

Endocrine Imaging

M.P. Sandler, J.A. Patton, M.D. Gross, B. Shapiro, and T.H.M. Falke. Norwalk, CT: Appleton & Lange, 1991, 446 pages, \$115.00.

This multi-authored textbook on the correlative imaging aspects of the human endocrine system is well illustrated and written in a concise, comprehensive, and consistent style. It represents one of the most definitive works to date on the subject as it encompasses the entire endocrine system. This textbook is outstanding because it integrates essential anatomic information with physiologic information and is written with the medical imager in mind. Basic aspects of embryology, histology, and anatomy, as well as the normal and common pathophysiologic states of each organ system, are presented as a prelude to understanding the role of modern "high tech" imaging techniques in solving clinical problems. One cannot read this book without gaining a much better understanding and insight into the various mechanisms operating within the normal and abnormally functioning endocrine organs. Knowing this, a rational, well informed selection of imaging procedures can be ordered to confirm clinical diagnoses.

This book is divided into 17 chapters covering the various common diagnostic and therapeutic problems of the endocrine system. The first four chapters deal with the basic physics and chemistry (radiopharmaceuticals) of modern cross-sectional, functional, and anatomic imaging. Chapters 5 through 16 cover the various organ systems. The final chapter is an interesting presentation of the legal aspects of medical imaging. There are excellent tables in each chapter which list essential clinical findings and useful comparative imaging data (i.e., sensitivity and specificity) for each disease process discussed. Good quality images from different modalities are also presented on a case-by-case basis. Each chapter is well referenced.

During the past two decades, a number of significant breakthroughs

in digital technology have provided physicians with a rich choice of imaging methods to use for the benefit of their patients. Cross-sectional imaging methods, including ultrasound, CT, and MRI, have allowed the three-dimensional detection and spatial localization of innumerable types of abnormalities, formerly diagnosable only through invasive techniques. New radiopharmaceuticals in nuclear medicine allow for the selective targeting of normal and diseased tissues and the study of organ physiology metabolism. These new techniques are used, and instructively illustrated, throughout the text. The authors are generous in making frequent recommendations about which combination of anatomic and functional imaging techniques to order, to arrive at the best answer to relevant clinical questions.

In summary, *Endocrine Imaging* brings together a massive amount of information in a cogent yet highly readable manner. All radiologists and nuclear medicine physicians who routinely image, and occasionally treat, the various organs of the endocrine system will find this book essential reading and a welcome addition to their libraries. The strong clinical orientation of the authors will make this text particularly valuable to medical students, as well as to radiology, nuclear medicine, internal medicine, and endocrinology residents. Nuclear Medicine and radiology technologists who enjoy reading about the clinical aspects of their profession will also benefit from this book. I highly recommend this book and feel that it is well worth the asking price.

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Imaging of AIDS.

Pierre M. Trotot, ed. St. Louis, MO: Mosby-Year Book, Inc., 1991, 288 pp. \$89.00.

Imaging of AIDS is an attractively bound textbook edited by P. M. Trotot with the assistance of an impressive list

of contributors. This particular edition is an authorized English translation of the French text entitled *Imagerie médicale du SIDA et des rétrovirus* originally published by Éditions Vigot, Paris, France, in 1988. The work was translated by G.G. Champe of the University of Iowa for B.C. Decker Publishing Company and is distributed by Mosby-Year Book in the U.S. Although this work represents six years of extensive research, dating from 1981 to 1987, as a recently released English text in 1991, it is already out of date.

There are two stated goals listed in the preface of this book: (1) the establishment of an atlas in which the general practitioner can find and appreciate images of AIDS related disease processes and (2) the creation of a work in which these images are effectively used in a clinical context. The strong clinical, microbiological, and epidemical orientation of the authors will assist the physician in the proper use and interpretation of radiological procedures.

The book is divided into 7 sections consisting of 26 chapters. Section 1 deals with the general principles of virology, microbiology, and epidemiology of AIDS, as well as the entire clinical spectrum of HIV infection. This is an excellent section and is particularly informative for the practicing physician. Section 2 describes the clinical and microbiologic aspects of AIDS in the thoracic cavity and effectively demonstrates these processes with radiologic images. The text discusses the relative merits of various radiologic procedures when approaching pneumonic infectious processes versus mediastinal mass lesions.

Neurologic, abdominal, and systemic involvement of AIDS are described in Sections 3-5. Section 6 is an excellent treatment of the special medical issues raised in pediatric AIDS cases. The information in this section is extensive, well presented, and very useful. Section 7 describes the medical consequences of chronic myelopathies related to HTLV-1 infections.

There are several serious drawbacks in this book. The book neglects to dis-