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BOOK REVIEW

Atlas of X-Ray Diagnosis of Early Gastric Cancer. By H. SHIRAKABE *et al.* Published by Georg Thieme Publishers for Igaku Shoin Ltd., Tokyo, Japan, 1966. Pp. 244. Price, DM 130.

This multi-author, multi-centre book is based on the work in Japan on the detection of early gastric cancer. It details the radiological, endoscopic and histological appearances of surface carcinoma of the stomach and of cases which may produce similar findings. It reports on 44 patients with gastric carcinoma and 16 with lesions that require differentiation. This book must be taken in conjunction with the volume previously published by the same authors on double contrast studies of the stomach.

There is the minimum of text which is entirely concerned with highlighting the documented radiological evidence. The scheme for classification of these lesions is given in the initial pages and diagrammatic representation of the size and location of these tumours. The lesions are grouped according to the radiological technique required for their demonstration as:- those seen fluoroscopically, those seen by compression, those on the posterior wall seen by double contrast technique, those on the anterior wall and those small lesions diagnosed with difficulty.

The minutae of the radiographic signs are well demonstratted allowing good comparisons with endoscopy and the macroscopic appearances of the fixed specimen. This is indeed very welcome and it is strongly recommended that all workers in this field should study this aspect very carefully. The emphasis on basic radiological signs will also be found very rewarding for those engaged in teaching radiology.

The book is well produced even though the radiographs are reversal prints which must inevitably lose in the process. The coloured endoscopic reproductions are excellent as are the photographs of the macroscopic specimens. There is no doubt that this book will be required in all X-ray Departments which are concerned with accurate diagnosis of gastric esions and will be found indispensable for academic units.

LOUIS KREEL.

Atlas of Orbital Radiography. By J. ZIZMOR and G. LOMBARDI. Aesculapius Publishing Company, Alabama, U.S.A. Price $25 dollars.

This Atlas of Orbital Radiography is arranged in two sections; the first part deals with conventional radiography of the orbit and is presented by Dr. J. Zizmor of New York. Professor Guido Lombardi of the Instituto Neurologico, Milan, is the author of the second section of the book, which includes chapters on contrast radiography of the orbit with air and positive contrast medium and orbital angiography, including arteriography and venography. Dr. Zizmor's section also includes chapters on dacryocystography and the localisation of foreign bodies in the eye. To use the authors' own words, the intention was to produce an 'easy to refer to' Atlas of Orbital Radiography. Both sections of the book are profusely illustrated and the reproductions of a high standard: the angiogram subtraction studies are particularly striking and of a quality we have now come to expect from Professor Lombardi's department. The text is necessarily limited by the format of the book, but there is an extensive and up to date bibliography at the end of each chapter for those wishing to read further. There are some omissions, however, even for the limited scope of an atlas. There is very little about tomography, which is now an essential part of the investigation of orbital and related paranasal sinus disease and worthy of a full chapter as a special technique. The radiology of the optic canal and sphenoidal fissure is also incompletely dealt with in the section on conventional X-ray studies. In the chapter on dacryocystography, there is no mention of intubation contrast distension methods, which have largely superseded the original cannulation technique.

Despite these shortcomings, the work is to be recommended as one of the few published textbooks which treats ophthalmic radiology as a sub-speciality in its own right. It should be most useful both to radiologists and ophthalmologists as a quick reference work for the departmental library. It should also provide adequate 'cover' of the subject for the F.F.R. candidate.

G. A. S. LLOYD