

plan treatment accordingly. While this pragmatic approach has its merits, advances in our understanding of this group of diseases and in the evaluation of therapy can only be achieved using a scientific basis for their classification. This small volume will greatly assist clinicians and pathologists alike to this effect and is thus warmly recommended to all who deal with this complex group of diseases. The book clearly explains the basis of the immunological investigation of lymphoreticular neoplasms and usefully guides the clinician in the selection of tests. There are one or two minor, yet irritating, errors which should be corrected in the forthcoming editions. Amongst these are the use of the term "centrocytic/centroblastic" rather than the converse "centroblastic/centrocytic", the suggestion that 2 mm cubes of tissue are desirable for cryostat sections, whereas in fact these sections should be much larger, and the designation of Mediterranean lymphoma as a plasmacytic neoplasm. The long section on the preparation and use of anti-idiotype antibodies is somewhat ahead of its time, whereas, in some other ways, the book is already slightly out of date. For example distinction between poorly differentiated carcinoma and lymphoma is now easily achieved with the use of appropriate monoclonal antibodies which can also be used to phenotype cells directly on the slide in cytocentrifuge or smear preparations. This is a reflection of the rapid development of this subject rather than a criticism of the authors. In recommending this book, I am conscious of the fact that the laboratory resources so elegantly displayed are not available to many oncologists and pathologists dealing with lymphoreticular disease. One would hope that this book would act as a catalyst for the expansion of immunology services throughout the country.

PG ISAACSON

Amyloidosis E.A.R.S. Proceedings of the First European Amyloidosis Research Symposium. Ed Colin R Tribe and Paul A Bacon. (Pp 215; paperback £25.) John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1983.

This book reports research into amyloid disease over the period 1979–1981 as the proceedings of the Symposium held in Bristol in 1981. The chief topics are the biochemistry of AA and SAA including dequation of SAA, the P component, and some experimental models and mechanisms. There is also a clinical section

giving details of five unusual cases of amyloid disease, and a variety of therapeutic regimens are presented. The contributors are mainly British, North American, Scandinavian, Dutch, and Israeli.

The emphasis is heavily on amyloid associated with other disease at the expense of amyloid of immunoglobulin or endocrine origin. The treatment reported is on the whole disappointing and it is sometimes difficult to separate the effect on the primary disease from the effect on the amyloid.

The editors give a short comment on the clinical section. A similar review of the other sections would have increased the value of the book for the general reader.

JS KENNEDY

Genetic Errors of Glycoprotein Metabolism. Ed Paolo Durand and John S O'Brien. (Pp 220; DM 84; US\$34.70.) Springer. 1983.

This book gives an up to date account of the four inborn errors of metabolism (fucosidosis, mannosidosis, sialidosis, and aspartylglycosaminuria) which can be described as glycoproteinoses on the basis of the specific enzyme deficiencies which cause them. Accounts of GM₁ and GM₂ gangliosidosis are also included on the grounds that, although these are disorders of sphingolipid catabolism, glycopeptides and oligosaccharides accumulate along with the gangliosides. Mucopolipidosis II (I-cell disease) and mucopolipidosis III (pseudoHurler polydystrophy) in which there is failure of the normal mechanism for the reuptake of secreted lysosomal enzymes also feature. There is a chapter on the recently delineated Salla disease in which an increased urinary excretion of free sialic acid is the biochemical marker for a neurological syndrome comprising severe mental handicap, ataxia, dysarthria, and disorders of muscle tone.

Both the clinical and biochemical aspects are well covered and up to date. The subject matter is well illustrated with diagrams, clinical photographs, x-rays and reproductions of electron micrographs.

This book will be a very valuable reference work for clinical geneticists and biochemists whose interest is in the inborn errors of metabolism, as well as to anyone trying to develop a research programme in this or related areas of human biochemical genetics.

It is also to be hoped that paediatricians and specialists in mental handicap will pay Durand and O'Brien's book more than passing attention because it is in these areas that a high level of clinical awareness of the individually rare inherited metabolic diseases is particularly needed. The experienced clinician's "index of suspicion" remains our most valuable screening test in many areas. Precise diagnosis which implies enzymological confirmation is necessary for prognosis and genetic counselling. Exact definition at the current attainable diagnostic level is a basis for studies of genetic and clinical heterogeneity from which further refinements may come in diagnosis, prognosis, and eventually in treatment. This work defines the present position for the glycoprotein storage diseases admirably.

RWE WATTS

Germ Cell Tumours. Clinics in Oncology. Vol 2, No. 1. (Pp 284; £11.75.) WB Saunders Company Limited. 1983.

This elegantly produced book is a full account of the pathology, clinical presentation, and management of germ cell tumours: It embodies the vast experience of the Charing Cross Hospital which is world renowned for its contribution to the subject. The discussion of pathology includes the role of immunocytochemistry and studies on experimental teratomas. Management is dealt with in general, but there are also useful chapters on intracranial germ cell tumours, and the management of these tumours when they are present in the mediastinum and retroperitoneum. Although understandably the Charing Cross experience is fully represented, the discussion is not parochial, and all the chapters refer widely to the international literature.

This book contains what one needs to know about the present state of the art in this branch of cancer medicine. The editors are to be particularly congratulated on the way repetition has been avoided in the text, and the high standard of the figures and their legends.

JS MALPAS

Pathology of Drug-Induced and Toxic Disease. Ed Robert H Riddell. (Pp 682; illustrated; £55.) Churchill Livingstone. 1982.

There is no hesitation in recommending the