Book reviews

THE PATHOLOGY OF EMPHYSEMA By Lynne Reid. (Pp. ix + 372; 172 figures. 70s.) London: Lloyd-Luke Ltd. 1967.

Emphysema is an elusive disease, ill understood, and difficult to recognize even at necropsy. Professor Lynne Reid is one of the foremost students of this condition and her many contributions are well known to those interested in chronic respiratory disease. In this monograph she has brought together the products of years of painstaking research. She defines emphysema as 'a condition of the lung characterized by increase beyond the normal in the size of air spaces distal to the terminal bronchioles, *i.e.*, the acinus'. She shows that this is not one entity but a whole group of different anatomical lesions with differing causes and differing clinical effects. She then classifies these as with or without airways obstruction, which can be reversible or irreversible and this in turn can be with or without recognizable bronchial disease. In this way she separates 11 types of emphysema which are each described in separate chapters. In these chapters she brings together her own detailed pathological observations, the radiological appearances, and the functional effects. It is an interesting sidelight on the advance in our knowledge that emphysema with chronic bronchitis forms only one of these chapters—only 10% of the whole monograph. The remaining chapters are devoted to the cardiovascular changes in emphysema, the correlation of radiographic and pathological changes, the pathogenesis, and the experimental production of emphysema. Two useful appendices are devoted to the methods of examining lungs whether surgically excised or from necropsy and on the normal microanatomy.

Dr. Reid summarizes the results of her own extensive studies and reviews the findings of others. Often illustrative cases are quoted and in rare types of emphysema personally studied cases are described in some detail and carefully correlated with functional and radiological studies. This book is a mine of information both of personal observation and of the literature. The illustrations include macroscopic specimens often magnified, radiographs, and some simple and very helpful line drawings. Photomicrographs are few.

Any pathologist who has to deal with lung disease will find this monograph invaluable and chest physicians and radiologists could study it with profit.

C. V. HARRISON

CARDIAC PATHOLOGY By Robert Lannigan. (Pp. vii + 385; illustrated. £5 16s.) London: Butterworths. 1966. Several books on cardiac pathology are available and the appearance of another makes comparisons inevitable. The most expensive of these is likely to be found only in libraries, but general pathologists will consider purchasing Lannigan's book for their own use.

The problems of compressing a large subject with a vast literature into a short book are well seen. The empha-

sis is morphological, with little attempt to relate structural changes with modern functional clinical cardiology. There is a praiseworthy attempt to be comprehensive, with contributed chapters on the physiological aspects of cardiac failure and childhood heart disease both of which would blend better with more careful editing. In covering the whole field of cardiac disease, some of the rarer aspects have been stressed, but more could be made of the growing points. Additional personal opinions and experiences of the author would improve the traditional morphological descriptions; more tables, graphs and charts, stating quantitative findings, would keep in step with the present trend in histopathology towards precise classification and incidence of structural changes.

First impressions are marred by numerous detailed defects; indiscriminate and inconstant use of words such as valvar and valvular, Aschoff body and nodule, embolus and embolism; lack of specific nomenclature in fungal diseases; some poor quality or needless macroscopic photographs and a few inadequate legends to figures. More important errors include descriptions of the aortic valve cusps as right, left, and anterior in the text and right, left, and posterior in the figures; photographs of a rhabdomyosarcoma are twice described as rhabdomyoma, although one is from a metastasis. Misprints are too frequent both in the text and in the references.

Despite these limitations there is much of value in this book. It is easy to read, and electron microscopy is a welcome addition to some chapters. The views expressed tend to be conservative, and the reader seeking established knowledge will be more satisfied than one looking for stimulation. The bibliography is adequate and there are useful appendices of heart weights and valve circumferences. In many ways this does fill the gap between Anderson and Gould and it would be a pity if it were prejudiced by minor errors in final preparation or by its high price.

R. A. B. DRURY

HISTOLOGICAL TYPING OF LUNG TUMOURS Edited by L. Kreyberg, A. A. Liewbow, and E. A. Uhlinger. (Pp. 28; 40 figures. £4.) Geneva: W.H.O. 1967.

Tumour statistics are feasible only if there is a standardized nomenclature for the different tumour types. W.H.O. is endeavouring to draw up such an agreed nomenclature and this volume is the first of a series. It consists of a list of the names followed by brief descriptions and colour photomicrographs. The reference centre was set up in 1958 under Professor Kreyberg and 17 centres throughout the world have collaborated. After agreement had been reached Professor Kreyberg, assisted by Professors Liebow and Uhlinger, drew up this monograph.

