

Book Reviews

gating antibodies to radionucleotides, toxin, and drugs. Results of clinical trials are interpreted with wise caution.

Reisfeld and Sell have edited the proceedings of an UCLA symposium, with papers from 80% of the contributors. There are 11 sections with a total of 43 papers in 609 pages. Many recent experiments are reported, and these are, in addition to those in *Monoclonal Antibodies for Cancer Detection*, particularly welcome sections about EBV human hybridoma systems, monoclonal antibodies to lymphokines, cancer vaccines, and monoclonal antibodies to oncogene products.

In spite of inevitable overlap both between and within the books, they make an excellent and valuable addition to the current literature on the subject.

TA LISTER

Pathophysiology. The Biological Principles of Diseases. 2nd ed. International Textbook of Medicine Vol 1. LH Smith, SO Thier. (Pp 1372; £60.) WB Saunders. 1985. ISBN 0-7216-8411-4.

Closer integration of the basic biological sciences with studies in clinical medicine in their broadest sense remains a goal still to be attained. Not only would our understanding of how diseases happen be strengthened by studying them with the frame of reference of normal structure and function, but perturbations of cell and system lead, not infrequently, to our questioning long held assumptions about "the normal state."

This volume represents one of the ways in which this problem can be approached: by the provision of a "pathophysiology" text to be used as a companion to the long established Cecil's *Textbook of Medicine*. A separate volume deals with medical microbiology and infectious diseases.

On the whole, I would judge that this large multiauthor text succeeds in its objectives. The contributors, most of whom come from North America, have been well chosen. There are many excellent chapters, ranging from basic cell biology and genetics to the pathophysiology of the skin, and most provide reviews of admirable clarity and depth.

The fairly small print and double column format make the text somewhat tiring to read, but there is an abundance of good clear diagrams and well reproduced full tone photographs. I would strongly recommend this text to any pathologist with an interest in the broad picture of disease.

N WOOLF

Clinical Gynaecological Oncology. Ed JH Shepherd, JM Monaghan. (Pp 422; £32.50.) Blackwells. 1985.

This book is edited by two experienced gynaecological oncologists and provides a wide ranging review of their subject. They seem to have covered all aspects of this rapidly developing clinical specialty. Pathologists may find the book informative, for it illustrates the relevance of accurate pathological diagnosis in management, but there are features of the book that will be disappointing.

The reproduction of many photomicrographs is of poor quality. There are several spelling mistakes, such as astrocytoma, ependymona, and phaeocromocytoma. Osteocytoma, mentioned in the chapter on cancer in pregnancy, is not a tumour that pathologists will recognise. The use of the terms lymphosarcoma, reticulum cell sarcoma, and giant follicular lymphoma is quite unacceptable in a 1985 textbook on oncology. In one chapter the terms CIN and carcinoma *in situ* seem to be used synonymously, which may make the concept of CIN more confusing.

This book is unlikely to be of great use to the general histopathologist, but the specialised gynaecological pathologist may find it useful as a guide to the latest principles of clinical diagnosis and management in gynaecological oncology.

NA SHEPHERD

Advances in Microscopy. Progress in Clinical and Biological Research. Vol 196. Ed RR Cowden, FW Harrison. (Pp 343; £38.) Alan R Liss Inc. 1985. ISBN 0-8451-5046-4.

This represents the proceedings of a symposium on advances in microscopy sponsored by the American Microscopical Society with a few foreign contributors. It contains 19 articles, ranging from procedures applied to light microscopy to electron probe analysis, ultrastructural histochemistry with high voltage electron microscopy, and the use of ultrasoft x rays for autoradiography and imaging. The typesetting is of the cheapest form. It seems that a justification for this symposium is the fact that the National Research Council of the United States has the application of physical methods to biological problems "as one of the priority areas of the future".

A few of the articles have immediate relevance in biomedical research. There is a chapter by Bereiter-Hahn on computer assisted microscope interferometry of living cells; one by Ellen M Rasch on accurate DNA estimates by Feulgen absorption microspectrophotometry; and an article by Elli Kohen *et al* on the applications of microspectrofluorometry to metabolic activity in individual cells.

J CHAYEN

Bronchial Carcinoma. An Integrated Approach to Diagnosis and Management. Ed Michael Bates. (Pp 295; £52.) Springer-Verlag. 1984. ISBN 0-387-13234-1.

The integrated approach to bronchial carcinoma referred to in the title of this book is exemplified by the disciplines represented by its contributors, who represent a mix of surgeons, physicians, pathologists, radiologists, radiotherapists, oncologists, anaesthetists, and an epidemiologist, while the editor doubles up as historian and surgeon. They all provide succinct "state of the art" coverage of their respective subjects, the range of which is truly comprehensive. The 18 chapters can nevertheless be grouped into history and epidemiology (18), diagnosis (7), and treatment (9), although that on immunology straddles the last two of these. The editor has achieved a satisfactory uniformity of style, and the publishers have presented the contributions in a pleasing way.

Concentrating on chapters likely to be of particular interest to pathologists, Ratter and Rees deal with hormone production by bronchial tumours, Canti with cytology, Gibbs and Seal with histology, and Stack with immunology, but of course, many pathologists will be interested in other investigative procedures, such as percutaneous needle biopsy under radiographic control, and how their own endeavours affect treatment.

Those actively working in the field of diagnosis and treatment of bronchial carcinoma will probably find little that is new in this book but will have to admire the way this important tumour's many facets have been brought together, while for those new to the field, or for the generalist, this book provides an excellent and comprehensive summary of the subject.

B CORRIN