bringing the reader full circle to the impact nuclear cardiology can have on patient care.

Overall, this book is a success—a conversation among highly experienced technologists about how to do myocardial perfusion imaging in the most effective and safe way for the good of patients. It contains the results of decades of cardiac imaging research without the burden of documenting every incremental discovery and overloading the reader with multitudes of references on concepts that have now become general knowledge. The authors of this book are credible and highly experienced technologists, all of whom have contributed countless hours to the American Society of Nuclear Cardiology, the SNMMI, and the field of nuclear cardiology for many years. If I were to choose one criticism to make, it would be that the emphasis on reducing radiation burden in myocardial perfusion imaging was not sufficient to warrant making this one of the book's three major topics. However, for the purposes of improving quality and safety in patient care, *Myocardial Perfusion Imaging 2016* should be taken to heart by the nuclear medicine and PET technologists who perform these procedures. If we all were to follow these instructions, quality and safety would be improved.

LisaAnn Trembath
Avid Radiopharmaceuticals
Wilmington, Delaware
E-mail: latrembath@gmail.com

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Erratum

In the article "SNM Practice Guideline for Lung Scintigraphy 4.0," by Parker et al. (*J Nucl Med Technol.* 2012; 40:57–65), there is an error in the footnote of Table 4. The footnote should indicate a maternal administered activity of 1.1–4.1 mCi, not 1.1–1.4 mCi. The authors regret the error.