edition, advances in concepts of aetiology and pathogenesis and evaluation of recent therapeutic regimes are brought up to date. The reader seriously interested in this disease will note that there is an extensive bibliography of 3000 references, which should guide further reading in his own specific area of interest. He will also find that published evidence has been extensively used to substantiate the views presented in the book. An air of authority and cohesion is given by the editor, Dr Dubois, who has himself written a large part of the book and has a unique clinical experience of the disease (he has personally observed 520 cases of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) alone). Other chapters, all of them excellent, are written by workers actively engaged in laboratory and clinical work in the field of autoimmune disease. It is not surprising that much of the book focuses attention on abnormal immunological phenomena, which are a hallmark of these diseases. An evaluation of recent studies into autoantibodies directed against nuclear and cytoplasmic constituents and depressed cellular immunity are included. Some of the laboratory investigations of diagnostic value are presented in sufficient detail to allow an assessment of the techniques and their comparative value. There are good sections on pathology, including an excellent review on the renal changes. The importance of genetic and environmental factors in the aetiology of these diseases is critically and comprehensively examined. The contemporary work on the possible role of viruses is put in perspective. The evidence gained in understanding the disease from studies on experimental models, including the now famous New Zealand mice (and thus far less widely known) American dogs, is also up to date. The sections on the clinical features of the disease, the difficult areas of criteria for diagnosis, overlap, and relationships between discoid lupus and SLE; rheumatoid arthritis and SLE; systemic sclerosis, mixed connective tissue disease, and SLE are highlighted. The reader is left with the impression, perhaps intended, that nosological entities remain to be defined more precisely, if they exist at all. There is a section on assessment of various therapeutic regimes, including a reappraisal of the present status of cytostatic drugs. The author, whilst giving steroids their due, is dubious about the evidence presented in support of cytostatic agents. A pamphlet titled 'Information for patients with lupus erythematosus’ is included as an appendix and is a valuable explanatory document. This book is an excellent documentary of a disease which has stimulated a great deal of contemporary research, and deserves a place on the shelf of all individuals interested in autoimmune diseases.

R. N. MAINI


The published proceedings of many scientific meetings are of limited interest to the actual participants and even less so to the general reader. But the publications based on IARC conferences which have so far appeared are a signal exception and the most recent of the series maintains the high standards of its predecessors. The growing use of asbestos, the absence of obvious alternatives, and the grave health hazards associated with excessive exposure make this new book particularly welcome. Pathologists are likely to be most interested in the earlier sections where the various methods used to study the biological effects of asbestos are critically reviewed. The considerable limitations of existing procedures are clearly indicated – whether these apply to quantitative studies on fibres in the tissues assessed in the light microscope, or to qualitative investigations with the electron microscope, or to the continuing problems that surround the histological diagnosis of mesothelioma. The application of histochemistry here seems to be more limited than was originally hoped, but some newer procedures – particularly biochemistry and cytology of pleural fluids – look promising. More general topics follow such as techniques for sampling and identifying different kinds of asbestos fibres and the (decidedly conflicting) results that have accrued from experimental studies. There are several papers on the epidemiology of asbestososis and the neoplasms associated with exposure to the various forms of asbestos: the most disturbing finding is the considerably increased risk of bronchogenic carcinoma among smokers who are concerned with the manufacture of asbestos products. The enhanced risk of gastrointestinal cancers remains a more open question. Final sections deal with the possible modes of carcinogenic action of asbestos fibres, and the paucity of experimental data is particularly striking. This is, then, a well edited and authoritative account which provides a valuable source of reference.

RICHARD CARTER

Guidelines for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Cholera. Prepared by the WHO Bacterial Diseases Unit (Pp. 23, Sw. fr. 55). Geneva: World Health Organization, 1974. Available through HMSO, London. Few bacteriologists in this country are familiar with Vibrio cholerae. They will welcome therefore the publication of this small booklet which deals concisely but very adequately with the bacteriological diagnosis of cholera. It includes a useful appendix of media and special techniques.

A list of corrigenda draws attention to errors in pages 12, 15, and 22.

W. J. M.}

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The information in the Journal states that these transparencies are to be obtained from Dr Roger Pugh at St Paul’s Hospital. This is, in fact, no longer correct. Application should be made to Dr J. Burston, Department of Histopathology, Central Laboratory, St Mary’s General Hospital, Milton Road, Portsmouth PO3 6AG