hensive review is most welcome. *Immunological Aspects of Infectious Diseases* provides a well-written, multi-authored book on the subject, from basics on specific and non-specific defence against infection, to most recent research on the immunopathology of viral, bacterial, fungal and protozoal infections. Interesting reviews on the relation between infections and allergy, autoimmunity, tissue damaging immune complexes as well as granulomatous lesions are presented. Some overlapping between the chapters may be inevitable, but two chapters on immunodeficiency seems unnecessary. A few minor deficiencies exist such as the reference to clinical effects of transfer factor treatment, although such are not well supported by controlled studies. Likewise, the role of Zn in certain immunodeficiencies is not mentioned.

This up-to-date book should find readers among medical students as well as practitioners and researchers.

L. A. HANSON

Essentials of Neuropathology. By S. S. Schochet and W. F. McCormick. (Pp. vii + 191; illustrated; £8.40, \$16.85.) Hemel Hempstead: Prentice/Hall International. 1979.

It is always a difficult task to condense a large subject like neuropathology into a slim manual of 190 pages. Drs Schochet and McCormick have succeeded in many respects in producing an informative summary of the major diseases of the nervous system. The first section of the book on basic neuropathology is a good introduction to methods of sampling and staining postmortem brains in addition to a well-arranged summary of major neural and pathological structures. The section on malformations and perinatal lesions is followed by the two best chapters in the book: those on trauma and infections. Cerebrovascular disease, metabolic disorders, intoxications, tumours, dementias, and demyelinating diseases are briefly covered. The book ends with sections on disorders of peripheral nerve and muscle. Inevitably there are defects; perhaps the most obvious is the lack of significant clinical details which would be very helpful to pathologists. For most readers, I would suspect, there is an uncomfortable concentration of eponymous terms, many of which are not used in Britain.

The book is fine but the description of its contents on the back cover is almost

completely untrue and may lead to disappointment for the unwary purchaser. It is not a substitute for the larger textbooks necessary for diagnostic neuropathology but forms a concise, well-written, and illustrated introduction to the field of neuropathology.

R. O. WELLER

Burns. A Team Approach. By C. P. Artz, J. A. Moncrief and B. A. Pruitt. (Pp. xi + 583; illustrated; £24.) Eastbourne: W. B. Saunders. 1979.

Various complications can cause or contribute to the illness of burns and cause death. Consequently the treatment of those with large burns is much more than a matter of resuscitative fluid therapy and skin-grafting, important as these are. Though this volume seems primarily intended for surgeons, it contains material of interest to pathologists of various disciplines, especially chapters on the response to heat, skin pathology, metabolic effects, haematological changes, and aspects of burn scarring. Most of this is by clinicians with a scientific bent, and only two pathologists are identifiable among the multiple authorship. This no doubt reflects the scarcity of pathologists concerned with burns in the United States, a feature paralleled in Britain and elsewhere.

The basic theme is the need for a team approach to burned patients, a lesson previously stressed by Leonard Colebrook and more recently (1972) in the Report of the Working Party of the Royal College of Pathologists on *The Pathology of Injury*. All the many contributors are present or past members of the US Army Institute of Surgical Research in San Antonio, Texas, the home of the US Army Burns Center. The contents and the references quoted consequently reflect the strong influence which this centre has, and has had, in promoting the study and up-grading the treatment of burns in the United States. The volume is excellently produced and parts can be recommended to pathologists.

S. SEVITT

Notices

International Society of Haematology

The Joint Meeting of the 18th Congress of the International Society of Haematology and the 16th Congress of the International

Society of Blood Transfusion will be held on 16-22 August 1980 in Montreal, Canada. All enquiries should be addressed to: ISH/ISBT Congress-Montreal, 772 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1G1.

Vth International Histo- and Cytochemistry Congress 1980

The Vth International Histochemistry and Cytochemistry Congress will be held in Brighton, UK, 17-22 August 1980. Further information from: Secretariat Vth International Histochemistry and Cytochemistry Congress, Royal Microscopical Society, 37/38 St Clements, Oxford OX4 1AJ, UK.

4th International Congress of Immunology

Paris, France. 21-26 July 1980

Further information from Congrès Services, 1, rue Jules-Lefebvre—F-75009 Paris, France.

9th International Symposium on Clinical Enzymology

Verona, 17-20 April 1980

For information please write to: Prof. Angelo Burlina, Centro di Enzimologia Clinica, c/o Laboratorio di Patologia Clinica, Istituti Ospitalieri, I-37100 Verona-Italy.

Correction

A shortened scheme for the identification of indifferent streptococci by Sheena A. Waitkins, Lyn C. Ball, and Cherry A. M. Fraser. (January issue, page 47.)

In the section entitled Media on page 48 the following paragraph was omitted:

<i>Aesculin hydrolysis</i>	
Trypticase Soy Broth (BBL)	15g
Aesculin	0.5g
Ferric citrate	0.25g
Agar	5g
Distilled water	500ml

These were heated gently until thoroughly dissolved, the pH was then adjusted to 7.5, and the medium autoclaved at 15lb for 15 minutes. Aesculin hydrolysis was recognised by the blackening of the medium after five days incubation.