

# jnm / BOOK REVIEWS

**ATLAS OF CEREBRAL ANGIOGRAPHY: ANATOMIC CORRELATION**, Margaret M. Waddington, Little, Brown, Boston, 1975, 272 pp, 498 illustrations, \$85.00.

This handsome atlas obviously represents the culmination of years of study and work. Although it is geared to those clinicians who utilize cerebral angiography for diagnosis, it is a valuable work for all students of neurologic sciences.

The book is composed of two sections: normal anatomy and abnormal studies. Both sections will benefit the nuclear medicine physician, but the section on normal anatomy will be especially helpful for precise orientation of the vasculature. Radionuclidic angiography, particularly of the cerebral vessels, is an area of increasing focus in nuclear medicine. Intimate knowledge of the cerebral vasculature, its distribution, and venous drainage is a necessity, and the all-encompassing presentation of data in this atlas will be invaluable for attaining this knowledge. Of all organs of the body, the brain is one of the most difficult to visualize from a three-dimensional concept. Dr. Waddington's effective combination of brain angiograms and the respective correlative drawings of each of these modes provides this concept.

Important features of this atlas that make it more than just another atlas of the cerebral vasculature are: (A) the correlative drawings in color of cerebral vessels for both brain specimens and contrast cerebral angiograms and (B) the presentation of these correlations from numerous projections. Of particular benefit in understanding angiographic images, either from contrast media or radionuclides, are the correlative drawings of cerebral sections and partial dissections. The extensive use of multiple colors in the correlative drawings provides rapid identification of specific vessels and their relationships to cerebral structures and other vascular channels. The reproduction of many of the photographs of the brain, the angiograms, and the schematic drawings in a size approximating that of the human brain, provides an excellent perspective of the cerebral vasculature.

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**NUCLEAR MEDICINE IN VITRO**, Benjamin Rothfeld, editor, J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia, 1974, 423 pp, \$29.50.

Directed to internists, clinical pathologists, and nuclear medicine specialists, this book fills a large void in a rapidly growing field. In compiling this volume, the editor called upon 35 contributors whose reviews of various subjects relating to in vitro procedures are concise and authoritative, although, as might be expected with such a large number of contributors, there is some variability in style, format, and coverage from chapter to chapter.

There are 27 chapters in all arranged in a loose but specific order covering many diverse topics that can be grouped into broad categories, such as instrumentation and administration (four chapters); basic concepts of competitive radioassay (one chapter); in vitro techniques involved in hematology and blood volumes (three chapters); hormone and endocrine materials (twelve chapters); in vitro techniques related to assays of drugs or drug products (the chapter on digitalis glycosides); gastrointestinal physiology and diagnosis including fat absorption and protein-losing gastroenteropathy (two chapters); microbiologic diagnostic techniques including bacterial cultures and sensitivities and Australian antigen determinations (two chapters); other diagnostic techniques (the chapter on tumor antigens); and a short summary chapter alluding to potential developments.

Some topics not included in this book are the determination of drug and metabolic products by competitive radioassay techniques such as morphine, barbituates, immunoglobulins, or other serum proteins; leukocytes and platelet labeling and kinetic studies; and radioisotope-labeled immunoglobulin techniques as used for antigenic site quantitation and autoradiography.

The preface states that this book addresses itself to the techniques of "value in clinical medicine." It succeeds in large measure.

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