portance in dealing with radioactive material. The clinical usefulness of the investigations described is discussed in the briefest possible way and the author should perhaps consider collaboration with a haematologist in order to incorporate more details of clinical application in future editions. Despite these minor drawbacks it is an exceptionally readable and useful book.

M BROZOVIĆ

Respiratory Medicine. Eds JG Scadding and G Cumming. (Pp 746; illustrated; £63.) William Heinemann Medical Books Ltd. 1981.

This is not a book for perusal in bed or even in an armchair. It is a large unwieldy volume with double column print demanding a desk and a hard upright chair. These physical characteristics are to some extent reflected in the contents. There are 62 authors, mainly but by no means exclusively from the United Kingdom, and it is a tribute to the three editors that the style and contents are not more uneven and disconnected. For the past three decades chest medicine has been dominated by increasingly sophisticated technical achievements in respiratory physiology which are lineally descended from the days of the smoked drum. To their great credit Scadding and his colleagues have departed from this well worn path. The book is divided into seven sections—epidemiology, structure, normal physiology, biochemistry, infection and host response, pathology and therapy, and disordered function. The treatment is scholarly throughout and there is a pleasing emphasis on the quantitative approach. The book will be used mainly for reference purposes but there are some chapters which can be read with joy and interest for their own sake and fortunately among these are elegant contributions to the pathological section by Bowden, Corrin and Heath. Mention should also be made of "Mapping respiratory diseases" by Cliff and Haggett, which is a beautiful exposition of modern methods in geographical pathology, and Hutchinson's chapters on proteases and protease inhibitors which clarify present day ideas underlying the aetiology of emphysema. The illustrations are clear and the print is easy to read as the paper is of the matt variety.

Perhaps this is not a book for individual pathologists to purchase—£63 provides

an effective disincentive—yet there should be a place for it in every hospital library.

MS DUNNILL

Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. Vols 1 and 2. 6th ed. J Rosai. (Pp 1702 + index and appendix; 1608 figures; £85.) YB Medical Publishers Ltd. 1981.

The enlarged two volume edition of Ackerman's Surgical Pathology has been revised almost single handed by Juan Rosai who has injected new vigour into this well established bench manual. There are 328 extra pages of text, but the 2631 additional references (many very recent) are a better indicator of the extent of the revision since the previous edition seven years ago. (The appendix of 97 pages containing guidelines on the handling of surgical specimens is largely superfluous as this important topic is well covered throughout the text.)

The chapter in the previous edition on ultrastructure has been dropped and the material assimilated with profit elsewhere in the text. There are useful new chapters on the pathology of the heart and also the bone marrow, the latter by RD Brunning. New material supplied by HW Sumner and RK Sibley has much improved the chapters on the liver and kidney respectively. Inevitably there is some unevenness in cover, though this does not detract from the overall high standard. The chapter on soft tissues is excellent and, for many, this alone will justify purchase. Diseases of lymph nodes and lymphoma are well covered without adding further to the confusion and uncertainty which weighs heavily on many histopathologists. Tables setting out criteria for differential diagnosis in many problem areas have, with profit, been increased in number.

No single book could meet all the needs of a histopathologist. This excellent new edition of Ackerman achieves a great deal and those who use it are assured of an improvement in the quality and clinical relevance of their reporting and teaching. The photomicrographs are of a high standard as is the printing and binding, though this is marred by the irritatingly numerous, minor misprints which occasionally give rise to uncertainty.

J BURSTON

Apheresis: Development, Applications, and Collection Procedures. Progress in Clinical and Biological Research. Vol 65. Ed CH Mielke. (Pp 168; illustrated; £12.30.) Alan R Liss Inc. 1981.

When reading a volume of conference proceedings it is wise to see who sponsored the conference. Not that the contents will be inaccurate but the whole truth may not be represented. In this instance a symposium on blood separation techniques assisted by a grant from IBM Ltd contains some helpful information mostly on granulocyte transfusions and mostly available elsewhere. What is not found here but which has occupied some space in the journals is any estimate of the cost-benefit analyses of such procedures, nor yet of one of the main hazards, CMV infection. Students of apheresis, which means taking away, should know what is missing.

HEM KAY

Cholestasis in Infancy. Its Pathogenesis, Diagnosis and Treatment. Eds M Kasai and K Shiraki. (Pp 439; illustrated; £33.50.) MTP Press Limited. 1980.

The proceedings of an International Symposium held in 1978 in Japan are contained in this volume. It is of particular interest to specialist hepatologists and paediatricians, together with research workers in the individual aspects covered. It is of less value as a guide for those not already conversant with the syndrome. Reviews and original papers are presented on the aetiological aspects including epidemiological studies, bile acid abnormalities, and viral associations. The section on diagnosis lacks a comprehensive review of the diagnostic approach to cholestasis in infancy, which is subsequently mentioned in Dr Mowat's excellent summary. The treatment section predominantly describes the technique, results, and long term follow up of hepatic portoenterostomy for biliary atresia, in which the Japanese have particular experience. Many recognised international experts contribute, and this book is a valuable record for those interested in this fascinating condition.

BARBARA H BILLING

Electron Microscopy in Human Medicine. Vols 5 & 10. Ed JV Johannessen. Vol. 5: Cardiovascular system, lymphoreticular and hematopoietic system. (Pp 501; illustrated; £48.50.); Vol 10: Endocrine Organs. (Pp 215; illustrated; £29.50.) McGraw-Hill Book Company (UK) Limited. 1981.

These two volumes are the latest in an ambitious series which aims to review