Books

Foregut (Butterworth International Medical Review)

By J H Baron and Frank G Moody. (Pp.324. Illustrated. £13.50.) Butterworth Group: London, Boston, Sydney, Wellington, Durban, Toronto. 1981.

This is a splendid book and there must have been considerable co-ordination in a multi-author text to prevent most of the pitfalls of such books. The topics are well chosen and there is an excellent review of the problems of oesophagitis and oesophageal strictures, with a good analysis of the current state of the art. A brief chapter by de Dombal on the evaluation of foregut symptoms reminds us of the semantic problems about nomenclature resulting in a lack of agreed definitions of foregut symptoms, and also of our incompetence in eliciting symptoms accurately. Using peptic ulcer as a model, he reminds us how limited is our knowledge of symptoms. He then illustrates the use of computer-aided analysis to improve the situation.

The chapter on the regulatory peptides of the foregut from Stephen Bloom and his colleagues is excellent, and, in 30 pages with nearly 200 references, provides the reader with a wealth of information.

I was a little surprised to find 50 pages devoted to Menetrier's disease. Although it is an intriguing condition, only a little over 300 cases have been reported. The chapter on medical therapy for peptic ulcer is comprehensive and logical in its conclusions, whereas the chapter on motility, though erudite and interesting, has fewer clinically applicable conclusions. Cancer of the foregut is well reviewed by Siurala, though not everyone would agree with the conclusions about aetiology.

All in all, I found this a most readable text and I am very grateful for the numerous excellent references. It is a book for every serious student of gastroenterology, including the undergraduate who will find it much easier to grasp the rudiments of some of the topics from this book rather than from standard texts.

C G CLARK

Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts (2nd edn.) Lord Smith of Marlow and Sheila Sherlock. (Pp. 495. Illustrated. £30.) Butterworth: London. 1981.

It is now 17 years since publication of the first edition of *Surgery of the Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts* and this welcome second edition is long overdue.

The book is presented in a clear attractive format and the quality of illustration is high. The list of 20 contributors shows some significant changes, the content of the book has been re-ordered, and four growth areas have been identified for coverage as new chapters. These additions (ultrastructure of the liver and biliary apparatus; percutaneous trans-hepatic cholangiography; chemotherapy for carcinoma of the gall bladder, bile ducts and liver; sclerosing cholangitis) are of particularly high standard and enhance the volume greatly.

The book strikes the correct balance between coverage of applied basic science, radiology, medical management and surgical management of biliary tract disease. The emphasis throughout is on awareness of potential problems in biliary surgery and on the avoidance of catastrophe.

To be critical, I was disappointed by the scant detail afforded to some areas of the chapters on biliary tract injury and carcinoma of the gall bladder and of the common hepatic duct. While the restatement of the mucosal graft technique is clear, I would have appreciated more detailed coverage of its results and some discussion of alternative methods of management of high bile duct strictures. In the chapter on carcinoma of the common hepatic duct, I would have thought that transhepatic cholangiography is mandatory *before* proceeding to operation and that portal venography and hepatic arteriography are essential in patients with lesions considered suitable for excisional surgery. Furthermore, discussion of alternative approaches would have been welcome and I was disappointed to find no consideration of such techniques as liver split or palliative intubation of malignant strictures using the U-tube technique.

These criticisms apart, the book is to be recommended to surgeons in training who wish to acquire knowledge of the field, and established surgeons with an interest in biliary tract disease will find much of value in sections of this work.

D C CARTER

Peptic Ulcer Edited by M I Grossman. (p. 179. Illustrated. No price given.) Year Book Medical Publishers Inc: Chicago. 1981.

