

Book Reviews

Campbell's Urology, 7th Edition. (3 Volume Set)

Edited by Patrick C. Walsh, Alan B. Retik and E. Darracott Vaughan. Publication: October 1997. Available from Harcourt Brace International, 24-28 Oval Road, London NW1 7DX, United Kingdom. Price: US\$282.00. ISBN 0-7216-4461-9.

Since the first edition of *Campbell's Urology*, which was published and edited in 1954 by Dr. Meredith Campbell, this classic textbook has been revised many times, with marked improvements. The editors of the 7th edition are all eminent urologists who are well recognized internationally as authorities within their specialties.

The three-volume set covers all aspects of the anatomy and physiology of the urinary tract, molecular genetics and modern diagnostic and therapeutic methods and procedures as applied to the kidneys and genitourinary tract. The three volumes are comprehensive and detailed reference books with current and authoritative coverage of all areas of adult and pediatric urology. *Campbell's Urology* can be considered an "encyclopedia" of genitourinary diseases, which should be of great value to practicing urologists and to urology residents and fellows, who can refer to it for a comprehensive review of genitourinary diseases. This textbook has remained the benchmark reference book since its first edition, and should undoubtedly be available in the library of all departments of urology.

Volume 1 is divided into five sections, covering molecular genetics and anatomy, urologic examination and diagnostic techniques, renal physiology and pathophysiology, infections and inflammation of the genitourinary tract, and urine transport and voiding function and dysfunction. The chapter on principles of molecular genetics deals in depth with the historical perspective of this extremely important new subspecialty, covering the basics and the advanced strategies in molecular genetics. A comprehensive review of genes and transcription is well illustrated and easily comprehensible to the practicing urologist despite its in-depth detail, which may seem a little superfluous. However, the importance of this new field in the practice of urology, in terms of diagnosis and treatment of genitourinary cancer, should be emphasized, along with the medical value of understanding the basics of DNA-binding proteins and the tools of molecular genetics as applied clinically.

The other chapters deal with the anatomy and physiology of the genitourinary tract, as well as urological examinations and diagnostic techniques, and provide basic information, which should be of great value to residents

and fellows in urology. The chapter on urinary tract imaging and intervention lacks information on some of the new radiological techniques, such as the spiral CT angiography, MRI angiography, the RAGE scan, the Prostatectomy and other new techniques which are becoming widely used in the diagnosis of genitourinary cancer and other renal vascular diseases. The use of MRI and color Doppler ultrasonography in the diagnosis of urethral strictures and new interventional procedures used for the relief of renal and the ureteral obstructions need to be expanded on and used to replace older methods, such as arteriography and nephrotomography. The chapter on renal physiology is a classic which should be read by all urologists, as it represents a valuable introduction to the understanding of the pathophysiology of renal diseases, namely acute and chronic renal failure and obstructive uropathy, which are explained in detail by known experts in this field. The following chapters on obstruction of the ureter and renal vascular hypertension provide new details for the diagnosis of these entities. The chapters on renal vascular surgery and renal transplantation, written by well-known authorities, comprehensively summarize the advances of modern science in those fields. The additional chapters in Volume 1 which deal with the infections and inflammation of the urinary tract, interstitial cystitis, sexually transmitted diseases, AIDS and related conditions, neurogenic vesical dysfunction, and urinary incontinence, are well written, detailed and comprehensive, and although they do not include all modern diagnostic and therapeutic procedures relating to these diseases, they nevertheless present a valuable overview of the physiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and management of these conditions. The controversial aspects of some of these diseases preclude a full description of all the recent information which is becoming rapidly available to urologists through specialized journals and meetings.

