141 units, intermediate zone 173 units, and peripheral zone 142 units. The difference among regions is therefore small. In our study substantially larger portions of tumour, up to 10 mm², were used. These often incorporated different tumour zones and are therefore probably more representative of the tumour as a whole.

The findings presented by van Netten *et al* support our conclusions. At any given cellularity there was a considerable variation in the oestrogen receptor values. A similar picture is obtained by examination of the results in different regions. This would indeed suggest as we stated that there is "no single direct correlation between tumour cellularity and oestrogen receptor content".

BOOK REVIEWS

Opportunistic Mycoses of Man and other Animals. JMB Smith. (Pp 258; £30.) CAB International. 1989. ISBN 0-85198-638-2.

This book is an unillustrated compendium of mycotic diseases, with human and non-human infections given roughly equal prominence. It has a brief introduction about host defences against fungal infections. The varying immunodeficiency states are discussed in moderate detail with respect to individual infections.

The main sections are on candidiasis, cryptococcosis, aspergillosis, the phycomycoses, and "others" including the chromomycoses. A chapter on antifungal agents, and a pre-publication addendum (written in May 1989) complete the monograph. We should be grateful to Dr Smith for his accumulation of data. Thirty seven per cent of the pages in his book are references (which total over 1800). Clinical, diagnostic, therapeutic, and taxonomic aspects of the mycoses are well tabulated.

If I have any criticisms—and perhaps the second edition can take note—the naming of references in the text blocks its flow (try numbers instead); and there is a lack of subheadings to guide the reader through the paragraphs, though the index is good. I shall find it very useful for information on clinical mycology.

SB LUCAS

Morson and Dawson's Gastrointestinal Pathology. 3rd ed. BC Morson, IMP Dawson, DW Day, JR Jass, AB Price, GT Williams. (Pp 748; £95.) Blackwells. 1990. ISBN 0-632-01693-0.

It is 11 years since the publication of the last edition of this book. This decade has seen rapid advances in many aspects of gastrointestinal pathology. Many of the advances have been made by the team of St Mark's Old Boys who now join the senior authors in the production of this edition.

The format is familiar with descriptive sections corresponding to the topographical segments of the gut from oesophagus to anus. An additional section covers diseases of the peritoneum and there is an invaluable discussion which deals with technical methods and general principles of examining and reporting gastrointestinal specimens. Without good preparations much pathology is doomed to be mediocre and it is appropriate that this section is placed firmly at the front of the book.

Within each section the same systematic approach is followed—normal anatomy, embryology and developmental anomalies, inflammatory and non-neoplastic disorders, and neoplasms. The style is clear and succinct. It is remarkably uniform given that there are so many authors. The references are up to date and sufficient and include classic papers.

The standard of presentation of photographs and micrographs is up to the usual standard of the publishers, but the index in this edition is not so good as previously – try Paneth cells as a marker of its value.

So far so good. Clearly, those with old editions will want to replace them, but in this new Britain, what of market forces? There is a new competitor – Whitehead's multiauthor "Oesophageal and Gastrointestinal Pathology" and its format allows more chapters on functional aspects and pathophysiology of gastrointestinal disease. I find it hard to choose either in preference to the other. When gastrointestinal pathology makes up about one third of diagnostic biopsy specimens it would be remiss not to have both volumes as standards in the reporting room library.

Finally, the two senior authors have now retired. Their book is in good hands and they can look forward to the next edition.

G SLAVIN

Colour Atlas of Paediatric Haematology. 2nd ed. IM Hann, BD Lake, J Pritchard, J Lilleyman. (Pp 153; £60.) Oxford University Press. 1990. ISBN 0 19 216893 8.

This new edition of the atlas is very welcome. I am sure it will find its way into the collection of many general haematologists. The improvement in quality of reproduction of megaloblastic change, for example, is striking. The pictures of trypanosomes and borrelia are almost as good as the view down a microscope. The section on storage diseases is a valuable reference source. Well done for including a film of abetalipoproteinaemia (not included in another recently published atlas of haematology). All reviewers criticise some aspects of a book. The habit of calling chronic granulocytic leukaemia "adult type", presumably to help paediatricians distinguish it from the confusingly named juvenile chronic myeloid leukaemia, fails to highlight the relative frequency of the former. Finally

some photographs give the red cells a greenish hue—all taken by the same camera, since the foreign body in the optics leaves its "fingerprint" on them all. Minor carpings from a happy (re)viewer.

