

roscopy, X ray spectrometry, and other microprobe techniques. Clearly, many of these techniques are only available in specialised centres but atomic absorption spectrophotometry is used in many service laboratories. In fact the analysis of aluminium in biological material is far from simple, especially in respect of sample preparation and the prevention of contamination. All of these aspects are well covered in the various reviews together with important consideration on the quality assurance of aluminium analyses and interlaboratory comparisons. In addition, there are interesting contributions on the analysis of aluminium in other materials such as hair, the speciation of aluminium in plasma, and its interaction with macromolecules.

These proceedings offer a valuable source of interesting and useful information to chemical pathologists, haematologists, and histopathologists concerned with the clinical problems arising from aluminium toxicity. The volume should be essential reading for any laboratory intending to commence work on the measurement of aluminium. This is a timely and inexpensive review of an important problem: highly recommended.

RA BRAITHWAITE

Colour Atlas of Neuropathology. RO Weller. (Pp 207; 440 illustrations in colour; £42.) Oxford University Press. 1984.

There have been a number of neuropathology textbooks published recently written mainly for general pathologists. This is the latest and by far the best, combining brain, peripheral nerve, and muscle histology in the same volume. Professor Weller has managed to find good examples of some rather rare conditions as well as the standard material. He has shown the value and the necessity of special techniques, including resin sections and some immunocytochemistry in neurological diagnosis.

The muscle section in particular is well illustrated and shows that without these techniques muscle biopsy is of limited value. In the peripheral nerve section he illustrates the importance of resin sections but not the use of osmium, which is easier for most departments than the methods he does show, and there are no teased preparations of segmental demyelination.

The brain section, although slightly shorter than other texts in this field, does contain all the general pathologists needs to know, and the juxtaposition of smears and sections of brain tumours is helpful.

The colour of the pictures is of high quality throughout and, although it is expensive, the pathologist is getting information which would normally need three textbooks.

BARBARA SMITH

History of Clinical Cytology. A Selection of Documents. 2nd ed. H Grunze and AI Spriggs. (Pp 206; US\$45.00.) G-I-T Verlag Ernst Giebler. 1983.

This is a most enjoyable book. A brief account of the original scientific observations is followed by the story of those early workers who applied their observations to clinical conditions. Most of the book, however, is devoted to developments in clinical cytology in the past 150 years. One is impressed by the diversity of character and professional background of those who made major contributions. The authors have succeeded in capturing their enthusiasm and passionate attention to detail, and the book is elegantly illustrated in the many reproductions of early illustrations. While this is not in any sense a textbook, it demonstrates repeatedly the importance of accurate observation, the value of the correlation of clinical, cytological, and histopathological findings, and the need for critical review of diagnoses. For these reasons and, especially, perhaps because it encourages anyone entering the field to share the authors' lifelong enthusiasm for their subject, the book can be recommended to the library of any department practising diagnostic clinical cytology.

HELENA E HUGHES

Muscle Pathology. Contemporary Issues in Surgical Pathology. Vol 3. Ed Reid R Heffner. (Pp 235; £33.) Churchill Livingstone. 1984.

The stated intention of the fourteen authors of "Muscle Pathology" was to write a book for practising pathologists and in many respects they have succeeded in this aim. Most texts on muscle disease are clinically orientated and cover mainly the neurological aspects of the disease; this book, on the other hand, gives a broad view of muscle pathology. There are two succinct and well-written chapters on focal inflammatory disease of muscle and neoplasms of skeletal muscle; these aspects are usually omitted from other books on muscle pathology. The early chapters deal briefly with the clinical aspects of muscle disease and the techniques of histological and histochemical preparation. There is a

useful chapter on morphometric analysis of biopsies and a helpful section on the general pathology of muscle. Some authors express an individualistic but stimulating approach to muscle pathology, especially in the chapter on core-genic myopathies. Overall, this recent edition to the contemporary issues in Surgical Pathology offers a new approach to muscle disease, and this volume will be a useful introduction and reference text to most histopathologists.

RO WELLES

Cardiac Pathology. An Integrated Text and Colour Atlas. Anton E Becker and Robert H Anderson. (£48.) Churchill Livingstone. 1984.

The book is divided into two sections. The first consists of 16 chapters and concisely describes acquired disorders of the cardiovascular system. It also includes an excellent chapter on the related changes seen within the lungs and illustrates well the histological features in pulmonary hypertension.

The second part is devoted to congenital heart disease. This is covered in greater detail than is usual in an atlas and, studied, a considerable understanding can be gained of an often confusing subject. The author's approach is logical and based on simple anatomical concepts and the terminology used is defined within the initial chapters devoted to this subject.

The text is liberally illustrated and the quality of the photographs is outstanding, both of gross and microscopic specimens. Throughout the text simple line drawings are used to complement the photographs and this makes a very effective teaching method. The range of specimens illustrated is excellent, based on the combined experience of the two authors.

This book will be of great value to students of pathology at all stages of their career. Those beginning will find it a useful introduction on the physical signs to look for when examining a heart; those taking examinations will find it useful as an easily digested review.

The book is good value for money and strongly recommended for purchase by the departmental library.

SARAH HILL

Perinatal Pathology. Major Problems Pathology Series. Vol 15. JS Wigglesworth. (Pp 480; £42.50.) WB Saunders Company. 1984.

In this book the author sets out to provide practical information on a difficult subject.