to be regarded as the major contributions to the success of the meeting.

B. M. Vose

Ultrastructural Pathology of Human Tumours—Annual Res. Reviews, Vol 1. I. Damjanov (1979). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone. 212 pp. £15.25.

Electron microscopy is now playing an important role in the diagnosis of human tumours, and diagnostic pathologists venturing into the world of ultrastructure are faced with a rapidly expanding literature.

The aim of this book is “to provide an overview” of recent advances in the diagnosis of human tumours by EM and it does this very well. The book has 21 chapters, each devoted to tumours of a particular organ or system. Each chapter consists of a brief summary of recent work, and a list of references to papers published (for the most part) in 1977 and 1978. The references appear to cover the English-language literature very comprehensively. The book is called “volume one” and it is to be hoped that the author will bring out future volumes to keep us abreast of the flood of papers that are now appearing in this field. This is not an atlas or text-book—there are no illustrations. But it does what it sets out to do very efficiently and is to be warmly recommended to pathologists and electron microscopists interested in the ultrastructure of human tumours.

O. G. Dodge

Immunodiagnosis of Cancer—Part 1. Ed. R. B. Herberman and K. R. McIntire (1979). New York: Marcel Dekker. 702 pp. £41.60.

This publication has been awaited as it is a serious attempt to cover the field of tumour markers in textbook form. The editors have obtained the co-operation of many important contributors, including some of the founder members for study of such well known products as the α foetoprotein and carcinoembryonic antigens. These two products together occupy over a third of the book and provide a good overview of the aspects of cancer biology and medicine that can be approached through marker studies. Skilful editing has avoided unnecessary overlap in chapters devoted to chemistry, immunology, clinical screening and monitoring, cytochemistry and tumour localization within the body.

At the start of the book are chapters on technical aspects of statistical and immunological analysis. The statistical commentaries give some provocative suggestions for data analysis, that are in interesting contrast to the methods actually used in the chapters on individual product specialities. Radioisotope and enzyme immunoassays are explained and evaluated in a helpful way.

Other sections of the book discuss ectopic hormones and enzymes and a selection of serum proteins. The contrast between monoclonal immunoglobulins and the tissue polypeptide antigens is especially interesting. There is a thoughtful and in-depth review of certain aspects of immunodiagnosis in leukaemia.

The overall standard of writing throughout the book is excellent; the editors and authors should be congratulated on their successful overview of this important subject. Through its depth of view the book is a valuable complement to the many conference reports and reviews that have covered a similar ground.

Reference lists show a relatively sharp cut off during 1977 with few references to local groups in 1978. It is difficult in hindsight to be too severe in criticism of the relative absence of detailed discussion of certain hormones and enzymes that fall outside the ectopic category but which are classic examples within the field of interest. Recent growth has already broken the bounds of the book format. Cytochemical studies now rank equal in importance with body-fluid analysis across the whole range of tumour products, and some of the present chapters have already given evidence of this trend. Certain substances such as the ovarian cancer antigen that are tissue-of-origin specific are clearly not confined within the tumour cell as was implied by its inclusion in the subsection on antigens on tumour cells.

These latter-day insights give all the more reason why medical librarians should seriously consider this book for their shelves, as a major classification and documentation of a new and rapidly developing field of great importance in tumour medicine. The second
volume will be concerned with the diagnostic value of humoral and cellular immunity in cancer patients.

D. J. R. Laurence

Involving Doctors in Health Education About Cancer. UICC Tech. Report Series 44 Eds. D. J. Hill, W. Heffernan and I. Rice (1979). 116 pp. Sw. Fr. 10.

Although it was used as a basic working document for a Workshop held in September 1979 in Turin, Italy, this book stands in its own right as a guideline for anyone interested in gaining the vital support and collaboration of doctors in public education about cancer.

As the authors state, it is not a cook book providing recipes for specific cancer-education programmes. What it does do is anticipate problems in involving doctors in purposive education of their patients about cancer, and to show how these might be analysed in such a way as to suggest solutions appropriate to the country or culture in which they arise. Of the 13 sections of the book, 11 deal with the various aspects of this task. The remaining 2 are largely devoted to pioneer work already done in Melbourne and Turin (Section 12) and a useful Index (Section 13).

For readers of the British Journal of Cancer not involved in public education about cancer, but interested in gaining the help of professional groups not of one's own discipline, there are helpful guidelines on how to gain acceptance of innovations. And scientific and medical readers who need to communicate by the spoken or written word with non-specialists will certainly profit from a study of Section 9, which deals analytically with the subject of communication.

The book is clearly written and is commendably uniform in style for a multi-author publication. Social Sciences jargon is minimal, and is explained where it (necessarily) crops up. For those interested in any aspect of its content, it should be a helpful and illuminating source of information and advice.

R. L. Davison