The rates have remained relatively constant over the three year period. Results of post mortem examinations are presented at clinicopathology audit meetings, which are held at two weekly intervals. As the junior medical staff turnover averages six months, however, it may be that the benefits are felt in other hospitals. Unlike Dr Slater, we have not found cases which should have been referred to the Coroner.

We would agree that the accurate wording of death certificates is of paramount importance for stastical reasons and the future provision of health care services. Education is certainly necessary—we cannot say, in our experience, to have definitely made inroads into this problem through audit, but will continue to emphasise the importance of this subject to the medical staff responsible for writing certificates. As the medical student also attend the meetings perhaps we shall see improvements in future years.

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Post mortem sampling for biochemistry and toxicology

Dr Forrest is to be congratulated on his ACP broadsheet concerning the usefulness of post mortem sampling for biochemistry and toxicology,1 a much neglected subject. There is one assay not mentioned among the generally useless enzyme determinations and that is the gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (γGT). Over many years I have found it to be a reliable additional investigation in those dying with indications of alcohol misuse. Where there is no active liver disease, a raised γGT result from a peripheral blood sample gives added confidence for chronic alcoholism to be included in the cause of death.

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Measuring Alcohol Consumption is an excellent resource for all those interested, at either a research or clinical level, in alcohol use and misuse. Accurate assessments of alcohol use are vital in monitoring alcoholism treatment and prevention programmes and investigating the links between alcohol consumption, diagnosis of mental and physical medical problems. Ray Litten and John Allen have edited a multiauthored volume which is highly organised, cohesive, integrated and practical. It is divided into two main sections: the first dealing with psychosocial measures; and the second with biochemical measures of alcohol consumption.

The first chapter provides a good overview of self-report methods, and emphasises that verbal reports are neither valid nor reliable, but that the important issue is that certain conditions and procedures are more conducive to response accuracy and validity. The second chapter provides an excellent review of "computerised approaches to alcohol assessment", and the finding that the results of computerised testing are generally similar to those of personal or pencil-and-paper interviews.

Timeline Follow-Back (TLFB) is the best psychometrically evaluated and field-tested self-reported alcohol consumption instrument to date. Chapter 3 provides a description of the methods and a thorough discussion of its validity, and appropriate applications of this and other self-report measures in various research and clinical situations. A useful appendix provides instructions for administering TLFB which can be modified for different target groups or research projects. The final chapter of the section on psychosocial measures discusses the accuracy of biochemical and collateral accounts of drinking behaviour.

The second section reviews many new and complex biochemical indicators of alcohol consumption. An overview divides biological markers into several types: markers of predisposition to alcoholism (trait markers); markers of chronic or acute consumption (state markers); and markers of acute liver damage. Blood alcohol concentration (BAC) for the estimation of alcohol consumption, two new markers of high alcohol consumption (carbohydrate-deficient transferrin and 5-hydroxytryptophol), and the usefulness of protein acetaldehyde adducts as state markers of consumption are all discussed. The last two chapters describe non-invasive methods for the measurement of transferal ethanol as an assessment of ethanol consumption. As the techniques used are non-invasive and easy to use in an outpatient setting where patients are seen on a weekly basis and has a high degree of sensitivity and specificity. A wearable, electronic ethanol sensor/assay, and an adaptation of the chemical detection technology used in breathalysers, is also discussed. Unlike the dosimeter, it provides real-time rather than cumulative monitoring of alcohol use, and therefore gives accurate quantitative and temporal tracking of alcohol consumption over extended periods.

This superbly organised, thorough, and readable book is highly recommended for all those who need to assess alcohol intake.

CAROLINE C HORTHW


The authors stated in the Preface that this volume was intended to be a single guide to the diagnostic ultrastructural diseases encountered in diagnostic human ultrastructural pathology. It is a companion volume to the book Ultrastructural Appearance of Tumours prepared by the same authors.

This is a multiauthor work with uniformly high standards throughout, although the chapters range in the extent to which they cover aspects of the subject. As a whole the volume is best regarded as an atlas of high quality photomicrographs with a relatively brief, but extensively referenced, textual introduction to each chapter. The photomicrographs cover most of the commonly encountered entities and there is a generous selection of illustrations of the infrequent or rare lesions, but this cannot be regarded as comprehensive, given that the authors intended to cover the range of non-neoplastic diseases where electron microscopy can contribute to the diagnosis. There is a wide enough coverage, however, for the book to act as a valuable aide memoire for an ultrastructural pathologist while pondering over a difficult specimen. This approach will be of little value to the histopathologist with occasional exposure to electron microscopy...