metabolism and on aldosterone.

This is not primarily intended as an advanced textbook of chemical pathology but is aimed at a wide audience, which includes physicians and basic scientists. It is not, and does not claim to be, comprehensive. Nevertheless it can be highly recommended as the best advanced book so far available on interpretative aspects of chemical pathology. It is up to date, well written, and an excellent source of references on recent work. The price is high but no higher than that of other books of similar size.

JOAN F ZILVA


The International Society of Lymphology is a heterogeneous and cosmopolitan group of scientists. This book presents 180 of the communications to its Sixth International Congress. They cover all aspects of lymphology. The individual papers are brief, and insufficient space is given to methods and findings, so that it is sometimes difficult to determine whether authors are presenting fact or opinion. Anyone interested in the lymphatic system who did not attend this congress is likely to find some papers of interest in this collection but the organisers should take steps to speed up the publication of their proceedings.

DH WRIGHT


This concise volume is more successful in presenting the up-to-date situation of this rapidly developing subject than some books compiled from symposium papers and includes over 30 references from 1979. Hepatitis A and B are both discussed with useful clinical and pathological coverage. Hepatitis 'non-A non-B' is also well discussed, and a final chapter briefly deals with hepatic injury due to therapeutic drugs. Sound opinions and advice are given, with a small quibble that the presence of antibody to hepatitis B antigen does not completely exclude transmission of infection from mother to child, as suggested by a table on page 200. This book represents remarkably good value for money—an excellent updating and very useful for guidance on practical points, for information on aspects of hepatitis outside the reader's own specialty, and for those preparing for examinations.

NR GRIST

**Diagnostic Electron Microscopy of Tumours.** FN Ghadially. (Pp ix + 251; illustrated; £32.00.) Butterworths. 1980.

Diagnostic electron microscopy is an expanding field and the medical literature increasingly contains reports describing ultrastructural appearances in a variety of neoplasms. It is difficult for a busy pathologist to keep up with these and to filter out the salient features. Professor Ghadially has, however, helped us here by presenting the filtered facts according to the common questions which one is called upon to try to answer: For example, 'Is it an APUDOMA? What type of APUDOMA is it?' and 'Differential diagnosis of Ewing's tumour, neuroblastoma, and lymphoma'. This format makes it a particularly practical book which is complementary to Ghadially's other book, *Ultrastructural Pathology of the Cell.*

JULIE CROW


This short booklet is the proceedings of a Symposium held in June 1979. Systems of bar code preparation and identification of relevant data on blood donors, place of donation origin, and data linkage are described based on the principles outlined in the Committee for Commonality in Blood Bank Automation whose findings were published in 1977. Practical and theoretical possibilities for the future are outlined, including some of the discussions of the DHSS Working Party on Machine Readable Labels in Blood Transfusion Practice. The book is of interest to regional and hospital blood bankers with a desire for advanced automation.

R MITCHELL


This book reviews the rapidly developing subject of viral hepatitis for virologists and teachers and for pathologists, immunologists, and biochemists. An inter-