

junct measures in the treatment of respiratory infections. Notable updates include an outline in the first section of significant advances in understanding of the immune responses of the lung, a new chapter about AIDS, and a number of updated portions in other chapters dealing with AIDS-related issues. A short section has been added addressing the use of newer antibiotics but should not be considered a definitive discussion of these agents. Other chapters remain relatively unchanged from the original edition.

The practical clinical approach of the book should prove useful to the general practitioner or internist. The text is well referenced, making it an excellent resource for the specialist in pulmonary or infectious diseases. I strongly recommend *Respiratory Infections* as a worthwhile addition to one's medical library. Those owning the first edition, however, may find the changes do not warrant purchasing this newer edition.

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RESPIRATORY FUNCTION OF THE UPPER AIRWAY

Edited by Oommen P. Mathew and Giuseppe Sant'Ambrogio
Marcel Dekker

For this 35th volume of the Lung Biology in Health Disease series, the editors selected a unique and often neglected topic: the contribution of the upper airway to pulmonary function. The book succeeds in explaining in detail the physiologic mechanism by which the upper airway contributes to the function of the respiratory system. The authors represent a wide array of specialists.

The text begins with a historical perspective, followed by a brief discussion of the evolution of the upper airway in vertebrates. The upper airway is described anatomically; the components are described in extensive detail with excellent illustrations. Included is a chapter dedicated to the structure and function of striated skeletal muscle in the upper aerodigestive tract.

The core of the book focuses on the central organization of respiratory function, afferent and efferent pathways, and reflex arcs that determine the upper respiratory component of respiratory control. Biomechanical aspects of the upper airway function, including components of nasal air flow resistance and modifications of inspired air, are emphasized. Additional topics include neonatal airway regulation and reflexes, phonation, and effects of tobacco on the upper airway.

The book is well organized; each chapter focuses on a

particular topic and covers the appropriate clinical and experimental data. Illustrations are well presented and supplement the written text. An extensive bibliography accompanies each of the chapters.

This ambitious work takes a controversial topic and attempts to provide a unified approach by integrating a large body of data. The text will serve as an excellent reference for pulmonologists, otolaryngologists, physiologists, and pediatricians.

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BREAST CANCER: COLLABORATIVE MANAGEMENT

Edited by Jay K. Harness, Harold A. Oberman, Allen S. Lichter, Dorit D. Adler, and Robert L. Cody
Lewis Publishers

Unusually broad in scope, with topics ranging from the economics of breast cancer to nursing care, this book is based on a conference held at the University of Michigan Breast Care Center in 1987. The conference focused on collaborative management of breast-cancer patients and the role of comprehensive breast centers.

The text is divided into four sections, but only the fourth, dealing with psychosocial issues and wellness, constitutes a unified segment. Chapters in the other three sections cover epidemiology, informed consent, the layman's perspective, mammography, fine-needle aspiration, surgical technique, radiation, chemotherapy, and reconstruction. Miscellaneous but interesting topics are the contralateral breast, pregnancy, occult carcinoma, and Paget's disease of the nipple. Surprisingly, there is no chapter on in situ cancer, which continues to be a dilemma for both patient and clinician.

A major focus is the new concept of comprehensive breast centers. The University of Michigan center is described in detail, and the future role of such centers is discussed. The authors believe that marketing forces will increase the importance and number of "breast centers" throughout the country. This topic has received little formal attention to date, and anyone with an interest in establishing a center should read this book. Having said that, I must add that my own efforts to set up such a center foundered on a variety of economic issues not completely explored by the editors. Remarkably, the Michigan center provides a broad range of services for a flat fee of less than \$50. Although not so stated, the Michigan model appears to be a "loss leader" that can be justified locally by the fact that it attracts patients re-