

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.

STEVAN B. STREEM, M.D.

Department of Urology
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

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.

DROGO K. MONTAGUE, M.D.

Department of Urology
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

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