intervention trials in this area are given. One minor anomaly is that it is recommended that streptokinase be given with hydrocortisone and an anti-histamine to prevent allergic reactions, something which is very rarely practised in Europe.

There is naturally an emphasis too on early intervention after myocardial infarction, particularly in the final chapter by Professors Kiesz and Bailey, where they make the bold statement that '... 30% of patients admitted with myocardial infarct will require revascularization or die within the first 30 days.' This naturally reflects experience in the various TIMI studies in the use of early angiography and PTCA, a practice which is not widely accepted or practicable in the UK. The earlier chapter on risk stratification, however, by Professor O'Rourke stresses the use of noninvasive means to identify high-risk patients and target angiography accordingly.

This series of 'Contemporary Management in Internal Medicine' is presumably the Southern States' equivalent of Medical Clinics of North America, aiming to update generalists in new advances in specialist fields. To my mind the format of the book and the style is more digestible than Medical Clinics and the use of learning points in a broad margin is helpful rather than distracting. The authors and the editor should be congratulated on providing a readable and balanced account of a complex and rapidly changing field.

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Recent Advances in Orthopaedics 6, edited by A. Catterall. Pp. 175, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1992. Hardback £32.95.

This, the latest issue of *Recent Advances in Orthopaedics*, has set itself the difficult task of trying to reflect the current changes in orthopaedics and also to look into a crystal ball to predict the future of orthopaedics in the next decade. On this basis, along with chapters by leading orthopaedic surgeons, there are two chapters on the epidemiology of both 'cold' and 'hot' orthopaedics, a knowledge of which, in a future with financial constraints, is essential for the planning of a service.

All the chapters have been written by acknowledged leaders in their fields, and have managed to produce short but comprehensive reviews of the subjects chosen. These reflect one view of the important advances in orthopaedics but cannot hope to be extensive. There are excellent articles on brachial plexus surgery, flexor tendon repair, the increasingly popular shoulder arthroscopy, as well as the new imaging techniques available in CT and MRI scanning. The increasing problems of the adolescent dysplastic hip and hip revision are also well covered.

One chapter deals with the management of major disasters. I am saddened that it is felt that this is a recent advance, since a large number of excellent papers and articles have been written before on this subject. The advance would be to find a way for the recommendations to be adhered to in the emergency situation.

This is an excellent book for the experienced orthopaedic surgeon wishing for an 'update' or the

trainee preparing for an examination. It is reasonably priced and presented, although there are a number of typographical errors which do detract from an otherwise most readable volume.

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Tumours and Tumourlike Lesions of Soft Tissues, edited by Vito Ninfo, E.B. Chung and A. Cavazzana. Pp. 292, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1991. Hardback £60.00.

The model reference in soft tissue tumour pathology is still Enzinger & Weiss's invaluable *Soft Tissue Tumours* (CV Mosby, Philadelphia, 2nd ed., 1988). The editors of the present work acknowledge this, and declare their intention to present a quick, concise reference tool and companion to the microscope that also includes more up to date information on immunohistochemistry, cytogenetics, flow cytometry and molecular genetics. The result is a succinct and readable text which weighs much less but covers almost the whole field albeit with less details, particularly of the commoner entities. Nine pathologists, including the editors, contribute the 12 chapters in various co-authorial combinations, resulting in more objectivity and less unevenness than in some similar works. All but two of the writers are from Europe (the cities of Padua, Göteborg and Kiel), which broadens the approach; American pathologists, for example, have a tendency to overlook the British literature, but most chapters give excellent and full lists of references up to 1989, and even on occasion 1990, so the book is (for a book) reasonably up to date. It is, however, disappointing to see synovial sarcoma, in spite of a current account of its nature, still described under the heading of tumours of synovial tissue. Illustrations are copious and pertinent; a few lack contrast, but the electron micrographs are well reproduced. Minor editorial lapses include some repetition about Ewing's sarcoma (in the chapters on primitive neuroectodermal tumours, and tumours of uncertain histogenesis), an occasional reference numbered in the text but omitted from the bibliography and, trivially, transposition of the captions of Figures 4.22 and 4.33. These points apart, having had this as a bench handbook for a few weeks, I found it useful and convenient. The price is reasonable, and I can recommend its purchase for diagnostic histopathology departments, and perhaps as background knowledge for the more interested surgeons and clinical oncologists working in this area.

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Vascular Anaesthesia, edited by J.A. Caplan. Pp. 700, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1991. Hardback £65.00.

This is a large, strongly bound textbook with easy, clear printing in which photographs, tables and figures