

- A simple circuit for topical cardiac hypothermia. *Thorax* 1976;31:565-71.
- 10 Arborelius M, Lilja B, Senyk J. Regional and total lung function studies in patients with hemidiaphragmatic paralysis. *Respiration* 1975;32:253-64.
 - 11 Chandler KW, Rozas CJ, Kory RC, Goldman AL. Bilateral diaphragmatic paralysis complicating local cardiac hypothermia during open heart surgery. *Am Rev Respir Dis* 1982;125 (4):98.

Book notices

Recommended health-based occupational exposure limits for respiratory irritants. WHO Study Group. (Pp 154; Sw fr 14). World Health Organisation, Geneva. 1984.

This is the fifth in a series of reports from World Health Organisation study groups concerned with occupational hazards and recommended exposure limits. It considers the four most commonly encountered respiratory irritants—chlorine, formaldehyde, oxides of nitrogen, and sulphur dioxide. Earlier reports considered the most commonly encountered heavy metals (1979), solvents (1980), pesticides (1981), and vegetable dusts (1982). This latest report is comparatively brief (154 pages) but commendably concise, and for 14 Swiss francs it is extraordinarily good value for money. For each chemical, properties, uses, and health hazards (in both experimental animals and working human populations) are comprehensively reviewed and referenced, and relationships to exposure levels carefully considered. The study group concludes with its own recommended exposure limits—short term (15 minutes) and eight hour time weighted average—and an assessment of immediate research needs. It is a worthy publication and a must for any medical library.—DJH

Pulmonary embolism and deep venous thrombosis. Samuel J Goldhaber (ed). (Pp 295; £55.) WB Saunders. 1985

This is a worthwhile book. Written by a number of authors, it comprises 16 chapters divided into four sections: "Fundamentals," including radiographic/nuclear medicine diagnosis, the pathology of deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism and haemostatic principles; "Clinical Considerations," including management and prevention; "Special Clinical Topics," covering areas such as massive, non-thrombotic pulmonary embolism, and thromboembolism in children; and "Future Prospects," including chapters on indium 111 platelet imaging and pulmonary

angioscopy. Each chapter is clearly written and concise. To cover a subject of this size and keep within 300 pages requires extensive, extremely up to date referencing and therefore rather less discussion, but the end result is a most effective source book for all physicians and surgeons. Over 1500 references are given, and although the index is slightly lacking at times this is a minor criticism. Every hospital library should be persuaded to hold a copy, as at this price it is rather expensive for individual purchase.—JGA

Colour atlas of mesothelioma. JSP Jones, C Lund, and HT Planteydt. (Pp 201; £49.) MTP Press. 1985.

The main emphasis of this atlas is on primary malignant tumours of the pleura, peritoneum, and pericardium, but benign mesothelioma and mesotheliomas of the tunica vaginalis and atrioventricular node are dealt with briefly. The first 47 pages are comprised of sections devoted to the gross and microscopic pathology and cytology of malignant mesothelioma. Aetiology, epidemiology, and clinical aspects are also covered. Each section is followed by an up to date list of references. The work of mesothelioma panels is outlined, and a list of such panels in various countries is supplied. The rest of the book consists of colour photographs illustrating the gross and microscopic appearances of malignant mesothelioma and other tumours of mesothelial tissue. The pictures are in general of high quality, but there are too many of them. Altogether there are 246 plates, among which are 39 gross photographs and over 100 photomicrographs of typical malignant mesotheliomas. The diagnostic usefulness of so many illustrations of well known tumours is limited. The relatively high cost of this book could be justified only if more attention had been paid to the problems of differential diagnosis, particularly in cytological and biopsy material.—CWE