difficult to sort out the important features from the mass of data available. The summaries at the beginning of each section however do present the principal features of each major type of lesion.

I was disturbed to see that the authors use the term mesangio-proliferative glomerulonephritis to refer to mesangio-cappillary glomerulonephritis on page 106. This could lead to awful confusion since the term mesangial proliferative glomerulonephritis is usually reserved for mesangial proliferation only without capillary wall abnormality. The authors also use terms such as diffuse and focal rather loosely and sometimes totally incorrectly as on page 163 where mesangial deposits in lupus nephritis are referred to as "focal"!

Overall this book contains a wealth of material with a high proportion of good electron micrographs. The cost is remarkably low in relation to its size and content. Apart from the reservations I have mentioned in relation to loose and inaccurate terminology I can recommend this atlas as a valuable source of information on renal biopsy pathology.

DR TURNER

Breast Carcinoma. Aspects of Early Stages, Progression and Related Problems. F Linell, O Ljungberg and I Andersson. (Pp 233; illustrated; \$30.) Munksgaard. 1980.

The message of this book is to encourage pathologists to reconsider the ideas of the kind of breast lesion which could form the basis from which some carcinomas develop. This team from Malmö, Sweden, present their analysis of the pathological findings of over 500 breast cancers detected during 1976-1978, 118 of them during the course of mammographic screening of a randomised population of women aged 45-69. They draw attention to the similarity of structural and histological pattern between tubular cancers and a sclerosing process involving parenchyma that is generally considered benign. Arguments are presented to support progression of the scars into cancers, and the cancers into less differentiated forms with time.

Since the sclerosing and obliterative connective tissue changes of breast have not received much attention in the British literature (and are subject to a wide range of terminologies) this work should encourage us to reconsider their significance. It is probable that those involved in early detection programmes have the best opportunity to assess the relation-

ships that are being proposed. Nevertheless it would be an advantage for a wider group of pathologists to have the opportunity to examine this work for it is likely that with the increasing use of mammography, greater familiarity with the appearances discussed in this book will be of value.

The presentation is in the usual format of Scandinavian monographs. There are over 150 black and white photomicrographs which unfortunately are not always of the best quality but are generally satisfactory to support the text. The section on relationships between mammographic changes and pathology show clearly the benefits to be gained from close collaboration in evaluating breast lesions. Though not the easiest of books to digest it deserves credit for taking a different approach than the conventional one on premalignant lesions of the breast.

TY ANDERSON

Introduction to Biopsy Interpretation and Surgical Pathology. JCE Underwood. (Pp 149; illustrated; DM 56; £12.) Springer-Verlag. 1981.

This stimulating account of the purpose and nature of the work of the surgical histopathologist is set out in nine self-contained chapters. Historical notes add interest and there are excellent sections on sampling error, the use of stains, and the interpretation of histological appearances, the latter being accomplished in 23 pages. At no point does brevity result in irrelevance and there are useful tables in this chapter and also in the chapter on electron microscopy. The coverage of borderline lesions and pseudomalignancy will prove useful as will the chapter on quantitative methods. The illustrations are good with a few exceptions—namely, Figs. 3.2, 4.4, and 4.5 would be greatly improved by employing a higher magnification: the contrast in Fig 3.9 should be enhanced. Line drawings are excellent and the typography almost faultless.

No trainee histopathologist can afford to be without this book. Senior pathologists will be much refreshed by reading it.

J BURSTON

Pathology Annual. Vol 15. Part 2 1980. SC Sommers and PP Rosen. (Pp 452; illustrated; £23.10.) Prentice/Hall International. 1981.

Pathology Annual is now a well established series and volume 15, part 2, further is a tribute to the success which the series editors

have enjoyed in being able to attract distinguished contributors. There is much in this volume of interest to both the general and the research-orientated histopathologist. There is a good account of the recent advances in the methods for studying the mineral pneumoconiosis (Vallyathan *et al.*), and also a comprehensive and quite outstanding review of coal workers' pneumoconiosis (Green and Laqueur). The clinical and pathological aspects of onchocerciasis (Gibson *et al.*) are comprehensively covered in a lengthy well-written and well-illustrated article. The emerging role of electronmicroscopy as a diagnostic aid is emphasised with a chapter on its role in oncology (Mackay and Silva) and in human breast lesions (Ahmed). Of these Ahmed's chapter is outstanding and emphasises the splendid contributions which he has made to our understanding of breast pathology. Tumour pathology is well covered with chapters on renal cell tumours (Bannayan and Lamm)—the illustrations here lack crispness, on synovial sarcoma (Evans)—a good review, and on functioning adrenocortical tumours (Sasano *et al.*)—these have also been well reviewed in other texts. A chapter on pathology, inference and carcinogenesis (Burch), essentially theoretical and which critically examines orthodox views makes compelling reading and is mentally stimulating. However the author overstates his case and when the iconoclast extends his activities to the destruction of the temple he runs the real danger of losing credibility.

RNM MACSWEEN

Haemophilia. Eds U Sebgsohn, A Renon and H Horoszowski. (Pp 245; illustrated; £25.) Castle House Publications Ltd. 1981.

Selected papers from the 13th Congress of the World Federation of Haemophilia held in Tel-Aviv in 1979 form the basis of this volume. The main areas covered are the important growth points of the molecular structure of factor IX, inhibitors of factors VIII and IX, hepatitis, arthritis and drugs in bleeding patients.

As with most symposium issues the book is unbalanced but this defect is compensated for by the excellent quality of the chapters. In particular the section on joint disease and joint replacement is timely and the papers on drugs in haemophilia deal with an ever increasing clinical problem. This is one of the most informative books on its subject in recent years and is a must for all physicians who have to deal with these patients.

CD FORBES