sion tests, skin tests, and clinical immune factors in host response are reviewed under the second heading. Although these chapters provide useful information, more detailed data on methods and a more extensive bibliography would be helpful. Topics well presented under the heading Clinical Aspects include opportunistic infections in surgery and in ophthalmology. Candidosis, mycetomas, nocardiosis, mucormycosis, histoplasmosis, blastomycosis, coccidioidomycosis, and dermatophyte infections are among the specific diseases covered. This section also includes a chapter on the histopathology of opportunistic fungal infections. There is a short section on veterinary problems in this field, and the treatment of animals is briefly dealt with in the final section of the book. The surgical and medical treatment of human opportunistic infections is well summarized.

The book as a whole contains little new information but does bring together in one volume the experience and knowledge gained over recent years about the diagnosis and therapy of opportunistic mycoses. The increasing prevalence of these diseases is stressed by the editors, and the scope of topics covered makes this book of potential interest to both clinicians and microbiologists.

Y. M. CLAYTON

Methods and Achievements in Experimental Pathology. Vol. 7: Disease Patterns. Edited by G. Jasmin and M. Cantin. (Pp. vi + 232; illustrated; Sw. Fr. 129, \$54.00; approx; 20% discount for individuals.) Basel: Karger. 1975.

While antivivisectionists feel that experiments on animals are immoral, pharmaceutical companies need animal models for the development of new drugs, and Regulatory Committees demand more and more safety tests, involving the use of animals, on drugs, pesticides, food ingredients, and industrial chemicals. Some of those who design experiments, carry them out, or presume to interpret results of them, have little knowledge of the naturally occurring diseases of the animals used or of whether these diseases are really valid models of seemingly similar human diseases. This book purports to provide relevant information in this area by considering correlations between human and animal diseases. Its eight contributions are concerned with congenital malformations, liver diseases,

colonic ulceration, osteoporosis, diseases of muscle, endocrinopathies, nude mice, and the pathology of ageing.

Those who hope to find in the book lists of valid disease models will be disappointed, for most contributors are more concerned with the deficiencies of existing models and with the research that still needs to be done ('the experimental product of liver diseases similar to those in man is still in its infancy') or merely advance pet theories (eg, that most Westerners eat too little calcium and too much phosphorus and that carrageenan-induced colonic ulceration in guinea pigs resembles ulcerative colitis in man).

The book, however, contains more than enough useful information (eg, on endocrinopathy production and the pathology of ageing) for it to command a place in medical libraries which serve research interests.

F. J. C. ROE

Pathogenesis and Mechanisms of Liver Cell Necrosis. Edited by D. Keppler. (Pp. xi + 257; illustrated; £9.50.) Lancaster: Medical and Technical Publishing. 1975.

This English language record of an international workshop held in Germany in November 1974 includes general papers on morphological and biochemical aspects of liver injury and protection, as well as discussion of specific poisons. Several of the papers deal with recent and potentially important work on the effects of phalloidin on liver cell membranes and contractile proteins. The book is well produced.

P. J. SCHEUER

The Pathology of the Heart. Edited by Ariela Pomerance and Michael J. Davies. (Pp. x + 622; illustrated; £22.50.) Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1975.

There are several general books on cardiac pathology, and the appearance of another makes it inevitable that one makes comparisons and asks what will be the place of the newcomer. Coming from the same stable as Morson and Dawson's *Gastro-intestinal Pathology*, with the same excellent production, of similar weight and page size, it is smaller than Hudson or Gould, larger than Olsen. There are similarities to the last two in

the chapter headings, with a short section on congenital heart disease that may not always be sufficient for day-to-day problems.

The strength of this new book lies in its practical approach and its emphasis on distinguishing between the changes that are caused by disease, by abnormal haemodynamics, and by ageing. From one author there are particularly good descriptions of mucoid degeneration of the mitral valve (floppy valve), cardiac amyloid in the aged, isolated aortic valve disease and thrombotic endocarditis, most of which can be found in the postmortem room each week and too often go unrecognized or are uncritically accepted. From the other editor the chapters on the conducting system and the cardiomyopathies stand out. Professor Hutt's chapter on tropical cardiac pathology brings out the fascination of problems such as endomyocardial fibrosis, and Mr. Whitney's chapter on cardiovascular diseases in animals other than man reminds us that we can learn from the natural experiments of comparative pathology.

This book does not attempt to be encyclopaedic or compendious but, by stressing the abnormalities that are easy to miss or difficult to assess, those that are common in old age and those which are rare or are caused by surgery, trauma or medical treatment, the authors have succeeded in producing a book that has attractive features that are different from its competitors. It should be of particular value to the pathologist in the postmortem room or at the clinical meeting who wants to discuss with the clinician both the structural and functional changes that the heart has undergone. This deserves to succeed because it is well suited to the needs of the clinical pathologist.

R. A. B. DRUGG