Volume 2 of *Campbell's Urology* includes well-detailed chapters on sexual function and dysfunction, reproductive function and dysfunction, benign prostatic hyperplasia and a mini textbook on pediatric urology. The 35 chapters incorporated in this volume are written by well-known authorities and represent current information on adult and pediatric diseases, which is essential for both the trainee and practising urologist. The format of these chapters is comparable to that of Volume 1 and they expand on the anatomy and physiology of the urinary and genital tract, leading to in-depth explanations of the pathophysiology of the respective diseases and the modern methods for their diagnosis and treatment. The section on Pediatric Urology, which includes several chapters, discusses in depth the most common conditions which are of interest to the general urologist, as well as to the pediatric urologist who can benefit from the detailed

information provided in these chapters. Although some advanced information which can be found in textbooks of pediatric urology may be lacking, this in no way undermines the importance of these well-written and comprehensive chapters which constitute valuable reference material on the most important aspects of pediatric urology.

Volume 3 of *Campbell's Urology* is composed of sections on oncology, urinary lithiasis, endourology and laparoscopy, and urological surgery, as applied to the whole genitourinary tract. Historical aspects, basic and clinical biology, epidemiology, etiology and risk factors, pathology, natural history, prognostic indicators, diagnosis, staging, and modern therapies, including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, are fully detailed for all neoplasms of the genitourinary tract and present the reader with an in-depth overview of different aspects of genitourinary cancers. Certain novel techniques, in terms of gene therapy and immunotherapy, are not fully covered and may be found explained in more detail in the new textbooks on genitourinary oncology. New diagnostic tests, such as the use of the PSMA and the Prostatecint, are not covered in the chapter on prostate cancer, but this omission may be due to the still investigational aspect of these procedures. The chapter on urinary lithiasis presents an overview of the etiology, the epidemiologic aspects, the pathophysiology of stone formation, the clinical presentation, and the diagnosis and management of this urologic condition. Basic information and well-established methods of diagnosis and management are offered to the reader in a well-written, easy-to-read style. More detailed information on urinary lithiasis should be sought in specialized textbooks on this medical condition. The final chapters on endourology, laparoscopy and urologic surgery are well illustrated and represent state-of-the-art techniques for the surgical management of most genitourinary diseases. The illustrations, despite their good quality, do not match those found in atlases of urologic surgery, which may provide more detailed information about these techniques to residents and fellows in urology. They are, however, of great value for those urologists involved in performing these procedures, as they present, schematically and in writing, the important strategies in performing those procedures.

In summary, the 7th edition of *Campbell's Urology* represents the most comprehensive reference textbook for all genitourinary diseases. It has definitely lived up to its reputation in terms of quality and the provision of in-depth and up-to-date information on all areas of adult and pediatric urology. Its encyclopedic nature may be viewed as too detailed for the practicing urologist who is seeking more concise information regarding certain conditions encountered in his private practice. This textbook, however, is still the benchmark urology reference book,

and one to which all other urology textbooks should be compared. Its availability in any medical library is essential for the optimal practice of urology. As new information becomes rapidly available in all subspecialties of urology, periodic revision of *Campbell's Urology* is of utmost importance in order to keep readers abreast of the new advances in this specialty.

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Brain Topography Today

Edited by Y. Koga, K. Nagata and K. Hirata. Available from Elsevier Science BV, P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands, or from Elsevier Science Inc., P.O. Box 945, Madison Square Station, New York NY 10160-0757, USA. Price: US\$293.00. ISBN 0-444-82778-2.

This book is a report on the proceedings of the third Pan Pacific Conference on Brain Topography held in Tokyo Bay, Japan, on 1-4 April 1997.

The advances in computer technology have made it possible to crunch large amounts of numeric data into visual images that are easy for the human brain to understand. The sources of data are multiple and include recorded spontaneous or evoked cerebral electrical activity (EEG and evoked potentials), recorded minute magnetic fields from the surface of the brain (MEG, or magnetoencephalogram), received signals that are emitted from protons within the brain in response to radio-frequency stimulation (MRI and fMRI), and energy generated by annihilation of positrons contained in special radio-pharmaceuticals that are delivered to the entire brain or targeted to specific areas (PET), etc. Sophisticated computer algorithms have made it possible to localize such sources with precision and to display them as maps or images. The subject of the book is, therefore, a multidisciplinary look at the functions of the brain through diverse techniques unified by their ability to produce a visual end product.

