detailed knowledge on the part of the reader and a number of new terms and expressions appear in the text without preliminary discussion or definition. Further confusion is provided by some of the complex figures which do not necessarily relate to the accompanying text.

Chapters on the cellular basis of antibody production by MacLennan, and on the pathogenesis of plasmacytomas in mice by Potter provide useful background information on immunoglobulin production and plasmacytoma development. These are followed by a well illustrated and informative chapter on the epidemiology of multiple myeloma by Cuzick. The chapter on the morphological aspects of the paraproteinaemias by Hayhoe and his Cambridge colleagues is both authorative and useful. It is particularly well written and most of the photomicrographs, which include colour reproductions and electron microscopy, are clearly presented. Surprisingly, the final chapter in this section which covers radiological investigations makes no mention of myelography.

The clinical and prognostic features of myeloma are covered in the second section in chapters written by Kelsey and Delamore. These are generally good but even crossword experts will have difficulty in unscrambling the acronym of POEMS syndrome, referred to on page 120. The hyperviscosity syndrome becomes progressively more confusing as one progresses through the book, since the authors of three different chapters have widely different views on its prevalence in myeloma. Finally, in this section is an interesting yet strangely placed chapter by Barlogie and Alexanian which discusses the biologic and clinical potential of flow cytometry.

The third section deals with the other paraprotein disorders. A high standard is maintained throughout with particularly good chapters on benign paraproteinaemia, macroglobulinaemia, and heavy chain disease by Kyle, Paladine, and Seligmann respectively.

The final section covers various complications of the paraproteinaemias and the general management and chemotherapy of myeloma. Here some improvement could have been achieved since certain aspects of patient management are dealt with somewhat sketchily and there is some confusing overlap between individual contributors.

Overall, this book is attractively presented, well illustrated, and contains a reasonably good bibliography. The one or two disappointing chapters are more than counterbalanced by others which are of a

very high standard. At £60 it is not particularly cheap but it would make a useful addition to a departmental library.

FE PRESTON

Angiogenesis. The Growth of the Vascular System. O Hudlicka, KR Tyler. (Pp 221; £25.) Academic Press. 1986. ISBN 0-12-360130-4.

Few pathologists study angiogenesis, as is true of other pathological mechanisms: histopathologists look at it daily but do not study it. Would this book stimulate someone to have a go at some aspect of the subject and would it supply an easy entry into the literature and methodology? Yes.

For those reading on, it should be explained that this is the first book that attempts to cover all aspects of a subject extending from classic morphological and physiological studies on vessel growth to the complexities of growth control in culture. Each chapter contains a scholarly review of the development of the area, an account of current work, and then, what is particularly welcome, a critical appraisal of what are the key questions and where developments might be expected.

A minor point of criticism is that the references do not contain the titles of articles or books. Why is the preface dated May, 1985 but the book only available for review in 1987? The sections on vessel growth in disease are less confident and complete in some areas such as inflammation and healing reflecting the authors' physiological bias. English style disintegrates somewhat in the preface and conclusions, but this is forgivable as it reflects an attempt to grapple with imponderables at the leading edge of the subject.

WD THOMPSON

Novel Diarrhoea Viruses. CIBA Foundation Symposium 128. (Pp 272; £28.95.) John Wiley & Sons. 1987. ISBN 0-471-91094-5.

For those who find the continuing exploration of the viruses associated with diarrhoea as tiresome as politics before an election, this book will not be entirely welcome. Nonetheless, it is clear that the story has much complexity still to be unravelled.

The title, however, could be somewhat misleading for anyone who has not been following developments so far. Some space is devoted to the existing favourites (rotaviruses and Norwalk), but the emphasis is to

look more widely at all the viruses to be found by electron microscopy and, increasingly, by other techniques. The viruses which include adenoviruses, astroviruses, caliciviruses, small round viruses (including parvoviruses), toroviruses, and a variety of bacteriophage like particles, as well as those already mentioned, are all candidates for inducing diarrhoea. But which and when?

Ciba assembled their usual panel of experts in July 1986, and their formal presentations are obligatory reading for those concerned with any aspect of diarrhoea. What makes this book fascinating are the discussions which followed each paper. This is what a workshop should be. Here the uncertainties emerge, the doubts are expressed, and the speculations offered. Those collecting the series will buy this volume (and get their money's worth), and will libraries. Individuals could spend a useful half hour browsing through it; the consequent temptation to buy will be strong.

CR MADELEY

Nose, Throat and Ears. Systemic Pathology. 3rd ed. Vol 1. Ed I Friedmann (Pp 359; £50.) Churchill Livingstone. 1986. ISBN 0 446 03097 9.

This volume, the first of the third edition of *Systemic Pathology*, has been extensively revised and has contributions from Dr M Bennett and Dr J Piris, working with Professor Friedmann on the pathology of the nose and larynx, respectively. The ENT pathology previously spread through several volumes of the second edition has been collected into one volume, and expanded with new material and a large number of illustrations, the quality of which is for the most part excellent.

As in the previous editions, there are small irritations. The references are numerous but rather dated and there are few more recent than 1983. The style in which the references are set has not been changed – the titles of articles and their last page numbers have been omitted again. On the other hand, the subject matter is compendious and well arranged so that diagnostic pathologists will find the book easy to consult. It fills an obvious need in most departments for a definitive textbook on this subject, and is certainly worth its price.

D LOWE