

Books received

- 100 case histories for the MRCP.* By DAVID J. SPALTON, PETER S. SEVER and PETER DORRINGTON WARD. 2nd edn., revised by John Armitstead, Michael Greenstone. Pp. 200. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, 1982. £3.95.
- Evaluation of Methods of Treatment and Diagnostic Procedures in Cancer: Studies conducted by the Project on Controlled Therapeutic Trials (1978-1982).* Edited by R. FLAMANT and C. FOHANNO. UICC Technical Report Series, Vol. 70. Pp. 146. UICC, Geneva, Hans Huber, Bern, 1982. Sw.Fr. 24.00.
- Guidelines for a Voluntary Cancer Organization.* Edited by M. A. WOOD. UICC Technical Report Series, Vol. 65. Pp. 162. UICC, Geneva, Hans Huber, Bern, 1982. Sw.Fr. 28.00.
- Histocompatibility Antigens. Structure and Function. Receptors and Recognition Series B Volume 14.* Edited by P. PARHAM and J. STROMINGER. Pp. xi+246. Chapman and Hall, London and New York, 1982. £27.50.
- An Introduction to Neurophysiology.* By J. F. STEIN. Pp. viii+386, illustrated. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1982. £12.00.
- Medical Data Interpretation for MRCP.* By ROGER GABRIEL and CYNTHIA M. GABRIEL. 2nd edn. Pp. xiv+210, illustrated. Butterworths, London, Boston, Sydney, Wellington, Durban, Toronto, 1982. £3.95.
- Medicines: A Guide for Everybody.* By PETER PARISH. 4th edn. Pp. 475. Penguin Books, London, 1982. £2.95.
- The Newborn Child.* By D. G. VULLIAMY. 5th edn. Pp. 217, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh and London, 1982. £5.95.
- Recent Advances in Obstetrics and Gynaecology, No. 14.* Edited by JOHN BONNAR. Pp. 346, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh and London, 1982. £15.00.
- A Synopsis of Psychiatry.* By JOHN HARDING PRICE. Pp. xi+492, illustrated. Wright PSG, Bristol, London, Boston, 1982. £15.00.
- UICC Multidisciplinary Project on Breast Cancer: Reports of four meetings held at Leeds Castle in 1980, 1981 and 1982.* Edited by HAYWARD. UICC Technical Report Series, Vol. 69. Pp. 200. UICC, Geneva, Hans Huber, Bern, 1982. Sw.Fr. 14.00.
- Virus infections. Modern Concepts and Status.* Edited by LLOYD OLSEN. Microbiology series, Vol. 6. Pp. x+289, illustrated. Martinus Dekker, New York and Basel, 1982. Sw.Fr. 118.00.

Book reviews

Bladder Cancer. A Series of Workshops on the Biology of Human Cancer. Report no. 13

Edited by P. SKRABANEK and A. WALSH. UICC Technical Report Series, Vol. 60. Pp. 192. International Union against Cancer, Geneva, 1981. Sw.Fr. 32.00.

This is a report of a workshop on bladder cancer, one of a series on the biology of human cancer sponsored by The International Union Against Cancer. The workshop was held in Geneva in June 1981, when 11 people, representing a wide variety of disciplines and from various countries, all active workers in research into the basic problems of bladder cancer or patient management, were brought together for a week of intense discussion with the object of producing a technical report. The purpose was to summarize present knowledge of the aetiological factors, pathology and biology of bladder cancer and to indicate how this might influence treatment and point to future research. Each member of the workshop was assigned a topic and asked to prepare and distribute in advance a working paper. During the daily sessions each topic was discussed in depth and changes made to reflect the consensus of the whole working party.

This publication therefore offers the reader the privilege of attending the workshop as an observer. In the first chapter the tumours of the bladder are classified and staging by the tumour, node, metastasis (TNM) system is discussed. It is observed that T staging is particularly difficult when the specimen is one from a transurethral resection. The suggestion is also made that notation should be incorporated in the existing TNM system whereby any atypia in mucosa elsewhere in the urothelial field might be recorded. The histogenesis of superficial papillary and solid infiltrating transitional cell carcinoma is considered in some detail and reference made to the experimental development of carcinoma in mice when tumour cells are introduced into normal bladders previously injured by electrocautery. Such findings clearly have important implications for treatment, especially with topical chemotherapy. Urine cytology is regarded as being of growing importance, though it has not yet reached its full potential and, in time, automated methods of scanning may become applicable in human disease.

Carcinoma *in situ* was not originally one of the selected subjects,

but its importance in discussion became so great that a chapter on it was introduced. It is becoming increasingly recognized though it may not have the grave significance at first attached to it. The usual treatment is by intravesical chemotherapy and a close follow-up must be carried out. The association with irritative symptoms must adversely effect the prognosis. There is a valuable review of the pathology of this disease and of the experimental models used in the studies of these tumours. This is followed by an analysis of clinical studies of which one conclusion is the outstanding need for a clear indication of the prospective value of radiotherapy. Following treatment, methods of monitoring for recurrence become of first importance and several biochemical, humoral and cellular tests have been used in addition to cystoscopic review in order to detect early recurrence. Finally, due consideration is given to the many aetiological factors that have been regarded as possibly influencing the development of this disease. The text is a model of clarity and would be expected under the editorship of Peter Skrabanek and Tony Walsh. As a record of a master class on this common disease, the volume is well worth the current price of 32 Swiss francs.

J. P. HOPEWELL,
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Clinical Investigation of Respiratory Disease

Edited by T. J. H. CLARK. Pp. xiv+526, illustrated. Chapman and Hall, London, 1981. £22.50.

The correct diagnosis and assessment of disease has always been one of the fundamental principles of British medical practice. To achieve a satisfactory standard, the chest physician has to use many and varied techniques which have been developed in the past 10-20 years. This book describes these advances and also gives an outline of developments which can be expected to become routine investigations in the future.

As Professor Clark says in his introduction 'The clinician collects pieces of information as soon as the patient walks through the door. These items of information will be used to confirm or refute clinical hypotheses as the history unfolds'. The physician then selects those investigations which will 'confirm or refute' the most likely