'The book is intended for use by those non-specialist physicians who care for the largest share of ulcer patients'. To what extent do the staff of the Center for Ulcer Research and Education (CURE) attain this objective? The answer must be: 'Very well'. The book presents a surprisingly comprehensive, satisfactory, and entirely orthodox account of the epidemiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, and treatment of ulcer disease in 160 pages of text –

a major feat of clear and succinct authorship. Moreover, each important fact of each section or subsection is highlighted by tabulating in italics, in the body of the text. And that, in my opinion, is one of the problems with the book. The only tiny note of controversy is a footnote to a Table on the 'physiological defects in patients with duodenal ulcer', which refers to just one of the defects as 'not found by all investigators'. Of course, there are lots of 'don't know' the reason for this and that, but no real indication that virtually all the italicised 'facts' show how incomplete is our information and understanding of all the facets of this subject. Indeed, each of the highlights would make an excellent discussion and research topic for keen young assistants in gastroenterological units. My second reservation is practical and concerns the quality of care, resulting from application of the management sections of the book. As with most American writings on ulcer diseases, the therapeutic sections, especially medical, are both factually and conceptually out of date – in the case of medical treatment because FDA regulations preclude up-to-dateness. To give one (perhaps not very important) example: while we have maintained patients on treatment with ranitidine for two years or more, the drug is not even mentioned in the book. Summarising: an excellent introduction to the topic of peptic ulceration.

K G WORMSLEY

Esophageal Manometry. Methods and Clinical Practice Thomas R Weibrauch. (Pp. 136. Illustrated. \$10.00.) Urban & Schwarzenberg: Baltimore, Munich. 1981.

The aim of this book is to provide practical details about the instrumentation, methodology, and application of clinical oesophageal manometry. This compact monograph of 150 pages is well illustrated and can be easily read and digested in a single evening. Despite its short length, the text is extremely informative, presents both sides of controversial issues, and includes a relevant list of current references. Two-thirds of the book give important details about manometric instrumentation and technique. The last 60 pages give brief coverage of some representative oesophageal motor disorders. Particularly well done are the chapters on 'Methods for esophageal manometry', 'Physics of intraluminal pressure recording', and 'Factors influencing pressure recording'.

A primer on intraluminal oesophageal manometry has been needed for some time and this book fills this role admirably. Also within the book's pages is some worthwhile information that may have

escaped the attention of those experienced in oesophageal manometry. In my opinion, this book will prove to be extremely helpful for all those who perform oesophageal manometry. I recommend it with considerable enthusiasm.

WYLIE J DODDS

Color Atlas of Liver Biopsy: a Clinical Pathological Guide By Pedro J Grases and Simon Beker G. (Pp. 271. Illustrated. \$98.25.) Alan R Liss: New York. 1981.

This book is an English translation of a work the rationale of which is to provide an 'on-the-job' training for pathologists in Spanish-speaking countries. The British pathologist, however, is more blasé and has a surfeit of picture books on the liver to improve his diagnostic acumen.

The lay-out is reminiscent of students' notes. Each disease is allotted two to three pages in semi-note form. This includes clipped phrases on clinical data, lists of laboratory tests, and postage stamp sized reproductions of radiographs, ultrasonography and CAT scans. There then follows a couple of paragraphs enlarging on the disease, its differential diagnosis and the pathology. One page carries quarter-plate eosinophilic microphotographs from the relevant liver biopsy. Throughout the book the photomicrographs are generally of high-power fields, so one is unable to appreciate the balance between lobular and portal morphology, which is important to histopathologists. I am not sure of the deeper meaning of the featureless silhouette of the human body, bar the hepatic outline, that accompanies each section.

Apart from the presentation of individual diseases there are notes on processing specimens, a glossary of terms, lists of hepatotoxic drugs, and references listed by disease.

I am sure that the book does fulfil a need in the unique market for which it is intended, but it would seem to have little usefulness in English-speaking countries when it is compared with its competitors.

ASHLEY B PRICE

Crohn's Workshop: A Global Assessment of Crohn's Disease Edited by Emanoel C G Lee. (Pp. 196. Illustrated. £16.50, DM91.) Heyden HM+M Publishers: London. 1981.

The topic of Crohn's disease continues to attract authors and organisers of conferences. Twenty years of visiting in South Africa have convinced Mr Emanoel Lee, the Oxford surgeon, that Crohn's disease has become more common in that country and it is no longer as rare a disorder as it was two