

Most chapters have illustrative images, whereas an occasional chapter is image-depleted. For example chapter 11, on sarcomas, can be improved by the inclusion of some images. The images are of good quality despite the nonglossy paper, and the fused PET/CT images in color allow for better appreciation of the PET abnormality in the framework of the adjacent morphologic structures.

Overall the book is informative and useful, although some chapters, such as the brain chapter, were heavy reading because of the many newer PET agents. This book is a good reference manual giving practical tips for good-quality images, covering false-positive and false-negative findings, and offering differential diagnosis for less certain PET findings. It gives information on the sensitivity, specificity, positive and negative predictive value, and accuracy rate of PET compared with other conventional imaging methods for tumors. The combined perspectives of the referring and interpreting physicians give depth to each chapter. As mentioned in the preface of this book, care of the oncologic patient involves a multidisciplinary team approach, and PET/CT is playing an expanding and important role in tumor management during several stages of a patient's malignancy. The PET findings can play an

important role in upstaging or downstaging tumors, with consequent treatment implications. The book gives valuable tips on what to do or avoid during PET so as to produce good-quality images. Each chapter has adequate references, and some chapters have extensive references for additional reading.

Overall, this is a well-written book blending facts and data from the clinical and molecular imaging perspectives on solid malignancies. I highly recommend the book as a useful reference for physicians involved in PET and its interpretation. The book gives an exciting glimpse of the newer radiotracers that are or will soon be available to advance molecular imaging from the present-day ^{18}F -FDG imaging based on the glucose metabolic pathway to imaging based on other metabolic pathways. The book may also appeal to oncologists and surgeons who refer patients for PET.

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Erratum

In abstract 1159 of the 2012 abstract book (^{64}Cu DOTA-trastuzumab [^{64}Cu -Herceptin]/PET effectively visualizes metastatic breast cancer in HER2-positive patients. *J Nucl Med.* 2012;53[suppl 1]:229P), 2 names were omitted from the author list. The authors and affiliations should read as follows: "J.R. Bading, S. Tong, J. Reyes, M. Carroll, E. Poku, J.K. Miles, D. Colcher, J.E. Shively, J.Y. Wong, A. Raubitschek, J.E. Mortimer, City of Hope, Duarte, CA; P.S. Conti, University of Southern California, Los Angeles CA."