

quiring hospitalization. A self-supporting comprehensive breast center would have to be organized along different lines. A more detailed review of both the Michigan center and the national scene would have been valuable.

Considering that this volume resulted from a conference, it is well edited, with a minimum of repetition. The fourth section brings together a variety of psychosocial issues that have received too little emphasis in books dealing with breast cancer. The chapter by Rose Kushner, in another section, provides significant insight to all physicians engaged in helping patients with breast cancer.

FRANKE GUMP, MD
Department of Surgery
College of Physicians & Surgeons of Columbia University

DIABETES AND ITS OCULAR COMPLICATIONS

William E. Benson, Gary C. Brown, and William Tasman
W. B. Saunders

Diabetic retinopathy is quickly becoming one of the most vision-threatening disorders. The explosion of information about this entity is evidenced by the hundreds of publications pertaining to this subject. An impressive amount of new information on managing this entity is due to the advent of new therapies, including laser treatment and vitrectomy surgery.

This overview of diabetic retinopathy includes demography, contributing environmental and systemic factors, and genetic factors. A discussion of the pathogenesis of tissue damage and the blood state in the diabetic patient as they relate to development of diabetic retinopathy is excellent. The psychophysical and electrophysiological abnormalities, as well as the significance of the abnormal blood-retina barrier, are also described.

A reading of the section on clinical findings is worthwhile not only for the ophthalmologist but for general practitioners, internists, and diabetologists. There is an excellent examination of the various medical modalities and the various controlled studies pertaining to diabetic retinopathy. Additional conditions involving the eye are also discussed. The beneficial role of laser and vitrectomy surgery is well covered.

This brief text is an excellent primer not only for ophthalmology residents, but also for special fellows and ophthalmologists in general, regardless of specialization. In addition, it's an excellent reference for internists, medical students, and diabetologists. The book certainly

deserves a place in every library. Drs. Benson, Brown, and Tasman are to be congratulated on this timely, well-documented, and very useful text.

Z. NICHOLAS ZAKOV, MD
Department of Ophthalmology

CHILDHOOD ASTHMA: PATHOPHYSIOLOGY AND TREATMENT

Edited by David G. Tinkelman, Constantine J. Falliers,
and Charles K. Naspitz
Marcel Dekker

As evidenced by this good-sized text and its hundreds of references, the medical and basic science literature on the topic of asthma grows with quickening pace. It has become most difficult to stay abreast of discoveries and theories on the pathophysiology of this disease. Then too, as the array of drugs available for treating asthma expands, so does uncertainty over best choices for first-line and multi-drug regimens.

The editors have brought together the expertise of numerous researchers and clinicians to cover the scope of current understanding of childhood asthma, from the laboratory bench to the bedside. In the first several chapters, discussion of lung defenses, lung injury, mediators of inflammation, and pathophysiologic mechanisms holds the clinician's attention by frequent reference to the clinical implications of these chemical and cellular processes.

The more practical matters of diagnosis and treatment are the focus of the latter two-thirds of the book. Herein lies this book's potential for significant impact on the way physicians manage the asthmatic child. With the aid of some excellent tables and lists, the text carefully describes the complete work-up of the child who wheezes.

Following a textual description of the various available drugs and their modes of action, algorithms for treating acute and chronic asthma are offered. So applied, these are effective learning tools. Other strengths are the chapters that cover nonpharmacologic approaches to and psychologic aspects of asthma—topics that are of growing importance as asthma becomes correctly viewed as a chronic rather than an episodic disease.

For a book with multiple authors, there is surprisingly little overlap in content. Clear subheadings in each chapter make locating topics simple, enhancing the text's utility. The index is brief but adequate. References are extensive and include literature to within a year of publication (1987).

Childhood Asthma is a readable, manageable overview of the topic for pediatricians, allergists, and pulmonologists. It also serves as a strong first source for delving further into specific areas of interest.

JAMES P. ADAMO, MD
Department of Pulmonary Disease

THE ANTERIOR CRUCIATE DEFICIENT KNEE

Edited by Douglas W. Jackson and David Drez, Jr.
C.V. Mosby

An excellent summary of information on the anterior cruciate ligament, this book presents a number of different viewpoints yet avoids any extreme opinion on treatment of the anterior cruciate deficient knee. A useful review deals with surgical options, as well as timing of surgical procedures. Helpful chapters also deal with knee bracing and rehabilitation of the knee after anterior cruciate ligament surgery.

Many authors offer a variety of opinions. This gives the reader a well-rounded view of the data available. The editors are to be commended in that the text reads extremely well despite the number of authors. This book is heartily recommended for the orthopedic surgeon or resident.

THOMAS ANDERSON, MD
Department of Orthopaedic Surgery

CROSS-SECTIONAL ANALYSIS OF THE CHEST AND ABDOMINAL WALL

By Richard J. Wechsler
C. V. Mosby

In the preface, the author indicates the major focus of the work is on "morphology and anatomic pathways." The text is divided into six chapters dealing with the

following: the axillary and supraclavicular fossa, the thoracic wall, the anterior aspect of the abdominal wall, the posterior aspect of the abdominal wall, the paraspinal musculature, and gluteal imaging. Each section begins with an in-depth review of cross-sectional anatomy as shown by computed tomography. Some magnetic resonance and ultrasound images are included, however, these are often in a coronal or sagittal imaging plane. While the latter is useful, it is unexpected, considering the title. The last part of each chapter deals with various pathologic processes.

Commonly encountered pathologic conditions are discussed; the volume does not attempt to describe every pathologic entity found in the chest and abdominal wall. The 269 figures are distributed throughout the sections. Chapter 1, devoted to the axilla and supraclavicular fossa, is balanced and includes a good discussion of the radiographic evaluation of the brachial plexus. The role of magnetic resonance in pathology involving the brachial plexus could have been better illustrated. Similarly, chapter 2, dealing with the thoracic wall, could have benefited from a more comprehensive discussion of the various surgical approaches to malignant disease of the breast, the appearance of the reconstructed breast, and evaluation for recurrent tumor. The chapter devoted to the anterior aspect of the abdominal wall provides a useful and well-illustrated section on various types of hernias.

The book is generously referenced. Of the 348 citations, few predate 1980. While the normal cross-sectional anatomy images that appear at the start of each chapter may be found in all cross-sectional anatomic atlases, this text also provides examples of the CT appearance of many of the more commonly encountered pathologic conditions. *Cross-Sectional Analysis of the Chest and Abdominal Wall* is useful as a reference text for the diagnostic radiologist or resident in training.

PETER B. O'DONOVAN, MD
Department of Diagnostic Radiology