

the interpretation of glucose tolerance tests Dr. Craig concludes, 'I am of an optimistic turn of mind'—this vitality and optimism pervades the text and makes it entertaining and uplifting reading. It is not an idealized account of the management of diabetes; it presents the state of the art as it exists today with all its imperfections.

This short personal textbook runs to 256 pages. It will serve admirably both as a handbook for junior paediatric staff and as a most useful textbook for anyone setting up or reorganizing their diabetic clinic. It should be an essential bench book for all paediatric departments.

J. D. BAUM

Leukemia and Lymphoma in the Nervous System. Edited by CARL POCHEDLY. (Pp. 229; illustrated + tables; US \$23.50.) Thomas: Springfield, Illinois. 1977.

There has been recently a cluster of monographs about childhood leukaemia; two of them have been edited by Dr. Pochedly. This book is different in that it is devoted exclusively to leukaemia and lymphoma in the nervous system. It is intended for clinicians and haematologists.

A survey of the clinical features of central nervous system (CNS) involvement includes a useful chapter on nonlymphocytic leukaemia. There follow two repetitive chapters about the pathogenesis of CNS leukaemia. A whole

chapter is devoted to cyto centrifugation and another one to how to look at the resultant preparation. In a review of the complications of treatment and prophylaxis there is, astoundingly, no detailed mention of other neurological problems such as viral encephalitis which can be hard to distinguish from radiation-methotrexate encephalopathy. A discussion of the important question of CNS involvement in lymphoma is confined to experience from one institution. These are surprising omissions; yet the book as a whole is repetitive and padded with large diagrams which do little to clarify the text.

Those who are actively involved in management of leukaemia and lymphoma will get more help from the current literature than from this book.

JUDITH CHESSELLS

Diagnostic Radiology in Paediatrics. By I. R. S. Gordon and F. G. M. Ross. (Pp. 384; illustrated. £29.50.) Postgraduate Paediatrics Series. Butterworth: London. 1977.

With the expansion of that 'bible' of paediatric radiology, Caffey's well-known textbook, into multiple volumes the need for a shorter work on this subject is clear. The authors have attempted to provide this with a reasonably concise text (365 pages plus the index), including a wealth of excellent illustrations printed on good quality paper. The contents have been

selected according to the type of work that presents at the Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children, with an undoubted emphasis on the authors' special interests, notably in cardiology, bone tumours, and skeletal dysplasias.

The book is aimed at paediatricians and radiologists at both trained and trainee levels. It is divided into 9 sections, each ending with a list of selected references. The first two deal with skeletal dysplasias and tumours and tumour-like lesions in bone; then follow sections on each main system of the body, ending with an interesting chapter on growth and development as shown by radiology. Wisely, clinical descriptions have been kept to a minimum and emphasis confined to the radiological aspects. The section on the cardiovascular system is excellently comprehensive but perhaps out of proportion to the rest of the work (it comprises 72 pages in comparison to 38 pages each on the respiratory and gastrointestinal tracts). Maybe angiocardigraphic findings should have been omitted from a concise textbook.

Inevitably, some of the views expressed are not those of the reviewer. However, the authors are to be congratulated on having produced a work that should impart much valuable knowledge to its intended public. It is a book that can be recommended warmly; let us hope that the high price does not inhibit sales.

R. ASTLEY