contain details of recently described lesions such as hepatoid ovarian carcinomas and the hepatoid variant of yolk sac tumour. Their contribution on the peritoneum gives good illustrated descriptions of benign lymph node inclusions of glandular, decidual, and smooth muscle tissue, endosalpingiosis and extra ovarian serous and mucinous lesions, which are not adequately covered in other text books. The chapter on the vulva and vagina includes the latest classification of vulvar dystrophies.

This book is insufficiently detailed across the range of subjects to be used as a diagnostic benchbook but it does give a convenient source of easy reference to recent developments. It represents good value for money and well suits the needs of doctors working for the MRCP. I recommend it for the postgraduate or personal library.

LJR BROWN


This paperback was written by a senior registrar in infectious and tropical diseases and a general medical practitioner. Its aim is to be a concise up to date aide-memoire suitable as a rapid reference on the more common and important infectious diseases for non-specialist hospital doctors, medical students, nurses and general practitioners. There are 17 chapters, beginning with one of four pages on epidemiology and public health aspects of infection, and continuing with chapters on infections of systems such as the central nervous system, heart, and so on. Chapter 10 on infections around the eye is well done and is followed by a concise chapter on the exanthemata, infection related rashes, and childhood infectious diseases. There is a good chapter on human immunodeficiency virus and its complications. The last four chapters describe infection in the traveller, fever of unknown origin, miscellaneous diseases, immunisation and preservation of health. The latter is a guide to the various vaccines and immunoglobulins available with their use and sources of supply.

There are three appendices comprising the current list of notifiable diseases, a list of infections with their incubation periods, and a table of vaccinations for foreign travel along the lines of the checklist in the Health Advice for Travellers from the Department of Health. The print is easy to read and the pages are clear with headings and subheadings for the short paragraphs, notes, and lists which make up the text. Overall, the book succeeds in its aims but I doubt whether readers of the Journal will wish to buy it.

RN PEEL


The general pathologist in search of an update, seeing the title of this book, will want reassurance that there is guidance on how to make the diagnosis, the site and type of surgical specimens in which such lesions would be expected and some insight into general clinical relevance of the possible histological findings.

To what extent does the book fulfil a jaded, or a spirited trainee histopathologist’s needs? In fact, happily, most of the questions set above are answered beyond expectation. The only problem is how to thresh the wheat from the chaff. Naturally, other specialities concerned with uropathology would make quite separate piles of wheat and chaff. It is true that there is a little chaff, but the answers to morphological diagnosis are given in Helpap’s chapter, the site and relevant specimens are in Battaglia’s and Schroder’s, the general clinical relevance in Schulze’s and many others. If you are ever just passingly curious about prostatic diagnostic histopathology, this book is worth reading.

The book itself is arranged as a series of 41 articles. The hard-back binding, typography, illustrations and tables are presented to the exceptional high standard which has long characterised the publications of Springer-Verlag. Purchase for any diagnostic histopathology department involved in the routine assessment of prostates is recommended. The cost will not take long to justify itself.

JD DAVIES

Some new titles

The receipt of books is acknowledged, and this listing must be regarded as sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Books that appear to be of particular interest will be reviewed as space permits.


Fifth Meeting and Workshop of the European Association for Haematopathology
21–25 September 1992
Bologna, Italy

The Meeting (21–23 September) will include a two day session devoted to the monocye/macrophage system with special reference to the physiology, pathology, immunophenotyping and molecular genetics. The topic of the third day will be recent advances in haematopathology.

Fee: 410 DM (or 470 DM if paid after 29 February 1992).

The Workshop (24–25 September) will focus on the reactive and neoplastic proliferations of the monocye/macrophage system.

Admission will depend on the submission of a case and on its selection by the panel of experts.

Fee: 170 DM (to be paid before 31 May 1992).


NOTICES

ACP Locum Bureau

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

Applicants with the MRCPath who would like to do locums and anyone requiring a locum should contact The General Secretary, School of Biological Sciences, Falmer, Brighton, BN1 QBC. Tel and Fax: 0273 678435.

Fifth Workshop on Gastrointestinal Pathology and Helicobacter Pylori

Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland
6–7 July 1992

Conference Secretariat:
CRUINNÚ, 3 St Kevins Park, Darrty, Dublin 6.

Telephone: 353-1-971710.
Fax: 353-1-965983.

Vith International Symposium on the Biology of Vascular Cells
November 10–14, 1992
San Diego, California

The purpose of this meeting is to develop an accurate and current understanding of the role of vascular cells in biology and disease. This goal will be accomplished both through formal presentations and through an active informal discussion/social programme. This conference will be held at the Princess Resort located on a 44 acre island in San Diego’s Mission Bay.

For further information contact:
Department of Academic Affairs, 403C Scripps Clinic and Research Foundation, 10666 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA 92037. Telephone: (619) 554-8556.

Correction

An error appeared in the vertical axis to fig 2 of “Assessment of Dioso Ves-matic automated system for measuring erythrocyte sedimentation rate” by M Cassady and J Stuart J Clin Path 1991;44:946–49. It should read, Junior Ves-tec and not Vav-tec, as published.