This book provides 16 chapters which are all most interesting. The first new chapter on physics and instrumentation presents a simplified and beautifully illustrated chapter that is easy to read and to understand. The chapter is well worth reading, and would be very beneficial for the ultrasonographer. Chapter 2 reviews how to obtain maximum information from any ultrasound examination and gives invaluable advice to prepare ultrasound equipment, patient and operator. It is refreshing to find an experienced obstetrician-ultrasonologist who appreciates the value of mechanical, rotating scanners in addition to the ubiquitous linear arrays with their poor resolution. I really appreciate rotating scanners in routine screening in pregnancy during 18-20 week. Chapters 3 and 4 review real-time scanning in the first trimester of pregnancy and the problems of first trimester scanning where ultrasound facilities are unavailable. The most common reasons for ultrasound scanning are vaginal bleeding and abdominal pain. Chapters 5 and 6 describe scanning the non-pregnant pelvis and ultrasound and infertility, you learn how to orientate the probe in order to obtain the good view of the pelvis which results in the easy examination. Ways to obtain the good measurement of the endometrium and ovarian follicles are also important parts in fertility practice. This chapter presents how to get a good view and obtain a good image. Chapters 7, 8 and 9 review the use of real-time ultrasound in the second and third trimesters, and covers the diagnosis of pregnancy and gestational age, multiple gestation, fetal viability, and placental localization. Chapters 10 and 11 present the structural abnormalities including craniospinal and other abnormalities which are very clear and easy to understand. Chapter 12 describes activity, this time comparing normal with growth-retarded fetuses. Fetal respiration and total fetal activity which is significantly decreased in growth-retarded fetuses compared with normals. Chapter 13 describes how to discuss the image findings from ultrasound. Chapter 14 describes how to perform the invasive procedures under ultrasound guidance. Chapters 15 and 16 which are the final chapters explain techniques to perform Doppler ultrasound, the physics of Doppler and how to use Doppler in the patients.

In summary, I found this book immensely readable. It is written by obstetricians for obstetricians and, as an introduction to obstetric real-time ultrasound, achieves its purpose successfully.