**Book Reviews**

Pathology of Granulomas and Neoplasms of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses. I. Friedmann & (the late) D. A. Osborn (1982). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone. 306 pp. £30.00 net.

An authoritative account of the pathology of the nasal cavity and sinuses has long been needed, and nobody could fill the gap more convincingly than Professor Friedmann and Dr Dennis Osborn, of the Institute of Laryngology and Otology of London University. Dr Osborn, alas, died before the book appeared in print, but this book is a splendid memorial to the many years of work that both authors devoted, under appallingly cramped and inadequate conditions, to ENT pathology. They have produced a scholarly, elegantly written, and above all superbly illustrated monograph. After some chapters on the various granulomatous lesions of the nose (rhinoscleroma and leprosy among them), there is a well-balanced chapter on the difficult subject of midline granuloma—here called “midfacial granuloma syndrome”. The rest of the book is devoted to nasal and paranasal neoplasms, concisely described and beautifully illustrated.

It is possible to quibble here and there, about nomenclature for instance, but Professor Friedmann is to be congratulated on this splendid achievement, which immediately becomes the classic work in its field.

Any histopathologist who has to report on biopsies from an ENT department will want this book, and every ENT consultant and trainee should acquire it, too.

O. G. Dodge

Lymphomas Other Than Hodgkin's Disease. A. E. Stuart, A. G. Stansfeld & L. Lauder (1981). Oxford: OUP. 70 pp. £12.50 net.

This small book put forward the criteria of the British Lymphoma Pathology Group for morphological recognition in routine tissue sections of the cells of the normal lymph node and of Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas. The preface states that the book is "intended merely to illustrate in the nodal lymphomas the major diagnostic categories agreed upon (by the Group) without undue emphasis on any particular classification". The headings in general however follow closely the British National Lymphoma investigation terminology, but the synonyms in other classifications are given. The illustrations, all in black and white, on the whole make their points clear, but otherwise leave a good deal to be desired in their reproduction. A few electron micrographs are shown, but very little mention is made of the more sophisticated modern techniques of immunoperoxidase staining or immunological methods. Discussion of the different conditions is brief, with no mention of the more difficult differential diagnoses. The book may be useful in stating morphological criteria for the different cells, but the hospital pathologist will have to refer elsewhere for help in difficult diagnostic problems.

J. V. Garrett

Bone Marrow Biopsy. Ed. J. R. Krause (1982). Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone. 232 pp. £22.00 net.

It is more than 20 years since trephine biopsy was introduced as an added method of investigating marrow disorders. Krause and his colleagues have produced a book based on their own experience, with the aim that "haematologists and pathologists should more effectively use the histologic section of bone marrow". However, as they note in the introduction, "a bone marrow biopsy will have its full diagnostic value only when assessed in conjunction with clinical findings, peripheral blood smear and marrow aspirate smears", and thus identify the essential problem in attempting to produce a short book on marrow biopsy alone.

The major part of the book is divided into chapters of marrow biopsy findings in disease states, but it is difficult to gain an impression of the relative importance. For example, the chapters on Hodgkin's Disease and metastatic
tumours, where biopsy of marrow is important, are shorter than that on erythroid disorders, where the aspirate is the more important investigation.

The text is by necessity a cursory discussion of marrow pathology, but it could have taken the opportunity to discuss in greater detail such topics as the value of multiple biopsies in staging lymphomas or detecting residual disease, the evidence required for diagnosing Hodgkin's disease in marrow, and the value of ultrathin sections on plastic-embedded material.

The illustrations are of a high standard and some of the high-power photographs alone should bring about the fulfilment of the authors' objectives. However, with the material they obviously have available, a more useful book could probably have been produced.

C. Haworth

**Statistics in Practice.** S. Gore & D. G. Altman (1982). London: BMA. 100 pp. £7.00 net.

This book brings together the excellent series of articles published in the British Medical Journal by Altman and Gore. The main emphasis of these being statistics and ethics, and statistics and clinical trials.

The information contained is very clearly presented, little use is made of mathematics. The use and misuse of the methods and ideas are discussed to give a clearer picture of when not to use the particular statistical techniques.

The book is highly recommended reading for all doctors, since most at some time in their careers will have to use statistics either directly, through reading articles or through their interaction with medical statisticians. The sections on statistics and ethics will also be enlightening to statisticians embarking in medical statistics and probably to those already in this field.

The latter part of the book discusses such topics as descriptive statistics, transforming data, significance testing, confidence intervals, survival, multi-variate methods and statistical distributions.

Throughout the book examples from published literature are used as illustrations.

R. Swindell

**Human Chromosomes: Structure, Behaviour, Effects.** Ed. E. Therman (1981). New York: Springer Verlag. 235 pp. $21.80 net.

Numerous books have been written on the topic of human cytogenetics, but none which integrates the effects of chromosome structure and behaviour into the subject as intelligibly as this one. The background of the author includes plant and animal cytogenetics, which becomes apparent upon reading the text, since numerous examples are quoted from other eukaryotic species. This provides the reader with a more complete understanding of many of the models and findings related, in particular, to the occurrence of chromosome abnormalities. In addition, it helps to differentiate those phenomena which are unique to man from those which occur universally throughout the eukaryotic kingdom.

The leaning towards human chromosomes, since this is the title of the book, is provided by reviews of those chromosome abnormalities which were detected as a result of their effects on the human phenotype. Models and hypotheses put forward to explain these are also discussed. The book provides an up to date introduction to human cytogenetics, presented as a series of short chapters, sub-divided into appropriate sections. Wherever possible, the author makes use of recent review articles as an efficient method of providing thorough referencing for each chapter. Comprehensible diagrams and good-quality photographs are used throughout to illustrate all the relevant points and to aid explanation of models.

The book opens with a summary of the history of cytogenetics, which reveals to the reader how new a field this is. The intervening chapters include the important findings from light-microscope studies which led to the development of chromosome banding. Following this, the methodology of human cytogenetics is fully described, with adequate information on chromosome nomenclature to enable the novice to become familiar with chromosome identification and karyotyping. Mitosis and its modifications, with meiosis and meitoic abnormalities, provides a concise prelude to a full survey of chromosome structural rearrangements and numerical abnormalities, in association with their