Book Reviews

G. P Canellos
Clinics in Haematology, vol. 8, No. 3
Wiley, Chichester 1979. VII + 190 pp.; £ 9.-
The issue 8/3 of the well-known series Clinics in Haematology is devoted to the progress achieved during the last 5 years in the classification and treatment of malignant lymphomas. The 10 chapters written by most competent authors are entitled: The immunopathology of Hodgkin’s disease; The role of computed tomography in the diagnosis and staging of patients with lymphoma; Staging in Hodgkin’s disease; Issues of controversy in radiation therapy and combined modality approaches to Hodgkin’s disease; Chemotherapy of Hodgkin’s disease; Staging in non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma; Radiation therapy for non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma; Chemotherapy of advanced non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma; Mycosis fungoides; Non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma in childhood.
This book of high standard can be recommended to all clinicians and pathologists interested in oncology.

H. R. Marti, Aarau

Jeno Forrai

Radiology of Haemophilic Arthropathies
There has been a considerable accumulation of information on haemophilia in the last few years. This book, which is divided into two sections, presents the first complete synopsis of the radiographic appearance of haemophilic arthropathies.
The first section is a description of the clinical aspect of haemophilia. It is divided into several chapters, of which the first one summarizes the statistical data collected at the National Institute of Haematology and Blood Transfusion in Budapest. This data is comparable with that from other studies. The next two chapters deal with the different stages of haemophilic arthropathy, as described by Koenig in the last century – acute haemarthrosis, panarthritis and regression. At the end of each chapter there is a description of the characteristic features of the individual joints at that stage of the disease. The descriptions are short, clear and intelligible. The final chapter discusses the role of radiology in the diagnosis and management of haemophilia. The first section is concluded by a detailed reference list in numerical order.
The larger second section is a radiologic atlas of the various joints at different stages in the disease process. The pictures are of good quality and the descriptions are clear and concise. It is unfortunate that the description in the first section lacks reference to the corresponding radiographs in the atlas. The format of the first section and the atlas are arranged differently, which makes the search for the radiographs even more difficult. The reference section should be in alphabetical order. Unfortunately, the book has no index. These criticisms are minor and should not distract from the value of the book. The quality of the illustrations and the clarity of
the text are commendable. This volume deserves a place on the bookshelves of every physician interested in haemophilia.

D. G. Penington

Clinics in Haematology, vol. 9, No. 1

Cytogenetics and Haematology


In this book well-known American, European and Australian contributors are presenting a comprehensive review of the present-day knowledge in cytogenetics of haematological diseases. The titles of the chapters are: Introduction to nomenclature; Cytogenetic techniques in haematology; Acute non-lymphocytic leukaemia; Philadelphia positive leukaemia; Lymphocytic leukaemias; The karyotype in refractory anaemia and pre-leukaemia; Diseases of DNA repair; Cytogenetic studies in Philadelphia chromosome-negative myeloproliferative disorders, particularly polycythaemia rubra vera; Lymphoma and dysproteinaemias; Cytogenetics of experimental neoplasms and non-random chromosome correlations in man.

The new issue of Clinics in Haematology is a valuable source of information for haematologists, oncologists and pathologists and can be recommended to clinicians and laboratory investigators dealing with haematological diseases.

H. R. Marti, Aarau