutical Dosimetry Symposium May 7-10, 1991. E.E. Watson and A.T. Schlafke-Stelson, eds., 1992, Available from ORISE/ORAU, P.O. Box 117, Oak Ridge, TN 37381-0117, \$50.00 (check made payable to ORAU).