time of the symposium. Thus this work represents a review of the field as it stood then, rather than a collection of original research, for which its format of rapid offset printing is usually reserved. So although the book is a useful single source, it is rather unhappily organized to serve as an introduction to frozen blood for the uninitiated.

The most useful and novel contributions are the articles on post-transfusion hepatitis (by Shires, and by Barker and Gerety) and on the role of transfusion in renal transplant survival (by Opelz and Terasaki, and by Polesky). Many of the other manuscripts have an anecdotal rather than investigational flavor. On the other hand, Sloviter's historical essay is both fascinating and entertaining. The discussions are not particularly noteworthy, with the exception of occasional pearls such as the discussion of the difficult question of study design in transfusion effects on renal graft survival by Drs. Polesky and Terasaki.

In short, the blood banker will find little new in this work and those looking for an introduction to the subject will find the format a modest obstacle. The book is probably most justifiable in terms of the excellence of several of its essays as reviews of the literature.

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Basic Correlative Echocardiography Technique and Interpretation. By Siegfried J. Kra. New York, Medical Examination Publishing Co., 1977. 270 pp. $14.00 (paperbound).

This is a very basic but excellent book and is particularly valuable for the student technician or medical student who wishes to have a short, comprehensive introduction to the subject of adult echocardiography. The book is divided into three sections. The first section is a very simple introduction to the physical principles involved. The quality of the diagrams could have been improved and the diagrams made clearer by the inclusion of captions under the figures in addition to the reference in the text. Nevertheless, this section is a clear and extremely valuable explanation of the basic principles, and the reasons for commonly observed artifacts. The second section deals with the anatomy and demonstration of the normal movements of intracardiac structures. This section is lucid and well illustrated with an adequate number of references. The third section deals with diagnosis of common pathology using this method and is also lucidly written. In conclusion, this text can be strongly recommended as a valuable introductory text to echocardiography.

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Manual of Clinical Immunology. Edited by N.R. Rose and H. Friedman. Washington, D.C., American Society for Microbiology, 1976. 932 pp. $20.00.

This reference work is directed primarily at laboratory personnel, and serves as a companion to the excellent Manual of Clinical Microbiology, Second Edition published by the American Society for Microbiology in 1974. No previous compendium comes close to this volume in bringing together the laboratory techniques of clinical immunology. In addition to its sections on immunological diagnosis of infectious disease, there are chapters on immunoassay of hormones and drugs, immunohematology, allergy and immunodeficiency, autoimmune disorders, tumor and transplantation immunology and management of clinical immunology laboratories. The
emphasize is primarily on technique and secondarily on clinical interpretation.

Overall the book is extraordinarily comprehensive and will fill a great void in the reference libraries of clinical laboratories. Certainly there are points to quibble over. The section on radioimmunoassay of digoxin fails to discuss digitoxin assay and problems in cross-reactivity between these drugs. The section on immunoassay of hormones (almost ninety pages in length) seems out of place in this volume. The clinical overlap with the rest of the book is nil and the methodology is the slim connecting strand.

There are many excellent chapters in the book. The discussion of mixed lymphocyte culture, while only a brief introduction to an ever growing field, is succinct and practical. Likewise the treatment of coagulation inhibitors is likely the best brief summary of this topic available. No individual will find everything to set up a clinical laboratory herein, nor will all agree with the biases of some of the authors. When all is considered this is a unique source of information and an impressive first edition.

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**STRUCTURE OF THE HUMAN BRAIN. 2nd Edition. By S.J. DeArmond, M.M. Fusco and M.M. Dewey. New York, Oxford University Press, 1976. 186 pp. $9.95 (paper-bound).**

This atlas is an elegantly produced package of photographs and light micrographs. Handsome and yet reasonably priced, it includes illustrations of the gross brain and spinal cord, and horizontal and transverse sections of the usual structures, together with both coronal and sagittal sections of the basal ganglia, diencephalon, and brain stem. Also included are diagrams of cerebral vasculature, normal angiograms, and a few examples of the cytoarchitecture of the cerebral cortex.

Among the book's most enjoyable special features are several high-power Nissl-stained micrographs. Those of the cerebellar cortex and the hippocampus are especially intriguing. In addition, the horizontal and sagittal sections of the brain stem lend a useful perspective not provided by the usual transverse sections.

The atlas relies almost exclusively on photographs or light micrographs keyed to schematic diagrams on facing pages. One could also wish for some electron micrographs. More important, this austere approach presents the reader with a vast number of structures without any indication of how they connect. Some well-chosen diagrams of basic pathways in the central nervous system would add enormously to the book's value, and would be worth a proportionate increase in price.

There are a few minor faults. The material on computerized axial tomography is already out-of-date—the subject's head no longer needs to be closely surrounded by water, and the three scans provided are of poor quality. In addition, the diagrams at the beginning of each section follow an unnecessarily confusing numbering system.

The Oxford Atlas is almost too detailed for a beginner in neuroanatomy, but anyone with an interest in the subject and a weakness for beautiful books will want to own it.

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