normal values given in old and SI units are extensive and age specific. This small, easily carried, durable handbook is reasonably priced and well worth having.

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Immunology Simplified, Second edition, T.R. Bowry, Pp.x + 230, illustrated. Oxford University Press, Oxford, Ibadan, Delhi, 1984. £5.95.

The applications of modern technology to medicine in the past decade have left a generation of medical practitioners (including members of the new generation from medical schools with specific curriculum deficiencies) struggling to get to grips with new ideas. Immunology is a subject which has introduced more than its share of new concepts, and a number of short concise books have been written to help clinicians and medical students through its tangle of jargon and ideas. This is another such volume, which on the whole is remarkably successful and is in its second edition.

Its strength lies in the direct writing with, in the majority of instances, fairly simple diagrams. It follows the traditional approach of describing the basic mechanisms of immunity before considering diseases, but I was sorry to see the technical appendix at the end. Some knowledge of many of the technical aspects of the subject in my view adds to ones understanding of the basic and applied concepts. T and B cell enumeration in disease should be seen against the perspective of the means by which it is achieved (and the limitations of those means).

The chapters on immunity to infections were very good while those on immunodeficiency and autoimmunity less so, perhaps indicative of the preponderance of clinical material in Dr Bowry's practice in Nairobi.

Inevitably simplification of a complex subject is not possible without making didactic statements not always fully supported by the evidence, and occasionally minor errors creep in, e.g., C89 is not the membrane damaging complex of the complement pathway, and Fig. 2.7 is not correct for IgD and IgE. Also not everything is made simple; I found Fig. 1.5 somewhat confusing, the relationship between antibodies and immunoglobulins in the first paragraph in Chapter 2 was not correctly stated, and the role of the control proteins of the alternative pathway of the complement system was ignored.

This book is probably most suited to those who need

to understand something about immunology while working in another field, and I am sure it will help many over the early hurdles of the subject.

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Multiple Choice Questions in Neurology, D. Bates and N.E.F. Cartledge. Pp.180. Pitman, London, 1984. £5.95.

With the widespread introduction of multiple choice questions into medical examinations, all those facing qualifying or further examinations must be familiar with the format. The exploitation of multiple choice questions as a teaching technique is exemplified by this book of questions on neurology by Bates and Cartledge. The book is divided into sections of twenty questions each section being followed by the answers. These are necessarily brief, often not providing more than the factual answer. However, the reader will quickly recognize those areas in which his knowledge is inadequate and will be stimulated to refer to standard texts. This small volume is easy to read and full of clinically important facts covering a wide range of neurological problems. It is aimed primarily at MRCP candidates but can also be highly recommended for medical students.

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Notebook of Medical Physiology: Endocrinology with Aspects of Maternal, Fetal and Neonatal Physiology. A Revision Text for Candidates Preparing for Examinations in Basic Medical Sciences; including Multiple Choice Questions, Second edition, Ross Wilson Hawker. Pp.x + 273, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, 1984. £5.95

This is an archetypal information book. From start to finish it is packed with 'facts' with very little linking them other than that they deal with endocrinology and