the form from bound to looseleaf—with a space for approval of each method by the laboratory director to include his own procedure manual. The book is an excellent addition to the working nuclear medicine department's library that will be consulted until the pages are all dog-eared.

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BASIC SCIENCE OF NUCLEAR MEDICINE

Roy P. Parker, Peter H. S. Smith, and David M. Taylor, Churchill Livingstone, New York, 1978, $19.50.

This relatively small book contains a great deal of information—the basic principles of physics, radiation biology, instrumentation, chemistry, and radiopharmaceuticals. The material is clearly presented and complex ideas are made relatively understandable. The physics section is particularly well presented; an explanation of each concept is followed by a problem to be solved to illustrate the concept. Diagrams, illustrations, and charts are of good quality throughout.

The topics are discussed somewhat sketchily for a basic textbook, but as a review of the basics the book is excellent. One example of the material being too vague is the statement, "Do not handle very active sources directly." What does "very active" mean? The exact activity levels need to be defined.

The language used by the British authors is often amusing to the American ear; for instance, few of us put on our "overshoes" when dispensing therapeutic I-131, a practice the authors recommend.

This book is an excellent survey of the basic sciences related to nuclear medicine. Its clear, easily understood style is particularly useful to the technologist.

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