The initial section of experimental studies looks toward the future and recommends that we have inadequately exploited our experimental systems with regard to lung cancer. They are primarily concerned with drug trials. Pathology is at the crossroads of research and clinical experience. The pathological complexities of the lung tumor is being re-emphasized and their pleural potential nature is worth recognizing. However, the correlation with function and therapeutic results has not been significantly advanced. The immunotherapeutic approach seems to be the most promising, particularly in the area of vaccination, however, no hard data is yet available. Surgical staging is universally accepted and provides a better predictability of result, however, no new horizons seem to be open except combined radiation therapy for patients with positive mediastinal lymph nodes. Radiotherapy, as surgery, is limited because the vast majority of lung tumors are disseminated at the outset of treatment. Combination of radiotherapy with chemotherapy and multiple study programs are being explored.

Marked extension of palliation of patients with small cell carcinoma by chemotherapy has been dramatically emphasized in this book, a large part of which is devoted to small cell carcinoma. The cure rate has not been substantially improved, but palliation has improved from three months to two to three years; and it is apparent that surgery has no role in its therapy. Outside of small cell carcinoma less than 20% of patients with the common types of bronchogenic carcinoma are sensitive to the current chemotherapeutic agents.

This book is an excellent up-to-date review of the dismal diagnostic and therapeutic situation with regard to bronchogenic carcinoma and another milestone in the testimonial of our weakness to control a primarily preventable disease.

HAROLD C. URSCHL, M.D.


This 414-PAGE PAPER BACK, Quick Reference to Clinical Nutrition is an excellent outline of basic concepts of normal nutrition and nutritional support in specific disease states which would be quite useful in caring for patients in clinical practice. The editor, in addition to contributing several chapters, selected 36 other contributors who provided their expertise in selected areas. Each chapter is presented in outline form and is so constructed and written as to be easy reading. Figures and tables are well-designed and contribute to the usefulness of the text.

Particularly strong chapters include those dealing with normal nutrition during pregnancy, infancy, adolescence, and old age. Chapters on nutrition in upper gastrointestinal and colonic disorders review dietary suggestions outlining lactose-free diets, gluten restricted diets, low and high fibre diets, and elemental diets. Other excellent chapters cover specialized diet therapy in renal failure, liver failure, cancer, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular disease. Interesting chapters on calcium, vitamin D, and skeletal disorders; nutritional disturbances in neurology and psychiatry; alcoholism, and drug addiction are also valuable in the handling of these special problems. Short chapters on total parenteral nutrition, elemental diets, and mineral and vitamin requirements are also included. The shortcoming of this book as a reference manual is the relatively small number of cited references. Some chapters include no references, the remaining chapters include references only to suggested readings and therefore do not allow for in-depth reading on specific topics raised.

I would recommend this book to all practitioners, nurses, and students of medicine as a well-indexed and outlined quick reference to basic clinical nutrition.

JOHN P. GRANT, M.D.


LLOYD NYHUS AND CHRISTOPHER WASTELL have successfully edited this Third Edition of the classic American text, Surgery of the Stomach and Duodenum. The list of contributors from both sides of the Atlantic and Japan is an outstanding one. The format of the book is excellent, and the unique comments by authorities are uniformly interesting, some of them allowing sharp insight into specific areas. The section on the history of gastric surgery by Owen H. Wangenstein provides an Olympian view of progress in the last century. The article on physiology of the stomach gives a beautiful summary of our current knowledge of neural and hormonal mechanisms controlling motility and secretion. The chief emphasis of the volume is on peptic disease, and the sections on pathophysiology of pep-
tic ulcer and on the complications of peptic ulcer and on diagnosis and surgical treatment of complications of peptic ulcer are clear and concise and complete. Closely related problems such as gastritis and reflux esophagitis and the Zollinger-Ellison syndrome are presented in precise, authoritative fashion. There is an excellent chapter on carcinoma of the stomach by Stanley Hoerr, with comments on the Japanese experience by Professor Nagao.

My complaints were minor: there is still too much emphasis on subtotal resection of the stomach in treatment of duodenal ulcer, there is inadequate attention to the changing epidemiology (lowered incidence) of duodenal ulcer, the potential effects of H2-blockers are given insufficient emphasis, and—in my opinion—the best anastomotic arrangement after total gastrectomy is an esophagojejunostomy, Roux-en-Y.

This is a great feast of a book. One of the unexpected dividends is the beautifully evocative memorial tributes to Henry Harkin and Lester Dragstedt and Harold Burge. The volume is beautifully bound and handsomely produced. It is expensive ($50.00), but anyone interested in gastric surgery who can afford it, will enjoy it.

JAMES C. THOMPSON, M.D.


In such a rapidly expanding subject as the transfer of tissues by microvascular anastomoses, it is obvious that any textbook will be partly out of date when it is published. This is not to say that there is not a very real need for such a book. It is by far the largest publica-

tion so far on this topic and forms a sound basis on which future research and development may be built.

If it has a fault, it lies in being too comprehensive. The first section on basic science will be difficult to follow by surgeons interested mainly in clinical applications. But it is there should it be needed, and no doubt friends in physiology, anatomy or bioengineering will keep them right.

Every aspect of the subject is dealt with by 65 contributors; there are, of course, wide variations in style and in quality of content, but overall these are excellent and the references will be invaluable to subsequent workers.

The book is superbly produced and illustrated, and for nearly 800 pages the price is moderate. Microsurgical composite tissue transplantation is becoming an essential part of many surgical specialties. Older surgeons may not become immersed in it for physical reasons, but this book should be in the possession of all those with still steady hands and those training for a surgical career.

THOMAS GIBSON, ESQ. D.SC.


This volume is designed to be a handbook in clinical transplantation for the wide variety of different people who are now involved. It consists of 20 chapters by 23 authors on subjects ordered by the sequence of events in the management of a transplant recipient. The descriptions are generally clear and are presented understandably with liberal figures of good quality. Inevitably some chapters deal with much larger subject areas than others so that it is not surprising that the chapter on the 'Immunobiology of Transplantation' by Fabre and Ting shows the pressures of space limitation more than that on 'Preparation of the Recipient' by Briggs, which is about the same length. In other chapters relevant aspects of the use of hemodialysis and histocompatibility testing are described, and new and controversial matters, such as the curious and paradoxical influence of blood transfusion on graft survival are dealt with. (Transfusions often immunize potential recipients of transplants but also appear actually to favor transplant survival in individuals who have escaped specific immunization). Anyone close to the field could probably identify points made by various authors with which he cannot agree, and I found my share of these. For example, Salaman's impression (p. 174) that antithymocyte globulin treatments are ineffective in revising transplant rejection is not in accord with my own.

In such a rapidly changing field a compendium of current practices is welcome. This volume does its job very well as it brings into one place for easy access useful descriptions of the major aspects of managing transplant patients. Morris's graceful introduction and sturdy optimistic final words on 'Future Prospects' help to tie the book together. The lore of transplantation has now become impressive in extent, although a common byproduct of specialization, the use of atrocious jargon, is sometimes dismaying. Almost everyone refers to the recipient of a transplant as the 'transplanted patient,' a term which is no better,