MM REID

Progress in Clinical Parasitology. Vol 1. Ed-in-Chief Tsieh Sun. (Pp 162; £42.) WW Norton & Co. Ltd. 1989. ISBN 0 9938607 23 5.

This slim volume comprises six reviews, written in 1987/8, on different parasites from various disciplinary viewpoints. From the strictly histopathological vantage, the well-illustrated account of the clinical pathology of onchocerciasis is the best, though much will be familiar to owners of the AFIP fascicles of 1976. The ultrastructure of *Cryptosporidium* in the human duodenum is beautifully depicted, while telling us, unfortunately, little of its pathogenesis. The chapter on schistosomiasis in China is mainly epidemiological, and the aetiological association with rectal (but not colonic) carcinoma is asserted. There is a succinct clinicopathological presentation on intestinal capillariasis (not to be confused histologically with strongyloidiasis) which may be more widespread than we initially thought. The other reviews are an excellent summary of the latent hypnozoite phase of relapsing human malaria; and (with an eye on future chemotherapies) a detailed account of the role of calcium/calmodulin functions in malarial parasites.

S LUCAS

Year Book of Pathology and Clinical Pathology. 1989. Ed KM Brinkhous. (Pp 377; £44.) Wolfe Medical Publications. 1989. ISBN 0 81511-244-0.

This book consists of a series of abstracts of recent scientific papers judged by the editors to be of interest to a general audience. Each abstract is followed by a paragraph or two prepared by one of the expert panel of editors commenting on the paper with regard to its importance and usually providing one or two key references to support their comments. In general, the editors who are all based at the University of North Carolina have done a good job. There is a clear policy of grouping papers of similar interest together and they have succeeded in providing useful comment and criticism.

It is interesting to observe how many of the papers received are dependent on one or other of the technological advances which have been made in recent years with molecular biology particularly in evidence, and yet there is still a place for high quality formal descriptive papers.

I was intrigued by the fact that within a day or so of encountering my first case of Alagille's syndrome (syndromic paucity of interlobular bile ducts) I was reading the abstract of a relevant article in the "Year Book of Pathology". Perhaps, surprisingly, there are only nine abstracts from papers dealing with AIDS. The papers reviewed were from late 1987 and early 1988 and for those topics which relate to one's own particular interests, the abstracts, and even the comments, tended to be out of date already. For those fields in which one is less knowledgeable the formula is useful. This style of book is perhaps of most value to those who wish to be aware of papers across a broad field of knowledge. I found the book difficult to read because it is so concentrated. I assume it is meant to be dipped into

occasionally when one would almost certainly discover something of interest.

DR TURNER

Handbook of the Hemopoietic Micro-environment. Ed Mehdi Tavassoli. (Pp 472; \$89.50.) The Humana Press Inc. 1989. ISBN 0-89603-147-0.

This handbook provides what is probably the first review of an area of increasing interest to experimental haematologists. As a handbook for those involved in this field it covers the subject thoroughly, although it suffers from an overemphasis of detail in places that is out of context in a review of this type. For those unfamiliar with this type of work an introductory chapter simply defining terminology and current concepts would greatly enhance its appeal.

These criticisms aside, the text covers a wide range of topics, including experimental techniques such as *in vivo* microscopy, which should at least assist in understanding the increasing current literature. Furthermore, the excellent chapters by Tavassoli, Zipori, and Quesenberry may stimulate the reader to a greater interest in "environmental issues". There are some superb photographs and overall this publication would be a useful addition to the reference library of any haematology department.

JM BRIDGES

Directory of On-Going Research in Cancer Epidemiology 1989/90. Ed M Coleman, J Wahrendorf. IARC Scientific Publications No 101. (Pp 828) Oxford University Press. 1989.

This directory of research in cancer epidemiology is a useful compilation of studies. The studies are listed according to country and there are several useful additional indexes. Under each research project there is a brief description of the research, together with type of study, the cancer site being investigated, the calendar years over which the study has been performed and, if a Cancer Registry is involved, the name of the Registry. Studies using biological material banks are identified. Biochemical epidemiology is an active area of research, reflecting a productive collaboration between epidemiologists and laboratory scientists. The indexes are available on diskette as well as within the body of the volume.

