non-neoplastic disease, including pathogenesis of asbestos related disease in man. Each chapter usefully begins by introducing some detailed information, some methods and continues with a review of results, all with excellent illustration. There is information on the ultrastructure of respiratory tract cilia and their motility and pharmacological regulation and associated interactions. The chapter describing the principles and application of morphometric methods to interpretation of lung slices and study of the interspecies variation of airway surface epithelium is excellent and complete. The chapter on pulmonary vasculature in health and the evolution of alterations with chronic pulmonary hypertension and the adult respiratory distress syndrome. One chapter reviews the ultrastructural features of common and rare tumours superbly. There is also an elegant description of the constituents of lung interstitium with interesting discussion of the functional implications of the three dimensional organisation of connective tissue elements and their variation in emphysema and fibrosis. The three dimensional structure of the lung is beautifully shown by corrosion casting techniques and variations are shown for disease, injury and allergic and inflammatory disease. There is an interesting review of the history and biological properties of fluorocarbon emulsions used to investigate the interaction of plasma proteins and endothelial glycocalyx, and these findings deal with pathogenetic mechanisms in animal models of asbestosis and silicosis and techniques and data generated in the use of analytical scanning, transmission, and scanning transmission microscopy to identify fibrous types and investigate asbestos induced disease in man. The book is therefore suited to a wide readership and forms an excellent text for learning more about the special applications of the electron microscope to the study of lung disease.—PKJ


The remarkable success of the first edition of this book in presenting a comprehensive account of illnesses affecting the respiratory tract in children lay not only in the need for such a book (at a time when specialisation in respiratory medicine in childhood had scarcely begun) but even more in the extensive clinical and research experience of its authors. Fifteen years later the aim of the present authors in introducing the third edition remains unchanged despite the explosion of additional information on nearly all of the topics considered. This book will appeal to anyone who would like to receive, in a balanced, and presentation. About half of the text is devoted to acute respiratory infections, asthma, cystic fibrosis, and an analysis of common symptoms of respiratory disease. Each chapter on these topics is essential reading for paediatricians in training, whether or not they intend to specialise in respiratory medicine. Childhood asthma and cystic fibrosis are dealt with expertly and comprehensively "in state of the art" accounts that include recent advances in understanding airways inflammation in asthma. The molecular genetics of cystic fibrosis. The introductory and final chapters, which deal with lung growth and development and the physiology of respiration, are similarly clear, concise, and informative. Four of the remaining eight chapters—on neonatal respiratory disorders, pulmonary complications of infection, lung defences and infection, and congenital malformations of the respiratory tract—deserve special mention for the lucid descriptions of the clinical approaches to diagnosis and the emphasis on treatment. Throughout the text the illustrations are excellent and the quality and educational value of the chest radiographs selected are outstanding. It is disappointing but, to some extent, inevitable that several chapters have not been fully updated since the previous edition. In some only a minority of references refer to publications within the past 10 years, whereas in others nearly half of the references quoted appeared in the past five years. This detracts from the book’s value as a source of reference. The inclusion of a chapter outlining trends in radiological assessment of the respiratory tract and one on respiratory failure, which are both currently popular, has ensured that this book has been improved without substantially enlarging it. It would have required a larger and multi-author textbook to fulfil the original aim of this book and, to achieve this, balance and comprehensiveness must be compromised. This is an excellent reference book for MRCP candidates and invaluable for paediatricians in training, particularly those with interests in respiratory medicine. It will also be useful as a first textbook for hospital physicians but falls short of being a comprehensive reference textbook on paediatric respiratory medicine.—HS


This book has been written as a core textbook for respiratory therapists in the United States. As we do not have respiratory therapists (physiotherapists specially trained in the care of patients with respiratory failure) in the United Kingdom, the book is not strictly relevant to any health care professional group in Britain. But the whole direction of the book is towards the care of patients in the intensive care unit and the information would be useful for intensive care nurses and technicians who wish to know more about the physiology and treatment of cardiorespiratory failure. The book has been written by a professor of physiology, a respiratory therapist, and an anaesthetist, and as a consequence it lacks much of the detail that many respiratory physicians would consider essential. I was disappointed by the very short section on the pathophysiology of respiratory disease, which occupied only 20 of the 580 pages. Information is given on the care of patients with respiratory failure in the community, and no mention of domiciliary ventilation or the new types of ventilation used to assist patients with obstructive lung disease, such as continuous positive airway pressure and nasal intermittent positive pressure ventilation. The book is divided into three main sections. The first section deals with the basic physics and chemistry and physiology of the cardio-pulmonary system with perhaps too much basic physics and chemistry. I would have preferred less information on chemical bonding and the molecular configuration of proteins in return for more clinical material. The second section, dedicated to patient assessment, is extremely good and covers history, examination, pulmonary function, exercise testing, blood gas analysis, and radiology. These sections are practical and give a good introduction. It would be a useful book to take arterial blood gas samples, administer exercise tests, take samples for microbiology, etc—the sort of information that is often lacking in textbooks for physicians, where, for some reason, this knowledge of practical techniques is assumed. The last part on the pharmacological therapy, is also extremely good, covering the pharmacology of cardiorespiratory drugs and with sections on oxygen therapy (but no information on domiciliary oxygen therapy) and on bronchopulmonary hygiene and a very useful simple explanation of mechanical ventilation. I hope that one day we will have respiratory therapists in this country, though I would like to see them broadening in this function from intensive care nurse technician to someone interested in the whole gamut of respiratory disease and respiratory failure. This book has no real audience in this country to widen their experience of the specialty and would therefore be a useful addition to the other textbooks found in intensive care units.—AP


This book was first published in 1971. The second edition came out in 1975 but it has taken a further 15 years to see the third edition. Over this period its place in the market has been lost to the profusion of short textbooks on respiratory medicine that we have seen over the last few years. Although there are superseded editions of some medical students. I think that most students tend to stick to the established general medical textbooks and we are therefore left with junior hospital doctors studying for exams or wishing to widen their experience of the specialty. Essentials of Respiratory Disease is certainly well written, very adequately illustrated, and easily read. The style is, however, rather "traditional" and in places a little unimaginative. The first section deals with the history, the condition and investigation of patients with chest diseases. Next comes the structure and function of the respiratory tract, which is very clearly explained and one of the best parts of the book. The third section, making up the bulk of the book, examines various diseases and conditions in turn. My overall impression is that the authors have failed midway between being basic enough for medical students and not carrying enough detail for junior doctors. Although many areas have been updated, such as laser treatment in lung cancer, AIDS, and the pathogenesis of asthma, there are several gaps. For instance, in the section on cystic fibrosis there is nothing about the identification of the gene with all its implications, and no mention of heart lung transplantation. I could not see nasal IPPV at least mentioned in the chapters on respiratory failure and chest wall deformities. Transbronchial biopsy has now been replaced by bronchoalveolar lavage in the diagnosis of pneumocystis pneumonia in AIDS and nebulated pentamidine often given subsequently as prophylaxis. These are just a few examples of where I believe this book lags behind current practice. My feeling is that this edition has not been updated as well as it could have been. In consequence I think that