Two specialty chapters deserve mention. The chapter on breastcancer growth rates is an excellent reference for those who must research this topic. It includes much of the world's literature on this topic. Some aspects are only for the mathematically inclined reader, but both the science and the practicalities are well documented and described.

The chapter by Leslie Hughes is extremely interesting and thought-provoking. It stimulates the reader to think about benign breast disorders as part of the natural progression of the breast through a woman's life and suggests that many of the conditions that we tend to treat as diseases can be normal events in the breast life cycle.

This is an excellent textbook that focuses on the clinical management of patients with benign and, especially, malignant disorders of the breast. It has sufficient detail to be an important reference for those with special interest in breast diseases, but it is also readable, with substantial but general overviews of important topics. Many chapters provide a unique source of information and authoritative detail. General surgeons, oncologists with an interest in breast diseases, family physicians, and medical and radiation oncologists will all find this book valuable. It will be an asset to any general medical library and will serve as an excellent entry point for students wishing to research specific topics in breast cancer. The authors are to be congratulated for their work and for their dedication to the surgical advancement and treatment of women with breast cancer.

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Department of Surgery Women's College Hospital. Associate professor Department of Surgery University of Toronto Toronto, Ont. GASTROINTESTINAL CANCERS: BIOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, AND THERAPY. Edited by Anil K. Rustgi. 663 pp. Illust. Lippincott—Raven Publishers, Philadelphia. 1995. \$169 (US). ISBN 0-7817-02763 (order code 2835)

The editor states that this book is intended as a primary resource for physicians, scientists, medical students and allied health personnel in the disciplines of gastroenterology, medical oncology, surgical oncology, radiation oncology, pathology and cancer biology and as a reference for those already involved in the theory and practice of gastrointestinal cancers.

The first section of the book deals with the biologic aspects of the gastrointestinal tract. It includes chapters on embryology, growth factors and oncogenes. The following six sections deal with gastrointestinal malignant disease in an organ-specific manner, with most sections including chapters on clinical, pathologic and biologic features, chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and surgery. The section on colorectal cancer also includes chapters on polyposis syndromes and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, dysplasia and chronic ulcerative colitis, and molecular genetics. The book finishes with a section on future perspectives; this section covers the areas of molecular diagnosis and gene therapy, and provides a review of tumour immunology and immunotherapy.

This book succeeds in bringing together up-to-date multidisciplinary information on the major gastrointestinal cancers. Results of important clinical trials are summarized. The bibliography for each chapter is extensive and relevant.

From a clinical aspect this book is not encyclopedic. For example, anal carcinoma is dealt with very briefly in the section on colorectal cancer. The text is particularly strong with respect to the biologic features of gastrointestinal cancer and should serve as a valuable *mise* à *jour* for practising physicians of any specialty who deal with gastrointestinal cancer. I particularly enjoyed the information on molecular biology, genetics and immunology.

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vascular imaging for surgeons. Edited by R.M. Greenhalgh. 531 pp. Illust. W.B. Saunders Company, London; W.B. Saunders Company, Canada Ltd., Toronto. 1995. \$234. ISBN 0-7020-2015-X

s a radiologist who has partici-Apated with enthusiasm in the development of vascular imaging and intervention over the past 10 years, I was dismayed to see the relatively small input of radiologist contributors in this attractive text. Most contributing authors are surgeons, and the majority of these are from the United Kingdom and Europe. In fact, in the preface to his book, Dr. Greenhalgh mentions only the vascular technologist as "an entity alongside the vascular surgeon [who] has emerged as a natural partner!" Perhaps practice patterns are different in Europe, but in North America there is certainly a healthy working relationship between vascular surgeons and vascular interventional radiologists. I do not believe that many gastrointestinal radiologists would venture to write a text on hepatobiliary surgery for radiologists without a significant contribution from their surgical colleagues!

This is an easily read text with excellent illustrations. The organization appears somewhat haphazard: in the

introduction, basic sections on imaging arterial wall movement, classification of the morphologic characteristics of plaque and measurement of blood flow and compliance are separated by a chapter dealing with graft infection; sections on carotid, coronary, aortic, visceral, renal and peripheral arterial imaging are followed by separate sections on varicose veins, deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, and venous surgery.

The book suffers from the multiplicity of contributors, who deal with their own particular focus of clinical practice and research, with no unifying theme. There is little meat to most chapters, which deal rather superficially with many important imaging issues. I believe that a greater degree of involvement by radiologists, angiographers and other imagers would have added to the unity and depth of the text.

I cannot strongly recommend this book as a reference text or as a particularly valuable overview of vascular imaging. It may be of use to surgical residents interested in vascular disease who wish to acquaint themselves with a few of the capabilities of vascular ultrasonography, Doppler imaging, spiral computed tomography, magnetic resonance angiography and angioscopy as practised in the United Kingdom and Europe.

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Books Received Livres reçus

This list is an acknowledgement of books received. It does not preclude review at a later date.

Cette liste énumère les livres reçus. Elle n'en exclut pas la critique à une date ultérieure.

Clinical Anatomy for Laparoscopic and Thoracoscopic Surgery. Edited by Raghu Savalgi and Harold Ellis. Consultant editor: R. David Rosin. 325 pp. Illust. Radcliffe Medical Press Ltd., Oxford. 1996. \$170 (US). ISBN 1-85775-070-5

The Endometriosis Sourcebook. Mary Lou Ballweg and the Endometriosis Association. 473 pp. Illust. Contemporary Books Inc., Chicago. 1995. ISBN 0-8092-3263-4

Operative Arthroscopy. 2nd edition. Editor-in-Chief: John

B. McGinty. Section Editors: Richard B. Caspari, Robert W. Jackson, Gary G. Pochling. 1296 pp. Illust. Lippincott–Raven Publishers, Philadelphia. 1996. \$265 (US). ISBN 0-7817-0294-1 (order code 2843).

Oxford Textbook of Medicine. 3rd edition. 3 vols. Edited by D.J. Weatherall, J.G.G. Ledingham and D.A. Warrell. 4360 pp. Illust. Oxford University

Press, Oxford; Oxford University Press Canada, Toronto. 1996. \$427.95. ISBN 0-19-262140-8. Available only as three-volume set

Surgical Exposure of the Spine: An Extensile Approach. Edited by Edward C. Benzel. 201 pp. Illust. The American Association of Neurological Surgeons, Park Ridge, Ill., 1995. \$90 (US). ISBN 1-879284-25-1