recent references to it would have been appreciated and highly relevant.

This book is obviously aimed at radiotherapists and chemotherapists who deal with gynaecologic cancer and therefore this should have been mentioned in the title. It would be difficult to recommend it to general gynaecology postgraduates who would find its contents much too restrictive for their study. However, it does have a place in the libraries of radiotherapy and chemotherapy units.

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Introduction to Dialysis, edited by Martin G. Cogan and Marvin R. Garovoy, Pp. xii + 303, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, New York, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, 1985. £38.00.

This multi-author volume has been planned to 'acquaint those charged with the care of renal failure patients to principles of sound dialytic therapy' but, unfortunately, this aim is not uniformly achieved. I have found a surprising lack of consistency in the way subjects have been treated throughout the text, some are with respect to the detail of the topic while others are of a purely editorial nature. As an example, some 15 pages are devoted to heparinisation schedules whereas the composition of the dialysis fluid is dealt with rather haphazardly throughout the text. From an editorial point of view I find that in one sentence 'pruritus' appears, which in the following sentence is spelt 'pruritis' (p. 251). Similarly on p. 107, the dialysate calcium concentration is expressed in mEq/l while in the same paragraph plasma values are expressed as mg/dl.

A number of subjects are well described, the chapter on vascular access being particularly notable especially with respect to the line drawings. Generally throughout the text the illustrations are most useful and I would draw specific attention to the many excellent tables. There are, however, some surprising omissions, notably the lack of any discussion on the different membranes currently available and the failure to describe haemofiltration. The editors correctly draw attention to the fact that space constraints have limited the topics discussed but these two subjects are particularly important with respect to the physician's aim to produce a symptom free treatment.

The majority of subjects are discussed with reference to up-to-date views and opinions while some take no account of recent literature, e.g. there is no mention of the role of ethylene oxide hypersensitivity in first use reaction. The management of patients is also variably discussed, there is, for instance, no indication as to which patients should be given desferrioxamine for aluminium toxicity and no mention of dose or route of administration. On the other hand the management of anaemia is clearly and most helpfully described.

At the end of each chapter there is a variable number of references. Unfortunately the references are not indicated in the text by number or author and therefore one has to search through the reference subject titles to find the one which may refer to the subject into which you wish to enquire further. It is only the references relating to drug dialysis reference data

that have been adequately indexed. Generally the references give a good entry to the literature but it is a pity that eight of the fourteen references in Chapter 1 are to the same book, providing the concept that this chapter is a synopsis of another volume; surely it would have been better to have included books as 'suggested further reading'.

I approached this book with interest and hope, only to be disappointed. It contains much useful information and will clearly be of value with respect to many aspects of dialysis. However, its lack of consistency means that some subjects are dealt with in a detailed manner while others receive only scant attention. If one is prepared to accept this limitation it will be a useful addition to a Renal Unit library.

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Leukemias and Lymphomas, edited by Peter H. Wiernik. Contemporary Issues in Clinical Oncology, Volume 4. Pp. xi + 287, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, New York, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, 1985. £36.00.

This book is one of a series of volumes presenting an account of treatment and basic research on various cancers. The latest volume does this well, concentrating on the treatment of acute leukaemia and lymphoma in children and adults, cytogenetics, immunology and blood product support. The chronic leukaemias are also discussed. The text is sufficiently comprehensive and up-to-date to give a feel for the progress and excitement in this area. The chapters are well-referenced and include references as up to date as a year before publication of the book. This is quite an achievement in a multi-author publication. It was also a pleasant change to find a book with a largely American authorship which quotes the best of British and European clinical and laboratory research. This book is recommended for all those who have a specialist interest in malignant haematology or medical oncology.

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Management of the Motor Disorders of Children with Cerebral Palsy, edited by David Scrutton. Clinics in Developmental Medicine. No. 90. Pp. x + 101, illustrated. Spastics International Medical Publications, Oxford (Blackwell Scientific Publications), Philadelphia (J.B. Lippincott). 1984, £8.00.

This book provides the reader with six different views on the management of children with cerebral palsy, including some well known names such as Bobath and Vojta. Parental involvement is especially emphasised in two chapters, while two other authors give their experience based on therapy in institutions. The importance of sensory integrative therapy is clearly outlined by Rosemary White and the last chapter provides the reader with a neurological background. Little attention is given to the role of the speech therapist.

Although the methods of treatment vary, the authors seem