are devoted to the coronary circulation and ischaemic heart disease, the author's own interests being represented here by numerous microangiographs. For more senior pathologists and clinicians the main value of such an atlas is likely to be for the illustrations of conditions they rarely see in the flesh and for teaching.

This volume fulfils its planned purpose as a visual aid in cardiac pathology admirably and by present standards it is not expensive. For anyone who has to teach on this subject it is a strongly recommended supplement to their reference books and at this price it should also appeal to any pathologist with an interest in colour photography.

ARIELA POMERANCE

Current Trends in the Management of Breast Cancer. Edited by R. Robinson Baker (Pp. xiii + 159; illustrated; £9.75) London: Baillière Tindall. 1977.

As a pathologist, my inclination was to decline to review this book because of its title. In fact it is a clear, up-to-date account of all that should be known by anyone connected with the epidemiology, pathology, radiology or clinical management of breast cancer. Dr Baker's crisp style of writing is particularly lucid but all the contributors are to be congratulated on producing such a clear, comprehensive, and yet concise monograph on breast cancer. At nearly £10 it is expensive but invaluable. It is a tribute to The Johns Hopkins School that it can muster such an array of talent.

J. G. AZZOPARDI

Radiotracer Techniques and Applications, Volume 1. Edited by A. Evans and M. Muramatsu (Pp. xiii + 687; illustrated; SFr. 205) New York: Marcel Dekker Inc. 1977.

This book forms the first part of a comprehensive two-volume work on the principles and practice of radionuclide tracer methods. The first seven chapters discuss fundamental aspects of tracer methods, including choice of radionuclide, safety, measurement of radioactivity, and the preparation, quality control, and stability of radionuclide labelled compounds. The remaining chapters deal with such topics as the behaviour of carrier-free radionuclides, isotope effects, exchange processes, solution properties, and interfacial phenomena.

This is a multi-author work and, in

consequence, the standard of presentation varies widely. It is particularly unfortunate that the first three chapters are mediocre as this may deter many readers from reaching some of the excellent later chapters.

For the clinical pathologist using radionuclide techniques this book provides much useful background material. However, the excessively high price, for a book which is not even set in letterpress, will deter most individuals, and indeed many libraries, from adding it to their bookshelves.

D. M. TAYLOR

Breast Cancer: A Multidisciplinary Approach. Edited by G. St-Arneault, P. Band, and L. Israel (Pp. viii + 197; illustrated; DM 68--; US \$27.90) Berlin: Heidelberg: New York: Springer-Verlag. 1976.

This volume consists of the Proceedings of the National Conference on Breast Cancer held in Montreal in late 1975. It covers a wide range of clinical, epidemiological, hormonal, and viral problems as well as probing the problems of steroid receptors, hormone dependency, and regulation of growth. The fundamental problems are essentially the more tantalising, and the chapter on breast tumour modeling by Griswold and Corbett makes compelling reading. Tormey and Waalkes provide a very good account of the potential diagnostic and prognostic value of biochemical markers while Heppner writes a critical review of the immunology of breast cancer, steering a dangerous but successful course between the 'optimists' and the 'pessimists'. The chapters on steroid receptors by Wittliff *et al.* and by Bruchovsky and Van Doorn deal crisply with basic aspects of cell biology. Epidemiology is well discussed by Cutler while Anderson summarises the complex genetic factors. On the more clinical side, Fisher is as thought-provoking as ever, and the roles of radiotherapy, chemotherapy, hormones, and non-specific immunotherapy are well summarised: the chemotherapeutic 'cure' is on the horizon (hopefully, this is not another false dawn).

The most outstanding feature of this book is the bringing together of the experimental and clinical fields without the artificiality that has bedevilled such efforts in the past. This is a superbly written and edited book. It is a great shame that it is so atrociously produced, to the point of illegibility. Yet I am grate-

ful to the editor of this journal for having obliged me to read it.

This book is nearly obligatory reading for all those interested in a disease which kills 1 in 14 of women in this country and whose major known cause is 'femaleness'.

J. G. AZZOPARDI