

Announcements

March 14–16, 1985

Paris, France

Journées Urologiques de l'Hôpital Necker

Information: Clinique Urologique, Hôpital Necker, 149, Rue de Sèvres, F-75015 Paris

April 25–27, 1985

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Congress of the European Society for Urological Oncology and Endocrinology

Information: Prof. Dr. H. J. de Voogt, Free University Hospital, Dept. of Urology, POB 7057, NL-1007 MB Amsterdam

June 23–28, 1985

Vienna (Kongresszentrum der Hofburg), Austria

XX. Congress of the International Society of Urology

Information: Secretary of the XX. Congress of the International Society of Urology, c/o Wiener Medizinische Akademie, Alser Straße 4, A-1090 Wien, Telephone: (0222) 427165, Telegrams: MEDACAD Wien, Telex: 13/4743 medak a

August 28–30, 1985

Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.

Edinburgh Urological Festival

Information: Urological Festival Secretary, Department of Surgery, University Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, Scotland, U.K.

September 5–8, 1985

Bad Nauheim, Federal Republic of Germany

3rd Conference on Prostate-Urethritis

Information: PD Dr. W. Weidner, Urologische Universitätsklinik, Klinikstraße 29, D-6300 Giessen

October 5–7, 1985

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Argentine Congress of Urology

Information: Julian Alvarez 966 (1414) Buenos Aires, Argentina

October 1985

Corfu, Greece

VII. Panhellenic Urology Congress

Information: Prof. C. Dimopoulos, President, Greek Urological Society, "Laikon" Hospital, Goudi – Athens, Greece

Book Reviews

Das Harnblasenkarzinom. Epidemiologie, Pathogenese, Früherkennung (Bladder Cancer, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis and Early Detection). Bichler K-H, Harzman R (eds). 129 figs. XII, 237 pages, 585 g, DM 92,-; approx. US-\$ 36.10. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo: Springer 1984, ISBN 3-540-13115-9

Eighteen authors and study groups from the German-speaking part of Europe present their contributions on the subject of bladder cancer. They show clearly the recent level of knowledge in the fields of epidemiology, pathogenesis and early detection of carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Some of this is close to the urologist's daily clinical practice, especially those chapters dealing with diagnosis, early detection and known carcinogens. Another part demonstrates the results of recent research on histology and ultrastructure of normal urothelium, dysplasia and preinvasive bladder cancer, cytology by computerized image analysis and finally on immunocytology and tumor immunology. These immunological studies are still at the level of clinical investigation and tend mainly to search for tumor associated antigens and to highlight the significance of monoclonal antibodies.

The editors and authors have chosen a good palette of well documented contributions giving a survey of topical scientific knowledge in the field of bladder cancer, which will surely encourage new research projects.

The Editors

MMR-Tomography and -Spectroscopy in Medicine. An Introduction. Roth K, Translated from the German by Telger TC 1984. 122 figs., some in color, 12 tables, X, 128 pages. 270 g. Soft cover

DM 44,-; approx. US-\$ 17.30. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo: Springer 1984, ISBN 3-540-13442-5

The value of this commendable introduction lies particularly in the comprehensible presentation of the fundamental principles of NMR-spectroscopy and -tomography.

To remain open to a larger public, many details relating to the physics of NMR are presented in a simplified manner and are accompanied by numerous well presented figures and tables. A list of selected references completes each chapter. Readers who wish to consult the original literature are referred to the appendix, which provides detailed information on the nomenclature of NMR technology.

The principle of this noninvasive examination method that does not expose the patient to ionizing radiation is new in the area of medicine. Several characteristics of a weak nuclear signal of specified atoms within the molecular structure of the human body are measured. These characteristics can be used in a number of ways, i.e. to analyze tissue and metabolic processes (spectroscopy) or to reconstruct images of any body section. Certain characteristics are as yet not fully understood and are the object of clinical research. Practical problems, the effect of imaging parameters or contrast (maximization/reduction) and the role of contrast media in NMR are explained. So far NMR-tomography shows a higher sensitivity compared to other image producing diagnostic procedures. Aside from certain observations, as in multiple sclerosis, further comparative studies are required to judge the specificity of this method. Due to many similarities in the image reproduction of body sections, computed x-ray tomography is seen as the most important in vivo reference method. The systems in use today, their technical abilities and problems of cost are discussed only in brief.

The Editors