Books received

Biological Carcinogenesis. Edited by MARVIN A. RICH and PHILIP FURMANSKI. Pp. 310, illustrated. Marcel Dekker, New York and Basel, 1982. \$49.50 (U.K. \$59.40).

Epidemiology of Disease. Edited by D. L. MILLER and R. D. T. FARMER. Pp. xiii + 492, illustrated. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1982. £28.50.

Tutorials in Differential Diagnosis. E. R. BECK, J. L. FRANCIS and L. SOUHAMI. 2nd edn. Pp. 299, illustrated. Pitman Books, London, 1982. £7.50.

Work and Health. By ANDREW MELHUISE. Pp. 208, illustrated. Penguin Books, London, 1982. £2.50.

Book reviews

Clinics in Haematology. Vol. 11, No. 1 Feb. 1982. Myeloma and Related Disorders

Edited by S. E. SALMON. Pp. 238, illustrated. W. B. Saunders, London, Philadelphia, Toronto, 1982. £10.75.

Multiple myeloma must be accounted one of the most fascinating of all the haematological malignancies. Fundamental research on this plasma cell neoplasm and the production of paraproteins by these cells has led to discoveries of the greatest value in our understanding, not only of malignancy, but immunology as well. If our clinical understanding is less satisfactory, and our ability to treat the disease disappointing, this is not because of any lack of interest.

This book therefore could not fail to be of interest to laboratory scientists or clinicians, providing as it does up to date information on staging, *in vitro* cloning, immunoregulation, and discussion of localized plasmacytoma, monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS) (which we used to call benign monoclonal gammopathy), amyloidosis and then 3 chapters on the treatment of myeloma.

Robert Kyle, who reviews the Mayo Clinic series of patients with MGUS, describes the entity and shows how it may be differentiated from myeloma, macroglobulinaemia, and other conditions which mimic myeloma. It is a valuable exercise in differential diagnosis.

Treatment is reviewed by Durie and Salmon, and future prospects discussed. When the book was planned, interferon must have been making its first appearance, and I suppose the editors were grasping at straws in the hope of reporting some therapeutic advance. It is questionable whether it was necessary to devote a whole chapter to a single therapeutic agent with such slender evidence for activity. Nevertheless, anyone reading this book will have an up to date review of myeloma by some of the leading authorities on the subject.

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The Complete Medical Consultant

By A. H. OSMOND. Pp. 114, illustrated. H. K. Lewis, London, 1982. £7.00.

I am not at all sure how seriously to take this book. It purports to tell medical students and graduates about consultant practice and to be a reference book for new consultants. Chapter titles include 'The Interview', 'House and Consulting Room', 'On Cars and Personal Dress and Grooming'. One on 'The Consultant's Wife' would irritate most and infuriate a feminist. It includes remarks such as 'the greatest virtue in a wife is unselfishness and any form of self-interest must take second place'. The consultant's aim is plainly to become the doyen—the great egocentric, distinguished, most impressive and deliberately humble, despite his enormous eminence.

The book is of some slight interest as a document about a style of consultants' attitudes previously prevalent. It is a book for male

senior registrars to browse through rather than buy, but there is much relevant advice. Apart from this it is a caricature.

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Colour Atlas of Dermatology

By L. K. BHUTANI. Pp. 192, illustrated. Interprint, New Delhi, India. Creations, London, 1982. Rupees 135.00, £19.90.

Dermatology lends itself well to presentation in atlas form, but to be successful there must be careful selection of clinical material, a high standard of medical photography and faithful methods of colour reproduction.

Bhutani's 'Colour Atlas of Dermatology' is intended for students, general practitioners and junior hospital doctors. Accompanying the illustrations, taken by the author, there is a synoptic account of the diseases and sometimes a monochrome photomicrograph of the histology. There is an intended bias towards skin diseases which are commoner in tropical countries such as leprosy, cutaneous tuberculosis and leishmaniasis.

Although the text is in general sound, an atlas must be judged primarily by its illustrations. In this book too many are marred by being out of focus, taken too far away to show important detail, or have a magenta coloured distortion of the reds. Backgrounds are sometimes vivid and distracting. It was irritating and sometimes confusing to find that horizontal pictures are all positioned sideways. Some important conditions, e.g. eczema herpeticum and digital herpes simplex, are not illustrated; and with others, e.g. erythema multiforme and generalized pustular psoriasis, the illustrations do not show the typical distributions.

The book is of value for those needing to know the appearances of skin diseases in the Indian and for the illustrations of some tropical and nutritional deficiency diseases, but there are better colour atlases of dermatology.

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A Concise Textbook of Gastroenterology

M. J. S. LANGMAN. 2nd edn. Pp. 249, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, 1982. £4.95.

This is the second edition of Professor Langman's book: the first appeared in 1973. It encompasses the whole field of gastroenterology, including hepatobiliary diseases. Presumably it is intended for medical students and for postgraduates studying for examinations such as the MRCP.

The book is certainly concise; it is only 249 pages long. It is