

surprising that the chapters on the pathology of lung tumours by Addis and Hirsch were not combined, for no disagreement exists between these writers. Both provide a succinct, well illustrated, straightforward account. Both rightly adhere to the WHO histopathological classification. Hirsch includes cytology and electron microscopy, but neither pathologist acknowledges any more heterogeneity in carcinoma of the lung than is envisaged by the WHO panel: neither evidently considers immunocytochemistry to be of value in diagnosing tumours of the lung (in contrast to Addis's later chapter on mediastinal tumours). The other chapters on lung tumours are all relevant to pathology and in particular the pathologist's role in staging a tumour is essential reading for those unfamiliar with reporting on these neoplasms. Carcinoma of the lung is unfortunately so common that the reader will probably be familiar with much in the first part of this book but it is nevertheless useful to have an up to date account of the modern management of this disease. Because of lack of familiarity it is likely that the reader will have as much recourse to the less common tumours described in the second part of the book, these arising in the mediastinum, pleura, and chest wall. Here, Addis again provides well written, succinct, and ably illustrated chapters on their histopathology.

Many will find the assembly of clinical and pathological data in this one book useful. I enjoyed reading it and can recommend it without reservation.

B CORRIN

**Cancer. The Outlaw Cell.** 2nd ed. Ed Richard E LaFond. (Pp 274; soft cover \$23.95.) American Chemical Society. 1988. ISBN 0-8412-1420-4.

This volume, from the prestigious American Chemical Society, contains a series of articles by leading scientists in the USA presenting their views on the current knowledge of cancer and modes of treatment. The declared market is both medical and general public, hence essential basic knowledge, such as, "what is a virus?", is included.

The general layout and headings are clear; coloured figures and tables abound, at times seeming excessive, giving one an impression of WIMPS, but generally making or reinforcing necessary points.

A series of separate articles predictably leads to loss of continuity; yet overall, a coherent picture of current concepts of

aetiology, behaviour, and treatment of cancer is achieved. The claim made for the benefit of "specific active immunotherapy" after surgical removal of early squamous carcinoma of the lung is dramatic—at present surely best viewed as a challenge to oncologists to evaluate and repeat this work.

This book reads like a novel and covers a vast subject. Most pathologists (and other health care workers) will gain further insight into the "cancer cell" from reading this work. The title *The Outlaw Cell* suggests "gerit caput lupinum", an animal to be hunted and struck down, and this is the hopeful thrust of this work. This is a book which should be in all medical libraries.

MJ SWORN

**Diseases of the Ear. Clinical and Pathological Aspects.** M Hawke, AF Jahn. (£80.) Gower Medical Publishing. 1988. ISBN 0-397-44673-X.

This is a large format pictorial book by two North American authors based largely on material in the renowned Ontario Temporal Bone Laboratory. It is divided into sections on the pinna, the external auditory canal, the middle ear, the otic capsule, and the inner ear, and consists of clinical photographs, histopathological appearances, and text. The quality of the illustrations is superb, and they are also available in a slide set. Sadly the text is less satisfying, being more in the nature of extended captions to the pictures and being as a result rather superficial. For an otologist the text is inadequate for postgraduate examinations; I am sure the same is true for trainee pathologists, and it is difficult to know at whom the book is aimed. What it does achieve is to give non-specialist pathologists an overview of ear conditions on which build more detailed pathology. Otologists may prefer to purchase the slide set, especially if they are concerned with teaching.

PD BULL

**Monokines and Other Non-Lymphocytic Cytokines.** Progress in Leukocyte Biology. Vol 8. Ed MC Powanda, JJ Oppenheim, MJ Kluger, CA Dinarello. (Pp 444; \$86.00.) Alan R Liss Inc. 1988. ISBN 0-8451-4107-4.

This book is the proceedings of an international workshop on monokines and other

non-lymphocytic cytokines held in South Carolina, December 6–10, 1987. Inevitably in such proceedings this is made up of a large number of fairly short presentations. These have, however, been carefully grouped together into seven main sections. The first section deals with interleukin 6 which was previously known variously as interferon B<sub>2</sub>, B-cell stimulatory factor (BSF<sub>2</sub>), hybridoma/plasmacytoma growth factor (HGF or HPGF).

The second section is concerned with gene expression with some elegant molecular biology and the third deals with regulation of synthesis release of cytokines. It is particularly relevant to the readers of this Journal that gene expression by in situ hybridisation histochemistry tissue localisation of IL-1 on RNA is described.

Sections four and five deal with receptors and postreceptor events and cytokine activities and interactions in vitro, and section 6 deals with cytokine activities and interactions in vivo.

Finally, section 7 discusses assays for and detection of cytokines in cells, tissues, and body fluids. Various enzyme immunoassay methods are described for platelet derived growth factor and TGF-beta. It is this section that one would have liked to enjoy the benefit of the discussion or concluding remarks of a chairman to give an appraisal of the methodology.

The book is an excellent collection of papers which certainly give the "state of the art" up to one year ago. Inevitably this is a fast moving field which changes constantly, but for most who wish to learn more of this very important field of cell to cell messages this will more than suffice. It is warmly recommended for biochemists, cell biologists, immunologists, microbiologists, histopathologists, pharmacologists, rheumatologists, and oncologists, to name but a few. It is very good value for money with so much information packed into its pages.

DA WILLOUGHBY

**Methods for Detecting DNA Damaging Agents in Humans.** IARC Scientific Publications No 89. Eds H Bartsch, K Hemminki, IK O'Neill. (Pp 518; £45.) Oxford University Press. 1988. ISBN: 92-832-1189-8.

This book represents the proceedings of an IARC meeting on biological monitoring, held at Espoo, Finland, in September 1987. Most of the papers presented focus on the