They divide lung tumours into 13 groups of which

seven cover the ordinary types that one commonly encounters; epidermoid carcinoma, small cell, anaplastic carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, combined epidermoid and adenocarcinomas, carcinoids, and bronchial gland tumours. The other seven comprise uncommon tumours and include pleural mesotheliomas. These groups are usually subdivided into three or four types. After listing the tumour types that they accept, the authors give six pages of short descriptions of the characters of the individual tumours and include short notes on their anatomical and clinical characters. This is followed by a description of the combined staining method they have used and finally 40 colour photomicrographs to illustrate the tumour types. The latter are, with a few obvious exceptions, of one standard magnification and are therefore comparable. These figures measure 11×7.5 cm. and clearly illustrate the tumour types listed.

This is a valuable little monograph. Lung tumours are amongst the commonest we encounter and it is particularly useful to have a standardized nomenclature that can be shared by clinicians and pathologists and that will enable us to communicate our findings with precision to our colleagues.

C. V. HARRISON

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE: ITS CLINICAL IMPORTANCE By D. C. Turk and J. R. May. (Pp. x + 140; 12 tables. 42s.) London: English Universities Press. 1967.

Haemophilus influenzae is one of the most interesting and important pathogens that comes the way of the clinical bacteriologist. This book gives an authoritative and well-balanced account of haemophili and of the diseases that they cause. It deals thoroughly with their epidemiology and pathogenic role in meningitis, bronchitis, epiglottitis, and several other infections. Laboratory methods are also dealt with well, including serological typing and preservation of the organisms as well as their isolation and identification. The book contains a valuable account of the significance of capsulated strains. The diagnostic value of blood culture is rightly emphasized and the detection of serum antibodies is discussed. The chapter on chemotherapy is especially good. The book is well written and contains a full bibliography. It is strongly recommended to clinical bacteriologists and to others who are concerned with the epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment of haemophilus infections.

W. A. GILLESPIE

INBORN DISORDERS OF SPHINGOLIPID METABOLISM Edited by S. M. Aronson and B. W. Volk. (Pp. xvi + 513; illustrated. £7) New York and London: Pergamon Press. 1967.

This volume is an account of the Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on the Cerebral Sphingolipidoses which was held in New York in October 1965. The 34 papers are collected into three major groups. The first nine are concerned with the morphological characteristics of the various forms of neuropiloidosis and considerable space is given to the ultramicroscopic appearance of the different storage substances in the brain and in the ganglion cells of the myenteric plexus. The

main descriptions are concerned with Batten's disease, amaurotic family idiocy, van Bogaert's spongy degeneration, and familial leucodystrophy. The ultrastructure of the storage material in Niemann-Pick disease is described in some detail both in respect of the changes in cerebral nerve cells and the abnormal cells in other viscera.

The second, and largest, section consists of 14 papers which outline the biochemical findings in the cerebral lipidoses. The metabolism of the gangliosides and the abnormal ganglioside pattern seen in a variety of lipidoses are discussed. This is followed appropriately by studies on the biosynthesis of these gangliosides and the metabolism of the sialic acids. The majority of the papers are concerned with the GM2 ganglioside of Tay-Sachs disease but the changes seen in the other lipidoses are also examined. Changes in the brain proteins and in the enzyme patterns in these disorders are described. The use of two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography has permitted the study of variations in cerebral lipid composition both during normal development and in the lipidoses. The cerebroside pattern is experimental phenylketonuria and galactosaemia is discussed.

The third section concerns genetic and clinical studies. Tay-Sachs disease, Niemann-Pick disease, and the Hurler syndrome are those chiefly considered from this aspect. The last paper is from the Boston group and reports an addition to their series of cases of the 'lipogranulomatosis' syndrome.

The papers are too numerous to present critically in any detail. They are written by leading exponents in the particular field and the standard is high. It is unfortunate that the readability has been spoiled by a too literal translation of some of them from their original language. This is an excellent summary of many of the recent investigations into the cerebral lipid disorders. The volume is well produced, and with a few serious exceptions, the illustrations are excellent. It is worthy of the attention of those who wish to keep up to date with this subject.

A. E. CLAIREAUX

THE PATHOLOGY OF LIMB ISCHAEMIA By J. H. Dible. Edited by Sir Roy Cameron and G. Payling Wright. (Pp. vii + 100; 85 figures. 57s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1966.

In this short monograph Professor J. H. Dible presents the essence distilled from his exceptional knowledge of the pathology of peripheral vascular disease acquired by meticulous study of a very large number of amputated limbs. Here is no exhaustive review of arterial disease but instead a succinct account of what the author has observed personally, and of the conclusions he feels justified in drawing from these observations. No unnecessary references are quoted and not a sentence is a mere transcription from other sources. All this makes for a refreshing and readable text which is admirably illustrated and produced. All morbid anatomists and many others will benefit from perusal of this book. The chapter on Berger's disease is particularly valuable and is a useful corrective to recent attempts to deny the existence of this entity. The radiographs of the arteries of the amputated limbs are in themselves a most valuable and rewarding study.

T. CRAWFORD