

Urinary tract infections in children:

Kidneys are examined primarily with ultrasound and isotopes. I.v. urography is only used to sort out difficult anatomical abnormalities. On ultrasound a dilated collecting system indicates reflux if the bladder is full, whereas a dilated collecting system with empty bladder is the sign of obstruction. Scintigraphy gives well reproducible results, is easy and functional, shows renal scars and the child can be lying on the back during the examination.

Interventional uro-radiology:

The rendez-vous procedure can help to get through strictures of the ureter. Two catheters are used si-

multaneously and fluid that separates the ureteral walls is injected in a gentle way.

Apart from the above mentioned there were lectures on the painful knee and foot, oropharyngeal dysphagia and defecography, tumours of the liver, pancreas and prostate gland and finally on management issues in radiology. Just two important points concerning the latter:

1. Selection of co-workers is crucial in preventing problems.
2. Rejected ideas must be treated with courtesy.

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Book review

Radiation Toxicology – Bone Marrow and Leukaemia

Edited by Jolyon H. Hendry and Brian I. Lord. Elsevier Science Taylor & Francis, Great Britain, 1995. Pages: 360, Illustrations, Tables, Hard cover. ISBN (cloth) 07484 0338 8.

The book has 11 chapters and includes epidemiological studies of exposed populations, treatment methods for accidentally exposed individual or patients treated with irradiation at different dose levels and different radiation qualities.

The first chapter is a summary of all the aspects discussed in the book, the second chapter links the summary with the later chapters by sketching the process involved in blood production. The contents of the book are logically build, the narrative is generally pleasant and easily readable. The first 2 chapters make an interesting introduction and give the different professional profiles a helpful lead for focusing on the items interesting to them. This is a handbook for teaching scientist as well as for students. The students will find historical and basic information on radiation physics, bone marrow function, but also on new developments in genetics, pathogenesis and treatment of leukaemia. For the teaching scientist it will provide interesting facts from related specialities with valuable references in his field of interest. The radiation oncologist as

well as the medical oncologist will find most helpful chapters on the effect of radiation on the bone marrow and experimental as well as clinical approach to treatment of radiation induced injury to hematopoiesis.

It is a probably an impossible task to produce a perfectly balanced text covering such a broad field – from radiation physics through cancerogenesis, clinical hematology to genetic problems. The authors have, nevertheless achieved an attractive book, loaded with information and certainly useful for a variety of specialists.

Among minor shortcomings stand out the numerous abbreviations certainly not familiar to all readers, an addendum with a list of abbreviations would be welcome. There is a certain scarcity of up to date references. All in all, the work may be warmly recommended, it should be a welcome addition to every medical library and should find its way to a wide circle of concerned professionals.

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