Fig. 1a Peripheral blood stained with Wright stain shows monocyte phagocytosing platelets. $\times 3000$.

Fig. 1b Peripheral blood stained with Wright stain shows platelets rosetting monocyte, which also shows some phagocytosed platelets. $\times 3000$.

mononuclear phagocytic system has a role in the thrombocytopenia associated with infection with *P falciparum*.²

MS JAFF
D MCKENNA
SR MCCANN

Department of Haematology,
St James's Hospital,
Dublin 8, Ireland

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resistant falciparum malaria. *Blood* 1967;29:713.

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Book reviews

Virology: A Practical Approach. Ed BWJ Mahy. (Pp 264; soft cover £12.50.) IRL Press. 1985.

This is a laboratory manual on methods for growing, purifying, and titrating viruses, written by those with a detailed knowledge of a particular virus group, and would be a useful addition to virus laboratories both with a research or clinical bias. The editor does not claim to cover all the virus groups, but important human pathogens such as polioviruses, herpesviruses (*herpes simplex* types I and II and cytomegalovirus), influenza viruses, and respiratory syncytial viruses are included.

The methodology is clearly set out with each of the steps and the buffers used, so it should be possible for someone unfamiliar with a particular virus group to produce workable quantities of pure virus.

The final chapter, Techniques in Clinical Virology, details some of the newer techniques of identification such as immunofluorescence, detection of respiratory syncytial virus, and serological techniques with

special reference to rubella virus, and again all the steps are clearly set out.

This book would be useful in the laboratory, and there is sufficient clinical application to enable personnel in service departments to find it useful to have at hand, as will those carrying out virological research.

DJ MCCANCE

Perinatal Autopsy Manual. Marie Valdes-Dapena and Dale Huff. (Pp 98; \$4.75.) US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. 1983.

Few would contest the authors' view that gross examination is the basis of a thorough perinatal necropsy. Most of the manual is concerned with the techniques of the gross necropsy with brief sections on definitions, instruments, examination of the brain after fixation, the placenta, and trimming tissues for histology. Comment on special techniques is limited to the perfusion and fixation of hearts and cytogenetic studies. A final section explores the role of the pathologist in discussing the necropsy findings with parents.

The manual is extensively illustrated. The detail in the text implies that it is aimed at those with little previous experience of necropsies of any kind. It provides a full but rather personal approach to technique. No alternative methods are offered, and there are no references to published findings. Its value to the trainee would be enhanced by the addition of comments on "why you do it" at the expense of some of the space devoted to "how you do it." Good technique is important but it is not an end in itself.

AAM GIBSON

Notices

The Benjamin Castleman Award is sponsored jointly by the Massachusetts General Hospital and the United States Canadian Division of the International Academy of Pathology. The award, financed by contributions to a fund established by former students and trainees of Dr Castleman, is presented at the annual meeting of the United States Canadian Division of the International Academy of Pathology, which in 1986, will be held in New Orleans