

### References

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## BOOK REVIEW

**KUISK, H.**: *Technique of Lymphography and Principles of Interpretation.* (W. H. Green, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.) 1971. 319 p., 155 figs.

This book constitutes the first trial to give a comprehensive review of the considerable but very scattered and dispersed information available in the medical literature concerning lymphography. After about a decade of clinical application of this specialized radiographic measure on a widespread scale, such a monography should be very welcome.

In 22 chapters the author deals successively with the technique and complications of lymphography, lymphographic anatomy of the inguinal, pelvic and abdomino-aortic lymphatic systems. Extensive attention is paid to the different sites and technical modalities of the injection of the contrastmedium. In addition to the pedal lymphography, very complete chapters cover respectively testicular, penile, mammo, cervical and intra-nodal lymphography as well as brachiolymphography and indirect (subcutaneous submucosal intramuscular and intra-cavity) lymphography.

The final part of the book deals with the interpretation of lymphograms. Considering the importance of this aspect of lymphography it is rather surprising that only about 60 pages of the volume are devoted to this problem.

Although concise this chapter can nevertheless be considered to be complete and to give a good over-all review of the problem. The criteria for interpretation as stated by the author are objective and sound.

The text is clearly written in a logical and systemic arrangement. The literature review on each subject is very extensive and appropriate. In addition the author tries to make a synthesis at the end of each chapter based on his personal experience as well as on the opinions of the different cited authors. A much needed evaluation of the value of lymphography in the detection of metastases of tumors of epithelial origin is lacking and this can be considered as a minor drawback of this book. The illustrations are numerous and adequate, covering all important and typical images in the field. However the quality of many reproductions is rather poor, so that some information seems to be lost.

In summary this book should be recommended without any doubt, to any radiologist or clinician interested in the field of lymphography. For students and residents it constitutes a basic volume that can be successfully consulted on all aspects of lymphography. It should therefore be present in the library of each radiology training department. A. BEART