minor inaccuracies such as the diagram of a cell with cilia all around the circumference rather than on the luminal surface. The rationale and practice of screening are well covered, with useful graphs incorporating data from our own and other cervical screening programmes.

The section on basic anatomy and histology is covered completely, although again a novice might assume from the diagrammatic representation that ovulation takes place simultaneously from both ovaries and the ova aggregate in the uterine cavity. The method of relating the histological sections to the relevant areas of the cervix is excellent and the photomicrographs are good.

Sampling techniques are discussed, but the slide appears to be labelled after the smear was taken rather than just before. Laboratory procedures are well covered, but it might have been more appropriate to display an obviously fictional name on the request form. Also the names on the slides were not checked before the slide labels were attached. Although these may appear to be minor faults, they cause tremendous problems in laboratories if slides are mislabelled; the cervical screening programme cannot afford to have any more mistakes made.

The second section, alluded to as the video reference library, does cover all the important topics but could be improved. Several of the photomicrographs are slightly fuzzy, ciliated endocervical cells and immature metaplastic squamous cells are not shown, neither is the "exodus" demonstrated. Smear patterns should have been included. The list of specific infections includes rickettsiae for some unknown reason. The histology of CIN is covered in detail and good examples of dyskaryotic cells are shown, but I take exception to the statement that dyskaryotic cells contain abnormal numbers and forms of nucleoli. It is widely accepted internationally that the presence of nucleoli in dyskaryotic cells is an indicator of microinvasion/invasion. The section on glandular disease is very skimpy and the photomicrographs do not illustrate the features described—namely, vacuoles and acini.

This video is too elementary for trainee pathologists but will be useful for raw recruits to the cytology laboratory before they embark on the recommended four week introductory course. There are not enough photomicrographs illustrating the numerous varieties of benign and abnormal cells and patterns seen in routine screening to describe it as a video reference library, especially in comparison with the Cyto-vision video training package which does precisely that.

My overall impression is that this video, which is well presented, is best suited to medical students and to practice nurses (who must be advised to also see the previous video *Taking cervical smears* for thorough instruction in technique).

GRACE McKEE

Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology. Ed Jennifer A Young. (Pp 355; £85.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1993. ISBN 0-632-02393-7.

During the past decade the cytopathology library has expanded from a mere handful of textbooks, which were eagerly absorbed

by the specialty, to a much wider selection from which pathologists will wish to choose. In the field of fine needle aspiration cytopathology Jennifer Young's volume will contend for first place, especially for those cytopathologists who want to see illustrations of May-Grünwald-Giemsa stained examples as well as the more conventional Papanicolaou and haematoxylin and eosin stains.

A wide range of systems is covered, including bone and soft tissues, the eye and its adnexa, and smear preparations of central nervous system material. The editor has maintained a consistency throughout the 21 chapters by 20 authors which include technical procedures, interpretation, diagnostic problems, advantages and limitations of cytopathology in the various systems and quantitative estimates of diagnostic accuracy. The prose style is discursive and so easy to read that lists of diagnostic features and differential diagnoses are not missed. The full treatment of non-neoplastic conditions of the salivary gland and the chapter on the biliary system and pancreas attract particularly favourable comment. Above all, the presentation in two columns of clearly printed text and the generous size, number, and quality of the figures provides a high standard throughout.

The photomicrographs are all in colour and the same size so that comparisons—for example, between types of lymphoma—are easily made. However, there are a few important conditions which are not illustrated—notably lactation and tubular carcinoma in the chapter on the breast.

This is an excellent book which will be a good investment for any pathologist or departmental library where fine needle aspiration is practised or being developed.

E A HUDSON

Carcinogenesis. Ed MP Waalkes, JM Ward. (Pp 492; \$126.00.) Raven Press. 1993. ISBN 0-7817-0124-4.

This book is part of a series on target organ toxicology. For this reason, it deals principally with the role of chemicals in carcinogenesis with little mention of other agents, such as viruses or radiation. It is also a book clearly aimed at experimental animal toxicologists, with most of the chapters concentrating on specific animal models like hepatic tumours in rats or skin tumours in mice. The clinically orientated pathologist is likely to find this approach too narrow for his or her requirements but it will be useful to the specialist looking for a review of chemical carcinogens affecting a particular organ.

The book starts by reviewing the general principles of chemical carcinogenesis and then devotes chapters to organ systems covering liver, gastrointestinal tract, kidney, bladder, respiratory tract, skin, nervous system, male reproductive tract and haemopoietic system. The final chapter details how to perform and document necropsies on experimental animals. The best chapters for human pathologists are those on the gastrointestinal tract, respiratory system, and male reproductive tract.

My main criticism concerns the index. I'm sure that many pathologists might look up a particular chemical or drug in the index. However, much of the most useful

information is tabulated and does not get into the index. For example, phenacetin features in at least three tables, indicating its putative role in human renal tumours, rodent bladder tumours, and rat nasal tumours. It is not mentioned in the index. Even drugs such as cyclophosphamide, which are included in the index, are only referenced where they occur in the text. This fairly simple fault will limit the use of this book.

SUSAN DILLY

Notices

Second International Congress on Vitamins and Biofactors in Life Science (ICVB)

February 16–19 1995

Sheraton Harbor Island, San Diego, California

The purpose of this international Congress is to encourage transfer of basic information concerning the chemistry, biochemistry, and functions of vitamins and biofactors to clinicians and health oriented professionals, as well as to scientists specialising in this area.

For further information contact:

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Association of Clinical Pathologists Trainee Membership

Trainee membership of the Association is available to medical practitioners who are in training in pathology. Trainee members are able to remain in this category until they achieve consultant or other career grade status (this includes staff grades). The annual subscription is £32.50 for those resident in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland and £75 for those overseas. The annual subscription may be claimed against tax.

Trainee 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 trainees, and the twice yearly summary of pathology courses included in the ACP programme of postgraduate education. Trainee members have their own representative body, the Trainee Members' Group, which has a direct input to Council.

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