Bile ducts and bile duct stenoses. Berci G, Cuscheri A. (Pp 179; illustrated; $80.00.) Philadelphia: WB Saunders, 1996. ISBN 0-7216-1488-4. My first reaction on receiving this book was "Not another book on bile duct stenoses". I turned the pages and remarked to myself on the large numbers of black and white radiographs of the biliary tree taken by all kinds of techniques: laparoscopy and ERCP in particular. There were also quite a few colour photographs taken during laparoscopic cholecystectomy which could have been of better quality. I scanned one chapter and noted three things that irritated me: the author consistently confused the common bile duct with the common hepatic duct and C with F; B, most irksome was to refer to radiological contrast as a "dye" (visions of my teenage children and what they do to their hair). I put the book to one side. Later, I went through the list of the 24 multidisciplinary contributors drawn principally from North America but also Europe, Australia and South Africa – it was a distinction the publishers expected this book might be useful after all. After digesting several chapters (I rarely read a book in sequence), I realised that my initial unfavourable impressions were misplaced.

Gastroenterologists frequently give the view that the therapeutic revolution of bile duct stenoses with the widespread introduction of ERCP was final. But then at one point (only five years ago) ESWL was believed to be the answer to gallroscopic cholecystectomy! The simple observation that ERCP was used to "dye" (visions of my teenage children and what they do to their hair).

I put the book to one side. Later, I went through the list of the 24 multidisciplinary contributors drawn principally from North America but also Europe, Australia and South Africa – it was a distinction the publishers expected this book might be useful after all. After digesting several chapters (I rarely read a book in sequence), I realised that my initial unfavourable impressions were misplaced.

Gastroenterologists frequently give the view that the therapeutic revolution of bile duct stenoses with the widespread introduction of ERCP was final. But then at one point (only five years ago) ESWL was believed to be the answer to gallroscopic cholecystectomy! The simple observation that ERCP was used to "dye" (visions of my teenage children and what they do to their hair).

I put the book to one side. Later, I went through the list of the 24 multidisciplinary contributors drawn principally from North America but also Europe, Australia and South Africa – it was a distinction the publishers expected this book might be useful after all. After digesting several chapters (I rarely read a book in sequence), I realised that my initial unfavourable impressions were misplaced.

Gastroenterologists frequently give the view that the therapeutic revolution of bile duct stenoses with the widespread introduction of ERCP was final. But then at one point (only five years ago) ESWL was believed to be the answer to gallroscopic cholecystectomy! The simple observation that ERCP was used to "dye" (visions of my teenage children and what they do to their hair).