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of anti-idiotypic antibodies is somewhat ahead of its time, whereas, in some other ways, the book is already slightly out of date.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

journal's "histological" readership to purchase Robert Riddell's book. He has assembled 28 contributors who provide 20 chapters. For ordinary mortals these will at least mention the iatrogenic pathology they seek and at most will provide a clear and detailed account with microphotographs. All the body systems are represented and it is a great pleasure to flick through the pages of this book. I say "flick through the pages" as this is a reference book and more likely to be read in sections as they become relevant to a current problem. It carries 3800 references, and the editor's own chapter on the gastrointestinal tract sets the pace with 677 references. The inner ear and testis bring up the rear with 26 and 34 references respectively, but this in no way detracts for their own value in the book. Interestingly enough the current issue of Mims doesn't list 3000 drugs!

In diagnostic histopathology there is a constant worry of misinterpreting drug induced pathology as primary disease. It is a pleasure to have this book, brim full of information, close at hand. There is no uniformity of style and the editor has allowed each contributor the "freedom of the press". Most chapters carry a general review of the sort of mechanisms involved in drug induced pathology pertinent to the organ under consideration before giving more detailed listings of the pathology induced by named drugs.

There is also a good introductory chapter pointing out the problems of identifying an adverse drug reaction. In some chapters it is a help to find lists of drugs and their adverse reactions while in the chapter on pulmonary iatrogenic pathology the references are annotated to direct one to good light and electron microscopy.

From any reference work an obscure piece of information stands out which for some perverse reason is remembered to the exclusion of more useful data. I am stuck with two such facts from this book, firstly that the Quokka, a native of the Rottnest Islands, is a good experimental model of the muscle abnormality in Vitamin E deficiency, and second, if you eat too much licorice don't be surprised to experience general muscle weakness!

This is a book of great practical value, well presented, and well worth purchasing. Might I suggest that, in addition to the index at the end of the book, there ought to be a table of all the drugs mentioned, their brand names, and the page reference.

AB PRICE

Notices

Ninth European Symposium on Hormones and Cell Regulation

The ninth European symposium on hormones and cell regulation will be held in Ste-Odile (near Strasbourg), France from 24 to 27 September 1984. Abstracts for poster presentation are invited. For information please write to Dr B Hamprecht, Physiolo-Chemisches Inst der Universität, Koellikerstrasse 2, Würzburg 87, West Germany.

Sixth International Symposium on Prevention and Detection of Cancer

An international symposium on the prevention and detection of cancer will be held in Vienna, Austria, on 26-29 November 1984. The symposium is sponsored by the International Society for Preventive Oncology, the World Health Organisation, the Austrian Cancer Society-Austrian Cancer League, and the Association of Clinical Scientists-USA.

The programme includes overview lectures, panels, poster sessions, scientific exhibits, and special workshops designed for critical appraisal of current data. Discussions are to concentrate on actions to be taken and on the implementation of existing knowledge for effective cancer control by primary and secondary prevention. Reports are to present progress in multifactorial aetiology of oncogenesis, molecular biology, identification of high risk groups, tumour susceptibility, and clinical and laboratory manifestations of cancer including tumour markers. Participants include clinicians, epidemiologists, pathologists, experimental oncologists, immunologists, socioeconomists, educators and members of health care teams.

Abstracts of presentations are invited by 15 June 1984. Abstracts and programme will appear in *Cancer Detection and Prevention* 1984;7(6). Award(s) for outstanding investigation(s) will be presented by ISPO.

Inquiries by Phone: Toll free in USA: 1-800-527-0297; outside Europe: (USA-214) 392-3663; in Europe: (Austria 43-222) 52-0544.

Inquiries by Mail: Prevention and Detection of Cancer, AMEX POB # 790459, Dallas, Texas 75379, USA.

International Conference on Multiple Myeloma

An international conference on multiple myeloma will be held in Padua, Italy, on 12 and 13 April 1984. The purpose of the conference is to present and discuss the most recent progress in the biology and therapy of the disease. Further information can be obtained from Dr A Paccagnella, Divisione di Oncologia Medica, Ospedale Civile USL 21-35100 Padova, Italy. Tel 049/661.011 ext 620, 635.

International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology

The 15th International Congress of the International Academy of Pathology will be held at the Fontainebleau Hilton in Miami Beach, Florida on 3-7 September 1984. The scientific programme will include symposia, slide seminars, plenary lectures, scientific papers presented in poster sessions, and a long course entitled "New Concepts in Neoplasia as Applied to Diagnostic Pathology" directed by Dr Cecilia Fenoglio and Dr Ronald Weinstein. Three symposia and three slide seminars will be presented in Spanish. Further information may be obtained from the Congress Secretariat, United States-Canadian Division of the International Academy of Pathology, 1003 Chasse Avenue, Augusta, Georgia 30904. Telephone (404) 724-2973.

Some new titles

The receipt of books is acknowledged, and this listing must be regarded as sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Books that appear to be of particular interest will be reviewed as space permits.

Biology of Vitamin E. Ciba Foundation Symposium 101. (Pp 260; £25.) Pitman. 1983.

Cancer Incidence in the USSR. IARC Scientific Publications no 48. Ed NP Napalkov, GF Tserkovy and VM Merabishvili (USSR) and DM Parkin, M Smans and SS Muir (Lyon). (Pp 111; Sw fr 30.) World Health Organisation. 1983.

History of Staining. 3rd ed. George Clark and Frederick H Kasten. (Pp 304; £22.25) Williams & Wilkins. 1983.