nuclear medicine or wants a textbook that reviews all aspects of nuclear medicine. This book will be of particular value to radiology residents during their rotations in nuclear medicine and for studying for their board examinations.

R.E. Coleman  
Duke University Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina


This book was written for those who have wondered what orthopedic subspecialists think about when they request a bone scan. As imaging specialists, we sometimes fall short in responding to the clinical concerns of the referring physician, which are rarely spelled out on the requisition. Martire and Levinsohn’s volume helps to solve this problem in the arena of sports injuries.

The authors have written an excellent textbook, which provides an inclusive imaging compendium of athletic injuries. The relative merits of bone scanning, MRI, CT, arthrographic and plain film evaluation are discussed in the context of a variety of athletic injuries. The reader obtains a clinically useful perspective on these injuries and is better able to inform the clinician of the appropriateness of different imaging methods.

The book is divided into seven chapters, each describing the injuries commonly associated with a certain anatomic region. These include the knee, lower leg, foot and ankle, pelvis, hip and thigh, shoulder and humerus, upper extremities and spine. Each chapter is prefaced by a brief overview of the clinical situation, written by an orthopedist with a specialty interest in that anatomical area. The bone scans are of good quality and are thoughtfully presented. My only concern was that the routine application of three-phase bone scanning did not always appear justified. This is of some concern in view of the more “procedure-intensive” nature of obtaining images at the time of injection. In most respects, however, the authors present a “tailored approach” to imaging.

I found this book to be of immediate clinical value as both a reference book and as a general text. Most of the commonly encountered athletic injuries are included and anatomic diagrams with clinical background information are provided as needed. Most of the disorders are illustrated with images from a spectrum of imaging methods, with discussion of the merits of each.

This book would be useful to nuclear physicians who interpret any volume of bone scans in the setting of athletic injury. It would also be valuable for radiologists in general and for radiology and nuclear medicine residents and fellows in their later years of training.

James A. Scott  
Massachusetts General Hospital  
Boston, Massachusetts

870 The Journal of Nuclear Medicine • Vol. 34 • No. 5 • May 1993