Enough is told of Hodgkin's own views on specific diseases to allow pathologists to appreciate for themselves how often he anticipated modern thinking although he lived at the time when the compound achromatic microscope had only just been invented. He had a strict code of moral rectitude and devoted himself generously to many issues where he felt he could help those who could not speak for themselves. Maybe Thomas Hodgkin did not practise personal charm but he had much else. The book is full of interest.

HT SWAN


The stated aim of this fairly short book is to be a guide to the histological diagnosis of malignant or potentially malignant soft tissue tumours. The book is organised in chapters devoted to each "histogenetic" group with an introductory chapter on general principles and a closing chapter on electron microscopy by JC Vuletin. While there is a probable need for a shortish, manageable book of this type, such a text has to bear comparison with the gold standard of Enzinger and Weiss. Unfortunately this monograph does not survive this acid test.

The style of the book is very conventional, if not old fashioned, and most of it could easily have been written 10 or 15 years ago. Recent developments or controversies of importance are not mentioned; for example, the concept of atypical lipoma, the relation between peripheral neuroepithelioma, Askin tumours, and Ewing's sarcoma, or the existence of extra-renal rhabdoid tumours. The concept of MFH, particularly its pleomorphic variant, is unquestioningly accepted and perpetuated. Very few references dated after late 1986 are included, which probably reflects delay at the publishers.

Although reasonably priced, I would not recommend the purchase of this book—Enzinger and Weiss more than justifies the extra £50 you'll have to spend.

CDM FLETCHER


This volume is based upon a series of papers presented at a UCLA symposium held in March 1988. As well as current data from the major American and European centres, there are excellent reviews of controversial areas such as the role of bone marrow transplantation in the management of childhood acute lymphoblastic leukaemia by Gale and Butterini and the use of autologous bone marrow transplantation in acute myeloblastic leukaemia in chapters by Champlin and Burnett. Particular sections of interest include an update of the Baltimore group's data on autologous bone marrow transplantation in second remission using purged marrow, the results of which remain impressive, although the case for purging in this situation is not yet made. Results of bone marrow transplantation in genetic disease, myeloma, lymphoma, solid tumours, and thalassaemia are also extensively reviewed by leading groups in each field. This is a book which should be on the shelf of all clinicians and researchers engaged in transplant programmes, and the editors are to be congratulated on providing such a comprehensive and readable text.

NH RUSSELL


This second edition is an extremely useful source for the documentation of potential risk and for practical advice on how to minimise the acquisition of laboratory related infections. The first five chapters deal with the accumulated data and review the extensive literature on the subject, including legislation and the official hazard classification of organisms. Subsequently, Collins discusses safe laboratory practices and there is useful information on the physical requirements of a laboratory with respect to health and safety. A new chapter deals with HIV disease as it relates to laboratory workers and provides advice on the practical management of high risk specimens. The well documented risks of hepatitis, typhoid fever, and tuberculosis are explored and there is even mention of the agents causing spongiform encephalopathies and hazardous parasites.

Although this is not a book for casual reading, the detail and care with which the data are presented attest to Collins' profound interest and expertise. It should be an essential reference available in all laboratories dealing with biological specimens and an integral part of Pathology Department libraries.

S HEARD


This book is a compilation of papers presented at a meeting in May 1987 at which the clinical, pathological, and biochemical aspects of Batten's disease (also known as ceroid-lipofuscinosis) in man and in animals were discussed by 75 leading researchers in this group of diseases. There is also an extensive bibliography covering the years 1970–1986, and three reports on treatments which did not seem to be effective.

The clinical section did not add much to what had already been published in the proceedings of an earlier similar meeting in 1980. The morphological appearances are well covered, and the application of electron microscopic examination of uncultured amniotic fluid cells to prenatal diagnosis is described. The animal models, particularly the sheep, have provided an opportunity for studying purified storage bodies of which a low molecular weight protein seems to be a major component.

This update on the research into Batten's disease should be available to all those involved in the diagnosis, management, and biochemical study of the group of disorders collectively known as ceroid-lipofuscinoses.

BD LAKHANI


This is a book for MLSOs who are working for HNC and the Special Examination of the Institute of Medical Laboratory Sciences. It is quite short, easily readable, and cheap. It covers a lot of ground including the expected chapters on fixation, processing, microtomy, staining, and microscopy as well as less usual topics such as laboratory organisation (but not management), computers, and how to write an essay. The chapters on microscopy, histochmistry, and immunohistology are given greatest detail and are the best.

There are only a few line drawings and these are helpful. Some additional illustrations would be a considerable improvement, particularly diagrams of a cryostat, a light microscope, and a simplified electron microscope. Further emphasis should have been given to the use of control tests, control tissues, and quality control schemes in this...
**Book reviews**

book as they are only mentioned in the discussion on enzyme techniques and immunohistology. Reasons should have been provided for the use of each special stain and histochemical reaction, with references given as to the most appropriate further reading at the end of each chapter rather than together at the end of the book. A discussion on surgical cutup, disinfection, and sterilisation of instruments and cryostats would also have been useful.

