

core biopsy needed to be obtained on an exophytic lesion was not obvious, since biopsy with a scalpel would have sufficed (case 19). I do not advocate ultrasonography with simple palpable cysts as the authors do in case 20. Also, it was not clear why preoperative mammography was omitted in case 27. There were other cases in which ultrasonography was used when it would not change the management, and as a general principle we do not use it in all cases.

In spite of these differences of opinion, I consider this beautifully illustrated book to be a very useful review of a broad variety of clinical cases of breast disease. The organization of the book makes it particularly easy to read because it can be picked up and put down as often as necessary without the reader losing the train of thought.

David M. Fleiszer, MD

Director, Diagnostic Breast Clinic
Montreal General Hospital
Montreal, Que.

© 1999 Canadian Medical Association

THE BREAST. COMPREHENSIVE MANAGEMENT OF BENIGN AND MALIGNANT DISEASES.

Volume 1 and volume 2. 2nd edition. Edited by Kirby I. Bland and Edward Copeland III. 1631 pp. Illust. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia; Harcourt Brace & Co. Canada, Ltd., Toronto. 1998. Can\$338. ISBN 0-7216-6656-6

The editors of this book are prominent surgical oncologists. They have recruited an impressive array of authors who are usually the leading investigators in the area covered. Although there are adequate chapters on advanced disease and adjuvant therapy, these constitute a relatively small part of the overall text.

As suggested by the title, the book

offers a large section on benign disease, an area that is poorly covered by most standard texts. It is also a weak area for most surgical residents because they have limited exposure to outpatient clinics. It is of course a large part of most breast surgeons' clinical practice. The chapters on recurrent breast abscess and mastalgia are particularly well written. The chapter on male gynecomastia is less well done.

Despite the book's comprehensive nature, there are some disappointing weaknesses. The book contains a large volume of data on the genetics of breast cancer but surprisingly little on prophylactic mastectomy. I was unable to find much information on lobular carcinoma, for example, or on breast cancer treatment in the geriatric population. The chapter on prognostic variables was also a bit disappointing.

One of the book's strengths is the up-to-date information on recent "hot topics" and the authoritative chapters by the leading surgeons in the field. For example, there is an excellent chapter on surgical treatment without axillary dissection by Cady and another on sentinel node biopsy by Giuliano. There is also an up-to-date chapter on angiogenesis by Folkman, outlining the recent exciting data on endostatin and angiostatin. The chapter on mammography is well illustrated and of outstanding quality.

Overall, this is probably the most definitive text on breast surgery available and an important reference for all residents and clinicians practising breast surgery. I confess that I did not have the first edition on my bookshelf. That was a mistake.

J. Gregory McKinnon, MD

Associate Professor of Surgery
Division of Surgical Oncology
University of Calgary
Calgary, Alta.

© 1999 Canadian Medical Association

OXFORD TEXTBOOK OF SPORTS MEDICINE.

2nd edition. Edited by Mark Harries, Clyde Williams, William D. Stanish and Lyle J. Micheli. 957 pp. Illust. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK; Oxford University Press Canada, Toronto. 1998. Can\$269.50. ISBN 0-19-262717-1

The 4 physician editors of this textbook have a well-recognized interest in sports medicine. Virtually all chapters have been updated or rewritten for this edition, which will be of major interest to all of those who are concerned with or who have made a career in caring for the injured athlete. It will provide an ideal knowledge base for students of sports medicine, particularly those who are university based.

The text begins with a philosophical view of man as an athlete by Per-Olof Astrand. This is a particularly interesting chapter, which looks at the athlete from evolutionary and biologic viewpoints. It asks why sports records are improving and answers this in the changes made in many areas, from physiological to psychological. The marked changes in training methods, techniques, rules and equipment are emphasized.

The first 400 pages relate to the scientific basis for sports medicine and include detailed treatises on cardiorespiratory responses to exercise and training, adaptations in skeletal muscle with endurance programs and anaerobic metabolism during prolonged and high-intensity exercise. It provides a scientific basis for nutrition and fluid electrolyte replacement after exercise. There is a new chapter on nutritional and ergogenic aids and supplements to optimal exercise performance. Eating disorders among athletes are discussed and programs recommended. There is an excellent section on kinesthesiology and anthropometry and the assessment of