N WALD

Foreword to Instructions to authors

Techniques

The Journal has been receiving more papers about laboratory techniques over the past few years and the time for segregating them from the rest of the contents now seems to have passed. Accordingly, there will be no separate section on "Techniques" from September 1990, and methodological studies will be placed as Papers or Short Reports in the same way as all other articles, depending on their length and importance.

Short reports

It was recently decided by the editors and the

editorial board that, with effect from January 1991, the Journal will cease to include Letters in the list of contents on the front cover and will instead introduce a new category of papers that will be referred to as Short Reports.

This format will be the usual one in which case reports, short technical notes, and brief investigative studies—particularly those with negative results—will be presented. The constraints will be that length should not exceed 1000 words, there should be up to two figures or tables, and no more than 10 references. Authors submitting papers as letters or full articles thought by the editors to be more suitable for a Short Report will be invited to revise their manuscript accordingly. Submissions specifically styled as Short Reports will be welcome and considered on that basis: all will be subjected to the usual process of peer review.

Articles already accepted for publication as Indexed Letters will continue to be published as such and will be listed on the front cover, but from August 1990 no more will be accepted. Letters will still be encouraged, and will still be limited to 500 words, five references, and one figure or table, but, unless thought suitable for revision as a Short Report, will now be grouped under a generic heading of "Correspondence". There will be no separate section on Matters Arising.

The purpose of this change is to have a more convenient vehicle for interesting case reports and other brief papers, where they may sit more easily than in the letters section.

NOTICES

Breast Screening Pathology

Guildford Breast Pathology
Training Centre
Royal Surrey County Hospital,
Guildford
November 1 and 2

The course will focus around workshop presentations of the cytology and histology of breast lesions seen more commonly as a result of screening, with additional techniques which need to be used. The principles of screening from both clinical and epidemiological points of view will be presented and the interrelationships of mammography and specimen radiology and pathology will be emphasised.

In addition, a major international authority on breast pathology, Professor Vincenzo Eusebi, will give a keynote lecture on *in situ* carcinoma.

Registration (2 days, including course dinner and lunches) £140
Lecture fee (per half day) £15
No restriction in numbers.

For registration and further details please contact:

Mr M G Cook or Dr Grace McKee
Department of Pathology
Royal Surrey County Hospital
Egerton Road
Guildford
GU2 5XX
Telephone (0483) 571122 Ext 4257

Association of Clinical Pathologists

Junior Membership

Junior membership of the Association is available to medical practitioners who have been engaged in the practice of pathology for a period of less than four years. Junior members are able to remain in this category for a maximum of six years or on the attainment of consultant status. The annual subscription is £24 for those resident in the United Kingdom and £55 for those overseas. The annual subscription may be claimed against tax.

Junior members receive the *Journal of Clinical Pathology* each month. Other benefits are reduced registration fees to attend ACP scientific meetings, all the documents regularly sent to full members of the Association including *ACP News*, which has a regular column for juniors, and the twice yearly summary of pathology courses included in the ACP programme of postgraduate education. Junior members have their own representative body, the Junior Members' Group, which has a direct input to Council.

For Junior Membership apply to: The Honorary Secretary, Association of Clinical Pathologists, School of Biological Sciences, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 9QG. (0273) 678435.

BPMF

University of London

British Postgraduate Medical
Federation

Histopathology Course 1990-1991

There will be a course for SHOs and registrars to provide training in histopathology for the new MRCP Part 1 examination which begins in May 1992. It will be held on Wednesday afternoons at St Bartholomew's Hospital, and will consist of lectures and slide seminars with emphasis on diagnosis and mechanisms of disease.

The course will run from 3 October 1990-13 March 1991 and is the first in a series of three. The second and third courses will be offered from October 1991 and October 1992 respectively.

Places are restricted and early application is advised.

Cost £517

Application forms, which must be returned by 24 August 1990, may be obtained from:

The Education Department, BPMF, 33
Millman Street, London WC1N 3EJ.
Telephone 071-831 6222 extension 155