The three remaining chapters cover normal histology, histopathology, and cytology. These are the least successful areas as they abound with spelling and factual errors. There is confusion between granuloma and granulation tissue, fibrin and fibrous tissue while the sections on haemostasis, thrombosis, fibrinolysis, and infarction are muddled. It is stated that there is only a single blood supply to the liver and that there is a dual vascular supply to the limbs; also that the juxtaglomerular apparatus controls the osmotic pressure of the blood. The description of the normal histology of the gastrointestinal tract is quite unhelpful, although it could easily be improved by the addition of some simple diagrams. The normal liver is said to show fatty vacuolation and the normal gall bladder to contain Rokitansky-Aschoff sinus. In the immunology section helper T cells and the interactions between T and B cells are not mentioned; it is stated that cytolsis of an antigen by complement is due to release of its own lysosome, that the bursa of Fabricus (sic) is the equivalent of the thyroid, that IgD are only found bound to cell surfaces, and that degradation of mast cells causes a rise in serum IgG levels. The diagram of various immunohistology techniques (Figure 11:3) has a confusing error in the double bridge method.

Although I am sure that there is a need for a book such as this for MLSO students and trainees, I regret that I cannot recommend this particular volume.

**AG MACIVER**


This is a multum in parvo. Having outgrown the medical student lectures which spawned the first edition in 1975, it is now a full and practical account, concise yet easily readable. It deals with all aspects from requesting criteria and specimen collection through the usual biochemical and physiological discus-
sions to interpretation and guidance on further patient study. It is good to have everything together, though it should not supersede the pocket guide which many laboratories produce. Though all medical students and junior housemen may not be expected to purchase a book for every medical specialty, one like it should be in all surgeries and wards for guidance. For post-graduates of all professions in medicine and pathology it is a must, and especially now that junior pathologists are not trained nor examined in all disciplines.

This book, now in its fourth edition, can be safely recommended to all. Perhaps in future editions a fuller reference values table would be useful. Might suggestions be made as to what tests are really useful in the common clinical emergencies? For the laboratory worker further words on the code of practice, health and safety, laboratory design and planning, instrumentation, quality control, staffing, management and costs, etc., would complete it.

JE MIDDLETON


There can be no doubt that the introduction of sophisticated endoscopic techniques have greatly enhanced the diagnosis of biliary and pancreatic disease, particularly the latter. It is already apparent that endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography (ERCP), if there are no obvious contraindications, is by far the most effective method of evaluating the biliary system and represents the only means of examining the pancreatic ducts in vivo. It is equally apparent, however, that in order to realise the full potential of these procedures considerable skill and a great deal of enthusiasm are required, as this book most convincingly demonstrates. Its most impressive feature is the correlation of the endoscopic appearances with conventional radiography and computed tomography. There are also some generously proportioned diagrams. The text also imparts useful information, although the reader has become adapted to some of the unfamiliar nuances of idiom and terminology. While histopathological and cytochemical data are not included, pathologists should be familiar with the endoscopist's vision of disease and will find a good deal that is both interesting and pleasing to the eye in this well presented publication.

FD LEE


This report of the CIBA Foundation Symposium held in April 1988 brings together an international team of expert contributors who present and discuss aspects of tumour metastasis. Biological topics considered include tissue organisational stability, cell surface properties, cell adhesion studies, role of fibronectin, oncogene induction of metastases, clonal changes during tumour growth, and molecular genetics. There is also a paper on macrophage therapy, and a review of some clinical aspects of metastasis. The discussions which follow each paper underline how many biological problems remain to be solved. By the time a primary malignant tumour has been diagnosed metastasis may already have occurred, so prevention of metastasis may be an unattainable goal. The book is produced to the usual high standards and forms a stimulating and up-to-date volume of interest to all workers in this and related fields.

C FISHER


This slim volume presents material from an IARC symposium on cell differentiation and carcinogenesis, and comprises a mixture of brief reviews and original research reports, most of which are by Japanese workers as the symposium was held at Osaka University. The first section on aberrant differentiation consists only of two reviews, one of which is a lucid presentation on keratinocytes by Yuspa, Kilkenny, and Roop. The section on somatic cell genetics includes a useful review by Stanbridge, together with two of the better research presentations in the book. The section on cell–cell interactions is let down by a disappointing contribution on cadherins by Takeichi. The longest section of the book is devoted to oncogenes, including short chapters on Kst and ret oncogenes by the groups which discovered them. Many of the reports now published in this book have unfortunately been rendered obsolete by full papers in the international literature.

Despite the quality of the contributing authors, this book does not cover any one subject in sufficient depth to act as a