

body's target organs. It is intended for toxicologists, biologists and physicians, particularly those engaged in research. Its emphasis is very much on research methodology, rather than the discoveries evolving from it, and animal rather than human studies. Only five of the 44 authors list medical degrees. The practicing clinician may consequently find the detailed text of limited interest.

The opening chapters are devoted to work on lung structure and its influence on particle deposition. The methodologies for both animal and human inhalation exposure studies are described in detail as are investigative techniques into the cellular and immune mechanisms involved in toxic lung damage. Interspecies comparisons are usefully made in the chapter discussing the responses to inhaled ozone. The book ends with a detailed description of modelling of the deposition of inhaled particles and gases, and risk assessment.

The book is well presented. The articles are topical and well referenced, and few do not refer to papers published in 1992. The ordering of the chapters appears rather idiosyncratic but this is unimportant as each is designed to be read alone. There is little overlap, and the style is relatively uniform. It is refreshing, however, to read the author of one chapter (on 3-dimensional analysis of lung structure) criticize the author of another (gross morphometry of the airways) for making extrapolations which are "at best tenuous". Hints to the importance of low level exposures to environmental pollutants are made repeatedly throughout the book, and so it is unfortunate that occupational exposures, which often provide models for other environmental exposures, are discussed so little. The chapter on asbestos (currently the commonest cause of occupational lung disease in Britain) is the shortest, while the chapter on pulmonary hypersensitivity and asthma does not even mention occupational asthma.

'Toxicology of the Lung' will prove to be of more interest to toxicologists than clinicians. Faced with a practical problem, a physician will not find the answer in this book. On the other hand, anyone wanting to appreciate some of the methodological difficulties faced by researchers in this field, or to better understand their work, will find an interesting series of articles. For those wishing to engage in research into pulmonary toxicology, it will provide an invaluable reference text – at least until the third edition becomes due in 5 years.

S. C. Stenton and D. J. Hendrick

A Colour Atlas of Respiratory Infections

J. T. MACFARLANE, R. G. FINCH AND R. E. COTTON, eds

London: Chapman & Hall, 1993, 130 pages, £65.

This book endeavours to integrate the clinical features of respiratory infections with the microbiological and the pathological aspects. It is intended mainly for trainees in infectious diseases and respiratory medicine. The book is divided into 12 chapters containing more than 300 illustrations supported by a very informative text. The first two chapters contain a comprehensive review on the diagnostic tests and procedures used in respiratory infections, including rarely applied invasive techniques, such as trans-tracheal aspiration. The rest of the book successfully cover a wide spectrum of respiratory infections, including conditions of special interest to particular areas in the world, for example *paragonimiasis*.

Pneumonia in particular is very well discussed and fully illustrated in six chapters containing very good quality photographs, radiograph, autopsy sections and histological and microbiological slides. Characteristic X-rays of specific infections, such as *Straphylococcal auerus* and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, are also shown. In addition conditions that can mimic pneumonia are well demonstrated in a separate chapter. The book also emphasizes, with excellent illustrations, the importance of conditions that predispose to recurrent respiratory infections, such as tumours, foreign body, and cystic fibrosis.

The section on tuberculosis provides a superb collection of interesting radiographs and high quality photographs, complemented by a concise, but very informative text. Brief discussion about atypical mycobacteria is included and the pathological and the radiographic features suggestive of *Mycobacterium kansasii* infection are nicely shown.

The topic of respiratory infections in immunocompromized patients has received wide coverage with very fascinating illustrations of the clinical, microbiological and pathological features. Geographically restricted respiratory infections, such as fungal infection, amoebiasis, brucellosis, and hydatid disease, are also well demonstrated. However the radiographic manifestations of fungal infections are not shown.

The book is indeed a good read, logically organized, well written and providing an excellent collection of radiographs and coloured photographs. It is reasonably priced, considering the good quality of the paper and the colour print photographs. I confidently recommend the book to those it is intended for.

Muntasir Abdelaziz

Respiratory infections stand third as a cause of deaths; they lead all other causes between ages of fifteen and thirty-five. The upper portion of the respiratory tract, the nose, throat and trachea, are affected more often than the lower, the bronchi and lungs. The deeper the inflammation, the more serious are its consequences; pneumonia is frequently fatal. Inflammation of the deeper respiratory structures results from a downward extension of a comparatively harmless inflammation in the upper structures. » All the respiratory passages, except the deepest structures of the lungs, are covered w A Colour Atlas of Medical Entomology. Chapman & hall medical atlas series. Chapman & Hall's new series of highly illustrated books covers a broad spectrum of topics in clinical medicine and surgery. 11. A Text and Atlas of Arterial Imaging D.M. Cavaye and R.A. White. 12. A Colour Atlas of Respiratory Infections J.T. Macfarlane, R.G. Finch and R.E. Cotton. 13. A Text and Atlas of Paediatric Orofacial Medicine and Pathology R.K. Hall. In preparation. A Text and Atlas of Clinical Retinopathies P.M. Dodson, E.E. Kritzinger and D.G. Beevers. A Colour Atlas of Retinovascular Disease S.T.D. Roxburgh, W.M. Haining and E. Rosen. A Colour Atlas of Forensic Medicine J.K. Mason and A. Usher. This color atlas of poultry diseases .This is very useful guide for poultry farmers & poultry practicing professionals.The atlas contains colour photographs demonstrating the overall pathology of birds. The book includes more than 50 diseases from avian infectious pathology and a similar number from non-infectious pathology. There are both classic and well known diseases and new and little known diseases. Moderately harmful viruses usually cause severe respiratory disease and respiratory symptoms. In adult birds there is marked drop in egg production for several months. Umbro disease is a sudden and severe, highly contagious viral infection of young chickens. Next to Ranikhet, it is the second most important disease of poultry, and every year inflicts heavy mortality.

