to quickly locate the relevant material. The information contained in the book will often enhance understanding and performance of interventional studies that have already been instituted, and the book will serve as a valuable reference for introducing new procedures.

The editors state that their purposes are to: develop the concept of diagnostic interventions, provide summaries of current interventional procedures, and suggest potential avenues for future development. In this endeavor they have succeeded. Interventional procedures have accounted for much of the recent growth in nuclear medicine. An understanding of these procedures is important for everyone actively engaged in the practice of nuclear medicine.

In summary, this text is a well written review of the major interventional applications to nuclear medicine and wil be a useful addition to an active nuclear medicine service.

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TEXTBOOKS OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE, VOLUMES I AND II

John Harbert and Antonio Fernando Gonçalves da Rocha, eds, Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1984. Volume I, 526 pp, $80.00; Volume II, 724 pp, $95.00. Complete set, $155.00.

The first edition of these books were favorites of mine, and I am glad to see that they have been revised and updated. Both texts have been expanded in size and several new chapters have been added. Moreover, each chapter has been written by experts in the field. The writing, in general, is very clear. The chapters are detailed without being encyclopedic. Tables and illustrations are numerous and well chosen.

Volume I is a review of the physics, chemistry, and radiobiology of nuclear medicine. An overview of radioimmunoassay is also included. In addition to chapters on the relationship of x-ray computed tomography and ultrasound to nuclear medicine, which were present in the first edition, new chapters on magnetic resonance imaging and digital radiography have been added. Some specific nuclear medicine studies that are covered in more detail such as labeled carbon breath tests, in vivo neutron activation analysis, and cerebral blood flow with xenon-133 make this text very complete.

Volume II discusses the clinical aspects of nuclear medicine. Following the structure of most nuclear medicine textbooks, it is organized by organ systems. Topics discussed include: the endocrine system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal system, cardiovascular system, genitourinary system, hematopoietic system, lymphatic system, tumor imaging, and guidelines for evaluating new tests. In addition, the new edition has added specific chapters on parathyroid and adrenal imaging, special brain imaging techniques, and nuclear medicine studies of the eye.

Volume I is an excellent review and reference for technologists as well as residents and practicing physicians. Volume II is aimed more exclusively at physicians. However, it would be a good reference for technologists.

The editors have succeeded in producing an excellent update of their fine textbooks. These books are a welcome addition to any nuclear medicine department library.

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