

NMT Bookshelf

THE CHEMISTRY OF RADIOPHARMACEUTICALS

N. D. Heindel, H. D. Burns, T. Honda, and L. W. Brady, eds., Masson Publishing USA, Inc., New York, 1978, 294 pp, \$27.50.

This book is similar in format to others in the dynamic field of nuclear science in that it is a compilation of topics that were presented at a radiopharmaceutical symposium.

This book's title is somewhat misleading because several chapters do not relate specifically to radiopharmaceutical chemistry. It does follow more closely the format of an introductory text to the field of radiopharmaceutical science, as stated in the preface. The chapters follow an ordered sequence considering radiopharmaceutical localization, design, quality control, pharmacology and preclinical evaluation, and federal regulations in which clinical evaluations are briefly discussed. Interspersed with these topics are chapters of a highly specific nature dealing with pancreas imaging agents, positron-annihilation agents, N-substituted iminodiacetic acid analogs, [¹⁸F]5-fluoro-2'-deoxyuridine in oncology, I-125 fibrinogen for deep vein thrombosis, and a final chapter on design of technetium radiopharmaceuticals.

Some chapters are more basic and introductory than others, which contain detailed, scientific information appealing to the more experienced individual in nuclear science. Chapters are generally well organized with ample tables and figures to illustrate the text; most contain a large reference list. Few typographical errors appear throughout the text although Chapter 17, p. 280 contains a repeated line in the first paragraph and an incorrect chemical structure for 1,2-dimercaptopropane in figure 4. In summary, a useful reference to those who teach courses dealing with radiopharmaceuticals.

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NUCLEAR MEDICINE: ENDOCRINOLOGY

Benjamin Rothfeld, ed., J. B. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1978, 387 pp, \$37.50.

The author's new book and its companion volume, *Nuclear Medicine, In Vitro*, are long overdue, much needed additions in this area of nuclear medicine. For this accomplishment alone, Dr. Rothfeld gets "four stars" and "three hurrahs" from this reviewer. In his newer book, the editor and his 26 contributors have compiled information on biochemistry, physiology, and clinical aspects of various endocrine organs. This includes chapters on the thyroid,

adrenal, ovary, pancreas, hypothalamus, pituitary, and parathyroid. Additional chapters are used to cover in greater detail specific hormones of these organs as well as prostaglandins, cyclic nucleotides, gastrointestinal hormones, vasoactive peptides, and renin and aldosterone.

Of special interest to technologists is the inclusion, though to varying degrees of completeness, of technical information on radiometric assay of hormones. An attractive feature is listing of procedures and clinical interpretation of various tests of hormone secretion, stimulatory or otherwise.

Complementing the clinical laboratory medicine aspects of endocrinology are chapters on nuclear medicine imaging of the pancreas and skeletal system, as well as a chapter on the use of ultrasound. The inclusion of a chapter on selenomethionine imaging of pancreas without a companion chapter on thyroid scanning is one disappointment.

I recommend it for departmental purchase; it affords a ready reference source for technologists.

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CRC MANUAL OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE PROCEDURES, Third Edition.

J. W. Keyes, Jr., ed., CRC Press Inc., West Palm Beach, 1978, 213 pp, \$29.95.

This manual is an update of a useful reference for the clinical nuclear medicine laboratory. The present edition includes a thorough cardiovascular section, as well as sections on the following procedures: bone and joint; CNS; endocrine and exocrine gland; gastrointestinal, reticuloendothelial, genitourinary, and pulmonary systems; and in vitro. Miscellany includes such rarely used procedures as dacryocystography and eye tumor localization.

Quality assurance procedures, radionuclide handlings, and radiation safety are relegated to the back of the book, but are strongly encouraged.

Each procedure begins with a discussion in general terms, followed by its indications, limitations, radiopharmaceuticals and dosimetry, and patient preparation; then the procedure is explained. This is a logical pattern and makes each procedure understandable. To complete each procedure there are notes on the method that are helpful hints and a guide to interpretations.

The faults of the manual are the inclusion of studies that are essentially obsolete, such as placental locations, some annoying typographical (or proofreading) errors, and scarcity of references.

The editor and publisher may want to consider altering