

Advances in the Treatment of Inborn Errors of Metabolism. Ed M d'A Crawford, Dorothy A Gibbs, RWE Watts. (Pp 365; illustrated; £17.50.) John Wiley & Sons Limited. 1982.

Here we have a timely review of available methods for the treatment of infants and children with inherited metabolic disorders based on the proceedings of the 2nd Clinical Research Centre Symposium held in September, 1981. The six sections deal with:— I—cofactors, products, and substrates in prenatal and postnatal treatment; II, III and IV—enzyme therapies including transplantation of organs, fibroblasts, and bone marrow, the use of artificial cells, and the enzymatic control of dietary substrate intake; V—assessment of clinical responses, and VI—future prospects for treatments.

Much of the text deals with the attempts being made to get sufficient active enzyme into lysosomes and other intracellular compartments of body tissues in order to correct enzymatic defects and deficiencies. Particularly recommended is a thoughtful overview by Charles Scriver of the genetic/environmental interaction illustrated in inherited and acquired metabolic diseases. Brief poster abstracts conclude the review and give some flavour of work in progress. The review is recommended to libraries catering for medical genetics, clinical biochemistry, and paediatric departments.

F COCKBURN

Basic Concepts of Streptococci and Streptococcal Diseases. Ed SE Holm and P Christensen. (Pp 335; illustrated; £32.) Reedbooks Limited. 1982.

There are 142 somewhat condensed versions of papers read at the VIIIth International Symposium on Streptococci and Streptococcal Diseases (Lund, Sweden, June 1981) in this book. The editors are to be congratulated, not only on the appearance of the book barely a year after the meeting, but on its contents. It provides a comprehensive overview of those aspects of the bacteriology, immunology, and natural history of streptococcal disease that are of current interest. The papers have been so well edited that they give clear and terse accounts of the work done and its significance. A number of them contain important new information or raise questions of great interest. This makes the book an essential requirement for medical libraries, and for the individual worker concerned with any of the numerous streptococcal diseases that continue to afflict man and his domestic animals. It is well printed and bound and contains few misprints.

MT PARKER

Bleeding Disorders. Investigation and Management. 2nd ed. GIC Ingram, M Brozovic, NGP Slater. (Pp 413; illustrated; £27.50.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1982.

In recent years there has been a phenomenal increase in knowledge of the mechanisms of coagulation and platelet function with the result that, even for those in the field, it is difficult to keep abreast of the literature. This book has been radically updated from its first edition to cover all the commonly seen bleeding disorders. As one would expect from such eminent authorities the chapter on haemophilia is excellent, as are the chapters on disseminated intravascular coagulation, dermatological purpura, and laboratory methods. There is a comprehensive bibliography which is up to date and the whole text is well set out and easily readable.

This should be the book for all trainees in haematology.

CD FORBES

Pathobiology of Ocular Disease: A Dynamic Approach. Ed Alec Garner and Gordon K Klintworth. (Pp 1760; illustrated; Parts A & B—sold only as a set—Sw fr 650.00.) Marcel Dekker Inc. 1982.

This two volume textbook of ophthalmic pathology contains 55 chapters each of which has been written by an author who has a special interest in the topic. This is not a didactic descriptive account of the pathology of the eye and the adjacent structures, but it is an attempt to give a detailed account of the mechanisms by which the function and structure of the various tissues is disturbed. Considerable emphasis is placed on immunological, biochemical, and ultrastructural findings and the bibliography is comprehensive. Thus, the books are of great relevance to the general pathologist who wishes to enlarge his knowledge of systemic disease processes which involve the eye, and to those pathologists who wish to study disease processes in terms of cell biology, irrespective of the organ. The illustrations are of the highest quality and are appropriate to the text. This outstanding reference book, although expensive, is to be recommended.

RNM MACSWEEN

Biomedical Aspects of Botulism. Ed George E Lewis. (Pp 366; illustrated; \$29.00.) Academic Press Inc. 1981.

This is a record of the proceedings of an international conference at Fort Detrick, Mary-

land, in March 1981. There are eight chapters. These deal with structure and function of the toxins and protoxins; pharmacological and pathophysiological studies; toxin production and phage relationships; new concepts; detection, isolation and identification of the different types of the organism and the toxins; prophylaxis and toxoid production; epidemiology of botulism; clinical aspects of the disease and its management.

Fifty contributors have produced 29 papers. Many up-to-date references are cited. The presentations are succinct and the production is effective with clear print, and good diagrams and tables. There is a fair amount of repetition in some of the papers but this is unavoidable unless extensive re-writing and condensation of the proceedings of a meeting are undertaken. The editing is remarkably good for a book that has been published within nine months of the conference.

The volume is quite expensive and is not a systematic text, but it is an informative account of new laboratory approaches and clinical considerations. The frustrating message is that, although so much is now known about the toxin, little can yet be done in the way of specifically effective treatment for the patient with botulism.

JG COLLEE

Chemotaxis and Inflammation. 2nd ed. Peter C Wilkinson. (Pp 249; illustrated; £19.) Churchill Livingstone. 1982.

Leucocyte locomotion is of interest to a wide spectrum of investigators from cell biologists and biochemists on the one hand to clinicians tackling problems of infection, inflammation, and neoplasia on the other. All should find this second edition of *Chemotaxis and Inflammation* of interest and value. It has been extensively rewritten and updated and covers the chemotactic factors and their interaction with the cell surface, the transduction of their message to the musculo-skeletal components responsible for cell shape and movement, and associated biochemical changes observed in stimulated cells. Movement by the different types of leucocytes, including lymphocytes, in circulating blood, and by neoplastic cells and pulmonary alveolar macrophages, are included. The relevance of chemotaxis and disorders thereof to inflammatory reactions, and the effects of microbial infection and drugs on cell movement will be of particular interest to the clinician. The discussion of the techniques (and their pitfalls) for the measurement of cell movement in vitro is excellent and essential reading for anyone intending to involve themselves in such studies. Unfortunately, little