The book contains over 140 articles contributed by nearly triple that number of authors. Titles range from "Event-related potentials in alternation of perceived images in binocular rivalry" to "Topographical analysis of CNV during listening to background music: rock vs. classic." Articles are grouped under 15 headings covering basic areas, such as source localization and visual information processing, or applied areas such as epilepsy, psychiatric and neurological disorders.

Proceedings are usually prepared in a hurry, with less emphasis on the quality of the print. The publisher has done an exceptional job in the quality of the print and image reproduction.

The subject is sophisticated and can be of interest to subspecialists in neurosciences, such as neurophysiologists, neuroradiologists and neuropsychologists, especially those involved in research. Considering the limited audience, the book price is not unreasonable. It should be a useful reference for researchers on the subject.

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New Trends in Cerebral Hemodynamics and Neurosonology

Edited by J. Klingelhofer, E. Bartels and E.B. Ringelstein. Available from Elsevier Science BV, P.O. Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, The Netherlands, or from Elsevier Science Inc., P.O. Box 945, Madison Square Station, New York NY 10160-0757, USA. Price: US\$287.50. ISBN 0-444-82361-9.

This book presents the proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Cerebral Hemodynamics, which was held in Munich, Germany, in September 1996. The goal of the meeting was to provide an opportunity for prominent researchers in the field to define topical issues, discuss current controversies and arrive at a consensus regarding some of the more important aspects in the field of cerebral hemodynamics and sonology.

During the symposium more than 300 papers were presented by recognized leading clinicians and researchers. Roughly a hundred of these have been selected to shape the eight chapters of this book.

In almost every chapter, a review section is provided that outlines the latest information, showing that the body of knowledge is anything but static, especially when dealing with aspects and techniques, such as cerebral hemodynamics and sonology, that have advanced dramatically over the past few years.

The first chapter deals with carotid and vertebrobasilar occlusive disease and shows how in vascular work, ultrasound provides visualization of the vessel wall with a degree of detail unavailable in other modalities. In the second chapter, the authors deal with the clinical relevance of ultrasonography and other imaging techniques. They outline how ultrasonography provides an excellent temporal resolution, showing that while the spatial resolutions of these methods have limitations and are

better reached with other imaging techniques, these diagnostic modalities are not alternatives to each other but may otherwise integrate. The third chapter highlights the diagnostic value of transcranial color-coded duplex imaging, the ancient dream of every neuroscientist—to explore the brain by just putting a probe on the head of the patient. Detection of the cerebral microemboli and the use of echo-contrast agents are the issues of the next two chapters, which deal with the latest application of transcranial Doppler technology. The last three chapters show how changes in the blood flow over time can best be monitored by ultrasound. In fact, evoked flow and functional testing of autoregulation that were confined to the laboratory a few years ago can now be performed at the bedside of the patient with no adjunctive risk, with the use of ultrasound technology.

The color plates are remarkable and include several examples of color-flow imaging. The text suffers only in the respect that, as is often the case in books by multiple authors, there is some redundancy and overlapping of material between chapters. It actually represents the most current knowledge in cerebral hemodynamics and sonology, considering that, as in many fields of medicine, information becomes old the moment it is written.

The book will benefit any clinical neuroscientist who cares for patients with cerebrovascular disease and any technician who performs cerebral hemodynamics studies, and most of all the veterans who may broaden their application of this technology.

Neurosonology has come of age after more than 20 years, and it seems that the field of cerebral hemodynamics is enjoying a dynamic present and can look to a bright future.

