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are chockful of charts, graphs, and data on these and related topics, all previously documented in the literature.

Overall, the book may be used as a reference guide for nuclear medicine technologists and students. The publication lives up to its commitment: to provide a summary of radiobiologic data, mostly extracted from other scientific publications. It contains mostly previously available data in a loose-bound binder format; there is little original information other than in Sections 1 and 7. Possibly the most useful section is Chapter 7, containing frequently asked questions and corresponding answers about ionizing radiation. This information was compiled by the Subcommittee on Risks of Low-Level Ionizing Radiation, Society of Nuclear Medicine.

The *Fact Book* will be helpful as a reference source in a library, but I do not recommend it for purchase for personal use by nuclear medicine technologists or students as it represents duplication of otherwise available data.

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A CLINICAL AND MATHEMATICAL INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER PROCESSING OF SCINTIGRAPHIC IMAGES

Michael L. Goris and Philippe A. Briandet, Raven Press, New York, 1983, 306 pp, \$59.00

This book is designed to provide direction and relevance to the mathematics and principles of image processing through

a "bottom-up" approach. It contains 21 sections grouped together in four main parts: Clinical Applications of Quantitative Scintigraphic Analysis, Mathematical Derivations, Processing Methods of Scintigraphic Images, and The System.

In the preface, the authors point out that their "bottom-up" approach first defines the clinical application of quantitative scintigraphic imaging, then the reader will be directed to find the appropriate sections on mathematical modeling and computation required to achieve the clinical goal. The reader should be aware that some sections of this book will require a working knowledge of advanced college mathematics to understand the model's processing. Some sections of this book lack detail while others do not provide enough specific information to allow the reader to directly apply these methods. Some discussion describes techniques that have not found general clinical use while other areas describe the basic principles of analysis used at many institutions and commercial programs available.

This text will not provide a general introduction to quantitative imaging for all nuclear medicine technologists and physicians. However, it may provide a valuable reference for technologists and physicians who desire a thorough understanding of the in-depth function of image processing and may be involved in writing or modifying computer programs.

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