

material. It is now possible to study the different populations of infiltrating cells using techniques such as fine needle aspiration biopsy. The contribution of monitoring with monoclonal antibodies is discussed in detail with colour plates illustrating histological and cytological appearances.

Finally the editors step beyond the confines indicated by their title with four chapters devoted to various aspects of cyclosporin immunosuppression. It is clear that the book has had a relatively brief gestation period and the editors have made strenuous efforts to include all the latest references by producing a "stop press" concluding chapter. *Kidney Transplant Rejection* can be strongly recommended to transplant specialists and anyone involved in the monitoring or diagnosis of rejection in patients receiving cyclosporin.

RFM WOOD

Immunodiagnosis of Parasitic Diseases. Vol 1. Helminthic Diseases. Eds KW Walls, PM Schantz. (Pp 301; \$49.000.) ISBN 0-12-733301-1.

This small but detailed book compresses a large amount of information about the diagnosis of important helminthic infections into the minimum space. As such it is a book to refer to rather than to read for pleasure. At times the text is so studded with references as to make the reading difficult. For research workers in the field of immunodiagnosis of helminthic infections I believe it will be a valuable source of information. For others, whether clinicians or laboratory diagnosticians, it is unlikely to be of much value.

The authors in their preface indicate that the expert contributors have produced recommendations for the selection and interpretation of immunodiagnostic methods and a critical review of published literature. The review of the literature is certainly extensive, but hardly critical, and the recommendations of each contributor, although informative, are brief and could usefully have been expanded to provide more help for the clinician. A further criticism is that the recommendations are often rather vague. This is always a problem when a book attempts to review all available methods, but good editing can usually produce a useful piece of clinical advice even if absolute scientific accuracy is lost. This book

could, I think, benefit from more severe editing. As it stands it is a useful collection of data to be held in libraries for the use of research workers in the relevant areas.

D PARRATT

Color Atlas of Clinical Hematology. BH Hyun, GL Gulati, JK Ashton. (Pp 272; £81.75.) Williams & Wilkins. 1986. ISBN 0-89640-110-3.

The first half of this book is not an atlas at all. It is a textbook of basic haematological methods together with short sections on normal haematopoiesis and the morphological abnormalities seen in various blood disorders. The second half has the pictures. It is difficult to see the point of the first section because by the time he consults an atlas the tyro haematologist is usually already sweating over a microscope and does not need a book to tell him how to get that far. Details of how to collect blood, how to make slides, how to stain them, and what sort of microscope to use are probably unnecessary. Nonetheless, there is a useful chapter on special staining which includes source references on techniques.

The photographs, when you get to them, are very good. There is a commendable amount of histology which many haematologists will find helpful. The authors have generally been successful in avoiding the two chief pitfalls of atlases; outdated or idiosyncratic terminology and atypical abnormal morphology which creeps in because of its fascination value. In other words the pictures are of what one might expect to see, and the cells and diseases are called what most people would currently call them.

Every haematology department needs such a book. For that reason most will already have one, and whether this example offers anything compellingly new or special is doubtful. On the other hand, for anyone looking for an atlas it can be recommended. It is at least equal to its rivals and has the advantages of fresh colours and up to date classification conventions.

JS LILLEYMAN

Notices

**University of Manchester
Third bone, joint and connective tissue
pathology workshop
September 16-18 1987**

at The University Hospital of
South Manchester, Withington

The Course is intended to provide a contemporary review of diagnostic techniques and problems, and a theoretical and practical review of the field of osteo-articular and connective tissue pathology. Morning sessions will comprise review lectures. Afternoons will be devoted to discussions of cases and techniques, based on precirculated slides.

A maximum of 40 participants can be accepted.

There will be a registration fee of £95.00. Accommodation, at additional cost will be available in a University Hall of Residence.

Enquiries should be addressed to: Professor DL Gardner, Department of Histopathology, University Hospital of South Manchester, Withington, Manchester M20 8LR.

**Royal Postgraduate Medical School
(Hammersmith Hospital)**

June 9-16 1987

Professor RE Scully MD, Professor of Pathology, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston (Harvard Medical School), will be visiting professor to the histopathology department.

He will give a series of lectures and a slide seminar on gynaecology and testicular pathology.

Further details obtainable from: Dr Meg Lott, Histopathology Department, Hammersmith Hospital. Tel: 01-743 2030 ext. 2443.

ACP Locum Bureau

The Association of Clinical Pathologists runs a locum bureau for consultant pathologists.

Applicants with the MRC Path who would like to do locums and anyone requiring a locum should contact Dr David Melcher, Histopathology Department, Sussex County Hospital, Eastern Road, Brighton BN2 5BE.