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The Thyroid: Fine-needle Biopsy and Cytological Diagnosis of Thyroid Lesions

Edited by S.R. Orell and J. Philips. Published by S. Karger AG, P.O. Box CH-4009, Basel, Switzerland. For easy ordering, log on to: <http://www.karger.ch>. Price US\$97.50. ISBN: 3-8055-6383-3

This book is the fourteenth volume in the series "Monographs in Clinical Cytology." In spite of the fact that there are only a handful of commonly encountered lesions in the thyroid, fine-needle aspiration biopsy of this organ continues to challenge the diagnostic acumen of even the best and most experienced pathologist. In this

context, a monograph on the fine-needle biopsy and cytologic diagnosis of thyroid lesions written by acknowledged experts in the field is certainly welcome. The authors use the term fine-needle biopsy, as opposed to fine-needle aspiration, since they believe that biopsy without aspiration is extremely suitable for thyroid. I could not agree more.

The book consists of eight chapters. The first chapter briefly outlines the historical perspectives in the development and acceptance of the technique of fine-needle aspiration biopsy, and provides some general comments regarding the application of aspiration biopsy to the diagnosis of thyroid lesions. The next chapter deals with the histology and physiology of the thyroid. The third chapter discusses the role of fine-needle biopsy in the investigation of thyroid disease and its diagnostic accuracy. The remaining chapters discuss the fine-needle diagnosis of the various lesions, outlining the cytomorphic features and salient diagnostic and characteristic features of the various lesions. These features are nicely summarized in the last chapter for quick reference.

I found the book to be easily readable, since cytologic descriptions are always correlated with histologic parameters. This helps to translate the cytologic findings into more familiar histologic patterns of the thyroid lesions. The discussion of various entities is detailed but proportional to their frequency and clinical significance. The chapters are profusely illustrated, and the overall quality of the photomicrographs is good. I was, however, a bit disappointed to see that color pictures were only limited to three pages, while the rest were black and white. I believe the usefulness of this book would have been markedly enhanced if all or most of the photomicrographs were in color. There are 231 references, which were well chosen and up to date. The printing and binding are of excellent quality and the price appears reasonable.

The book will be extremely useful for all pathologists who practice aspiration biopsy and also for fellows and residents who are in the process of learning to perform and interpret fine-needle biopsy of the thyroid.

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Rypin's Intensive Reviews: Pathology (1998)

Edited by I. Damjanov, P.B. Conran and P.J. Goldblatt.
 Published by Lippincott-Raven Publishers, 227 East
 Washington Square, Philadelphia, PA 19106, USA.
 Price US\$23.00. ISBN: 0-397-51555-3.

This book, which is part of the Rypin's basic sciences intensive review series, is intended primarily for medical students and new graduates of medicine who are preparing for the United States Medical Licensing Examination (USMLE), Step 1. It is a concise but well-written book which covers only the most important aspects of pathology, and concentrates on key concepts and cardinal diseases. It is, therefore, not a substitute for major pathology textbooks.

The book also includes 220 questions, which are similar to the USMLE format. These questions are followed by short discussions and explanations that provide the students with a rapid assessment of their knowledge of pathology. The following minor points of criticism should, in my opinion, be mentioned: 1) A short chapter of introduction to the science of pathology is lacking from this review book. This chapter should contain essential information on the scope and techniques of pathology, clinicopathological integration and the "art" of making diagnoses. An account of the role of autopsies in the study of diseases, auditing of clinical diagnosis, education and research, should also be included (albeit briefly) in this introduction. 2) The chapters on inflammation, neoplasia, lymphomas, diseases of the thymus and cardiovascular system are too brief for comfort, and a slight expansion would have been advantageous. 3) I would have preferred to see several multiple-choice questions at the end of each chapter, in addition to a collection of questions forming one or more comprehensive mock examinations at the end of the book.

Despite the above, I have no hesitation in recommending this book, which is reasonably priced and clearly written, to all medical students and graduates of medicine who are preparing for the USMLE or Canadian examination.

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