

vasculature, innervation, blood supply and surgical anatomy of the liver. There are also accounts of scanning electron microscopy, cell maceration, and freeze-fracture techniques. These are all beautifully illustrated by electron micrographs, stereo photographs, and diagrams. Pathology is restricted to a brief survey of common diseases, aspects of experimental carcinogenesis and tumours in teleost, and elasmobranch fishes. The book is aimed at a wide audience and no doubt many will find something of interest to them but it falls short of its comprehensive title and many diseases of the liver are hardly mentioned at all.

PP ANTHONY

Diagnostic Techniques in Medical Parasitology. SL Fleck, AH Moody. (Pp 135; soft cover £15.00.) Butterworths 1988. ISBN 0 7236 0776 1.

This book fills a useful niche for diagnostic methods used in medical parasitology. While there are many textbooks dealing with the morphology of parasites, ova, and cysts, there are few which give detailed instructions on performing the specialised tests in diagnostic parasitology. The book is clearly written, well laid out—tests being indexed according to the body fluid in which the parasites may be found. The colour plates are good quality but some of the black and white prints are slightly “fuzzy”. Where line drawings are used they are clear and relevant, but the book could have been improved by the addition of more diagrams referring to some of the techniques.

The size of the publication makes it a useful handbook and I would recommend it to both laboratory technical staff and those involved in research in the field of medical parasitology.

JW BAILEY

Diagnosis and Pathology of Endocrine Diseases. G Mendelsohn. (Pp 734; £65.) Harper & Row Ltd. 1988. ISBN 0 397 50731 3.

Most pathologists in the United Kingdom practise their specialty on a unidisciplinary basis. It is therefore refreshing to encounter a textbook incorporating a multidisciplinary approach to the problems of endocrine disease. The book has 28 contributors and is generally arranged so that the chemical pathology of the organ secretions is presented before the separate chapter on histopathological appearances.

Although the book widens the horizons of

the unidisciplinary reader, it is difficult to predict that it will become a “best seller”, for most United Kingdom pathologists will refer to books within their own specialty. Included are additional chapters on radiological techniques in the evaluation of various endocrine glands which, although of interest, are usually outside the province of the practising pathologist.

The book will prove useful in those countries maintaining a generalist approach to pathology but will be of rather more limited interest to pathologists in the United Kingdom.

GW PENNINGTON

Rheumatoid Arthritis. An Illustrated Guide to Pathology, Diagnosis, and Management. HR Schumacher, EP Gall. (Hardback £35.00.) Gower Medical Publishing. 1988. ISBN 0 397 44653 5.

This is a beautifully produced monograph on rheumatoid arthritis. I found it a pleasure to read. The clinical photographs and the pictures of radiographs and laboratory investigations are among the best I have ever seen, and the accompanying text is of the highest standard. The book concentrates on one disease—rheumatoid arthritis. It gives a brief outline of its general features and associated laboratory, radiological, and pathological findings. It gives a detailed resumé of changes in individual joints and finishes with chapters on systemic features, complications, and management. It is principally an American book and there are contributions from workers at two centres in Philadelphia, and Tucson, Arizona. The presentation of clinical material in illustrated monographs has improved considerably in recent years and this book is at the very forefront of this drive towards excellence. It seems incidious to offer any critical comment at all. Two things concerned me. The chapters on laboratory findings and treatment are both rather brief for a book of this size and somewhat weak. Combined with this is the question of who the book is aimed at. It is rather too detailed for our students, but too simple for the specialist rheumatologist. It is impossible to produce the perfect book and I so much enjoyed reading this one that my comments must be taken as suggestions for improvements in the expected second edition.

DL SCOTT

Granulomas and Neoplasms of the Larynx. I Friedmann, A Ferlito. (Pp 365; £65.) Churchill Livingstone. 1988. ISBN 0 443 02528 2.

Professor Friedmann has been involved with

two of the numerous good textbooks in laryngeal pathology which have been published in recent years. This book is an expansion of the laryngeal component of *Systemic Pathology, 3rd Ed, Vol 1, Nose Throat and Ears*, which he edited. A large number of the illustrations are taken directly from *Systemic Pathology*, and the expanded format has resulted in a more valuable treatise.

The title underestimates the broad spectrum of subject matter covered in the book. There are chapters describing anatomy, embryology, and developmental malformations. Non-granulomatous inflammatory conditions are described in detail. There is also a full description of non-neoplastic “tumours” including cysts and amyloid. Indeed, this is a comprehensive textbook on the pathology of the larynx and tumours of the larynx, but both these titles have already been used by other authors.

The book is well illustrated with diagrams, photographs, photomicrographs and electronmicrographs, and the spread and staging of tumours is clearly described. One notable omission is the lack of good instruction about the pathological handling of laryngeal specimens.

A pathology department serving an ENT surgeon requires a good textbook on laryngeal pathology. This book fulfils the requirements.

KM GRIGOR

Tumours of the Larynx. Histopathology and Clinical Inferences. E Meyer-Breiting, A Burkhardt. (Pp 221; 106 figs; DM 180.) Springer. 1988. ISBN 3 540 16342 5.

There has been a recent flurry of texts on the pathology of the ear nose and throat, with no fewer than three of these published by Springer. So how does this book differ from its rivals? The authors' intention is to bridge the gap between the surgeon and pathologist with chapters on both diagnosis and treatment of laryngeal cancer. It is a beautifully argued thesis, both richly illustrated and amply referenced. For the pathologist criteria for laryngeal pre-cancer are carefully described and squamous carcinoma is covered in depth. With the exception of radiogenic tumours, however, the other neoplasms of the larynx are given cursory mention, and in this respect the book will never replace a more traditional surgical pathology text. As a detailed account of squamous carcinoma it is unrivalled, but will have limited appeal outside specialist centres.

AJ NORTON