

**Clinics in Haematology.** Vol 10, No 1. Enzymopathies. Guest ed WC Mentzer. (Pp 256; illustrated; £9.75.) WB Saunders. 1981.

"Enzymopathies" can be purchased as a single issue from the series, Clinics in Haematology, and is highly recommended as an up-to-date and authoritative reference work for haematologists and biochemists concerned with the investigation of red cell enzyme defects. The 18 contributors provide 12 chapters ranging from the general diagnostic strategy to be adopted for a patient with a suspected enzyme defect to specific advice for the investigation of the neonate, the patient with methaemoglobinaemia, or when a defect of the Embden-Meyerhof or purine/pyrimidine salvage pathways is suspected. The erythrocyte enzyme deficiencies associated with dyserythropoiesis, malignancy, inherited metabolic disorders, and immunodeficiency states are described and also the application of erythrocyte enzyme polymorphism to paternity testing and blood stain analysis. Enzyme defects in selected animal species are reviewed and the role of membrane-associated enzymes in maintaining erythrocyte membrane deformability in man is discussed. A valuable source of information for both the routine and the research laboratory.

J STUART

**Inflammation: Mechanisms and Treatment.** Eds DA Willoughby and JP Giroud. (Pp 873; illustrated; £39.95.) MTP Press Limited. 1981.

The Fourth International Meeting on Future Trends in Inflammation, was held in London in February 1980 and is reported in this volume. Editors and publishers are to be congratulated on getting a well-produced and illustrated book on to our shelves in under twelve months.

There is inevitably a degree of unevenness of emphasis and style, greater than that normally encountered in a multi-author, single-subject work. Contributions range from full-length papers, such as those on new developments in chemotaxis research, the immunotherapy of rheumatoid disease and arachidonic acid metabolism in inflammation, to name but a few of many excellent papers, to rather tantalising abstracts, some of which are only a few lines in length.

The resulting, rather irregular, format may deter some potential readers. This would be a pity as the book contains excellent accounts of exciting developments which are of great interest to those who care about processes in pathology.

N WOOLF

**Functional Ultrastructure of the Kidney.** Ed AB Maunsbach, TS Olsen, and EI Christensen. (Pp 485; illustrated; £40.00, \$96.00.) Academic Press Inc. (London) Ltd. 1981.

Papers, delivered at an international symposium on "Correlation of Renal Ultrastructure and Function" held in Aarhus, Denmark in 1978 provide the basis for this book but have been updated including more recent references. It is a useful collection of papers particularly on glomerular basement membrane structure and function, tubular fluid and electrolyte transport, macromolecule transport and catabolism and interstitial cell structure and function. The book will be of particular value to those who are interested in function rather than renal morphology, although the correlation of structure and function is good and there is an emphasis on experimental studies which assume a basic knowledge of renal morphology and physiology. The book can be recommended not only to renal pathologists but also to nephrologists, physiologists and biochemists. The references are reasonably comprehensive. Illustrations are adequate but the numbering and labelling of them is so small that it is frequently difficult to identify the features commented upon in the captions.

JR TIGHE

**Principles of Clinical Measurement.** MK Sykes, MD Vickers, CJ Hull and PJ Winterburn. (Pp 325; illustrated; £21.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1981.

This is a very good book which deals with clinical measurement in general, although it is slightly biased towards anaesthetic and Intensive Care type measurements. It will be of great use to anyone who wants a wide range of information in reasonable detail.

The chapters on display and recording are particularly good apart from an error in the quoted ECG bandwidth. The explanation of decibels, although accurate, does not maintain the clarity

shown elsewhere and omits to explain the common form of usage in bandwidth specifications.

The chapter on patient safety deals with isolating transformers for the mains supply but does not even refer to isolated preamplifiers which are at present the commonest method of protection.

The general impression is of a very practical book and obviously the allocation of space to various topics reflects the authors' personal experience.

HL GREEN

**Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas.** Eds CA Coltman and HM Colomb. (Pp 268; illustrated; \$29.50.) Grune & Stratton Inc. 1980.

This book brings together two issues of seminars in Oncology originally published in the summer of 1980. The first half contains twelve articles on aspects of Hodgkin's disease, including epidemiology, histological diagnosis, staging, and therapy. The second section on Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma covers, *inter alia*, histological classification, immunological categorisation, chromosome abnormalities, immunodeficiency and pathogenesis, staging, treatment, and cutaneous lymphomas.

The authors, all from North America, differ in their approach, some giving general reviews, others basing their contributions on more personal experience or views. However the general standard is high. The book, whilst being far from comprehensive, is a useful and thought-provoking contribution to the literature on lymphoma.

DY MASON

**Diagnosis and Treatment of Immunodeficiency Diseases.** GL Asherson, ADB Webster. (Pp 390; illustrated; £25.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1980.

Much of the literature on immunodeficiency disorders is anecdotal with misleading generalisations. This book provides a comprehensive and critical outline of what has now become a particularly important component of medicine and pathology. It is firmly based in clinical medicine and offers detailed information on the immunological abnormalities to be found in each category of disorder. Some are rare but others relatively common and a sensible balance is maintained between the two. The