agement of stones are unfortunately less enlightening and convincing. (One goes away thinking, "Hydrochlorothiazide until proved otherwise.")

In the experimental sections, several papers dealing with stone inhibitors and promoters provide insight into current theories and where basic research should be headed. Furthermore, sections about stone structure, analytic methods, crystal formation, and physicochemical aspects provide good corollaries and introduce some thought-provoking animal models.

This collection is perhaps most useful as background for a basic understanding of the newer and rapidly evolving aspects of the knowledge of stone formation and prevention. It also supplies a general survey of the current basic research being applied to these areas. It does suffer to some extent from the nature of the papers; the sections are really collections of extended abstracts from the symposium rather than standard book chapters. While the wide geographic distribution represented by the work is interesting for the epidemiologic studies, in many cases, the reports are somewhat primitive. At times, significant details of the studies seem lacking and some conclusions may not be warranted.

Urinary Stone would primarily be of interest to those actively involved in current stone research, either at the basic science or the clinical levels. The book is of less value to those engaged primarily in patient care.

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Urodynamics: Principles, Practice and Application, ed. by A. R. Mundy, T. P. Stephenson, and A. Wein, New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1984, 394 pp, $59.00.

Except for two brief chapters about upper urinary tract urodynamics, this 36-chapter book is a comprehensive guide to the evaluation and management of vesico-urethral dysfunction in adults and children. Also included is a section dealing with this subject in the elderly. Each chapter is followed by a well-balanced series of references.

There are 28 contributors to this volume: 20 from the United Kingdom, six from the United States, and two from The Netherlands. Terminology employed throughout the book follows recommendations made in the four Standardization Reports of the International Continence Society; consequently, this work should be readily understood by readers on both sides of the Atlantic.

The British bias toward liquid as the filling medium for cystometry is apparent, and several convincing arguments are given against the use of carbon dioxide for this purpose. Considering, however, the widespread use of carbon dioxide cystometry in the United States, this work might have been better balanced by asking a proponent of carbon dioxide cystometry to include arguments in its favor.

This well-written text appears directed toward the reader who already has some experience in urodynamics. Its scope and attention to detail will probably lessen its appeal to those who wish an introduction to this subject.

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Pancreatic Pathology, by Günter Klöppel and Philipp U. Heitz, New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1984, 239 pp, $50.00.

Most of the 13 chapters in this book were written by one or both of the co-authors. The text discusses anatomy and physiology; endocrine and nonendocrine tumors; cystic, traumatic, and vascular lesions; pancreatitis; and morphologic changes seen in diabetes mellitus. Pediatric entities, such as lipomatous atrophy, cystic fibrosis, hyperinsulinemic hypoglycemia, and congenital anomalies, receive considerable coverage. A separate chapter reviews pancreatic biopsy (cytology). Also, this book contains the latest published defense of the APUD concept by A. G. E. Pearse. The absence of information concerning pancreatic transplantation, however, is disappointing.

The overall content of this book is good. The narrative is informative and well referenced. Although approximately 4% of the photomicrographs are too small to illustrate the point, the remaining illustrations are of exceptionally good quality.

The major criticisms concern editing problems. The text contains more than the occasional misspelled word. Table 5.6 is incomplete. Chapter organization is clumsy. There are many repetitions. Some statements and paragraphs do not relate to the topics under discussion.

The reviews of anatomy and embryology are succinct and easy to understand, but most readers will find the discussion of physiology excessive. Copious space is given to both computed tomography and ultrasound, both of which seem out of place in this type of textbook.

The chapter entitled "Pancreatic Biopsy" is misleading. This section focuses on the relative merits of cytodiagnosis over biopsy. Statements such as "in general [intraoperative cytodiagnosis] can be made within twenty minutes of obtaining the specimen" may be disconcerting to many surgeons.

Despite these criticisms, this is a good book for physicians-in-training and certainly for any pathologist, gastroenterologist, or surgeon with particular interest in pancreatic disease. Surgical pathologists

will find few chapters germane, but pathologists with responsibilities for autopsies, especially pediatric autopsies, will find it a useful reference.

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Biological and Clinical Aspects of Soft and Hard Tissue Repair, ed. by T. K. Hunt, R. B. Heppenstall, E. Pines, and D. Rovee, Philadelphia, Praeger Scientific, 1984, 634 pp, $49.95.

This book is the final report of a meeting of international investigators who gathered in Tarpon Springs in May 1983 to share ideas in various areas of biology on the subject of wound repair.

The editors have adopted two novel approaches. First, they have moved one step further in their attempt to understand wound healing, from the level of the fibroblast and collagen to the cellular level. Second, they have treated the healing of bone and soft tissue as one process rather than two separate and dissimilar ones. Having completed the book, the message becomes obvious to the reader: bone and soft tissue are not two foreign tissues, but share many of the same processes of repair and disrepair.

Much of what is said is not new. Carl Brighton's work dealing with electrical stimulation of bone, John Burke's studies of artificial skin, and Julia Glowacki's work with demineralized bone are now well-known studies. However, what is novel is the format in which they are presented. For example, electrical stimulation is shown to be not limited to bone, but also applicable to nerve ganglia and probably other tissue as well. The literary style might be criticized as the chapters are written in journal or experimental form rather than as text material and much of the data presented is preliminary. Some of the studies presented may not achieve the clinical promise or application they seek. For instance, hydroxyapatite currently used in particulate form and soon to be available in block form may supersede demineralized bone as a clinical tool. Nevertheless, this should not detract from the usefulness of the book.

Biological and Clinical Aspects of Soft and Hard Tissue Repair successfully makes the jump from basic science to the clinical setting. Also, the editors predict that scientific advance will be through the interfacing of such dissimilar disciplines as biology, physical science, and surgery. It is for this reason that, although this book is heavily weighted toward basic science, it should appeal not only to the basic scientist, but also to the plastic surgeon, orthopedist, and general surgeon. For only in understanding how wound healing is "turned on" and "turned off" can it be manipulated. The clinician must have a firm and current understanding of the basic science processes if he or she is to continue to be innovative in this field in the future.

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The Healing Bond: Human Relations Skills for Nurses and Other Health Care Professionals, by Mai L. Fleury, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prenctice-Hall, 1984, 208 pp, $16.95 (hardcover), $8.95 (paperback).

This small book is an attempt to clarify human relationship issues for health care professionals. It represents a summation of a series of human relations workshops which were designed to deal with group relations, self awareness, communication skills, and acceptance of others.

This "how to" book is to be used for several purposes: as a training guide for educators responsible for training programs, for the lay person interested in being an active participant in his or her care, or for the fledgling health student who is learning about the complex issues while working in a health care setting. *The Healing Bond* is modular in design, has relevant selected reading sections at the end of each module, and exercises and instructions for the reader which highlight the core themes. The conversational style emphasizes the practical approach to the problems at hand and makes each module utilitarian in design and function. Those who find themselves with problems when working with other persons in other departments will find the fourth module, "Promoting Group Relations," a pragmatic offering.

The text is clearly written and well organized. It will be particularly useful for those who are relatively new in health care work, but is also a good review for the experienced professional who needs to review how he or she thinks, feels, and works when dealing with peers, patients, and groups.

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