

disease-focused chapters. I question the categorizing of lymphocytic interstitial pneumonia and pulmonary lymphoid hyperplasia under the infection heading of the chapter on AIDS. These 2 topics better fit under their own subheading of lymphoproliferative disorders. I also found the organization of the chapter on lymphoma difficult to follow, with various imaging modalities appearing under multiple subject headings.

The book's soft cover and small profile make it easy to slip into a briefcase or bookshelf. The typeface and 2-column layout are pleasing to the eye, making it easy to read in most lighting situations, including a darkened radiology reading room. In addition to an index at the end of the book, each chapter has a table of contents, with individual subtopics delineated by numbers and a bold-face section title, a feature that allows for quick, focused reading. References are included at the end of each chapter, are plentiful in number and up to date, reflecting the thoroughness and scientific value of the facts presented in the text.

The only shortcoming of the physical appearance of the text is that references in the body of the chapter are printed as the author name(s) in capital letters and year, which disrupts the flow and appearance of the text. I find that the more common style of numbering references in the text and including a numbered reference list at the end of the chapter makes for a smoother read. A few typographical errors are scattered throughout the book, none of which interferes with the conveyance of information.

In summary, **Pediatric Chest Imaging: Chest Imaging in Infants and Children** is a thorough review of current cross-sectional techniques employed in imaging the pediatric chest, and it provides in-depth coverage of individual diseases for the practicing radiologist. The text is well written and numerous high-quality images are provided. Moreover, this book can serve as an appropriate reference for pediatricians, pulmonologists, surgeons, and others who treat children suffering diseases of the chest.

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**Diseases of the Lung: Radiologic and Pathologic Correlations.** Nestor L Müller MD PhD, Richard S Fraser MD CM, Kyung Soo Lee MD PhD, and Takeshi Johkoh MD PhD. Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 2003. Hard cover, illustrated, 387 pages, \$145.

This book is superb. The first author, Dr Müller, speaks publicly in a crisp, clear, and succinct manner, and in this book he and his colleagues present radiologic and pathologic diseases of the lung in a similar manner. **Diseases of the Lung: Radiologic and Pathologic Correlations** examines the common pathology and radiology findings of many pulmonary diseases. The chapters focus on a wide variety of topics, including infection, interstitial pneumonia, congenital abnormalities, emphysema, drug-induced lung disease, and others.

The intended readership includes "residents, fellows, and practitioners in radiology, pathology, thoracic surgery, and respiratory medicine." However, the book is a great reference for nurses, respiratory therapists, and technicians who want to further their knowledge of respiratory diseases. In our institution many of the respiratory therapists do daily radiology rounds. This book offers classic radiologic findings seen in many pulmonary diseases. The pathologic correlations are probably less useful for nurses and respiratory therapists, as their exposure to pathology specimens and slides is limited.

The brief disease descriptions that accompany the images are accurate, clear, and succinct. The chapters are well organized and the chapter topics are well selected. The majority of the book is dedicated to beautiful pictures of pathology specimens (both gross and microscopic), chest radiographs, and high-resolution computed tomography images. The references are recent and from diverse sources.

My criticisms of this book are few. One is that some of the figures are not on the same page as their related text, and one can easily be fooled into thinking that the text near a given figure describes that figure. One example of this is in Chapter 4, "Lymphoproliferative Disorders and Leukemia": follicular bronchiolitis is discussed on page 98, but the associated figure is on page 100.

Though the vast majority of images, both pathologic and radiologic, are excellent, a few poor-quality and lesser-quality images were included. Examples are Figure 20.31,

which shows aspiration bronchiolitis, Figure 18.7, which shows mosaic perfusion in pulmonary arterial hypertension, and Figure 19.7, which shows Wegener granulomatosis.

This text is an excellent reference for physicians, nurses, and respiratory therapists. It is succinctly written and diseases are presented in a logical order. The various radiologic presentations of individual diseases are discussed, often in the order of which presentation is most common. The index is well done, so that topics of interest are easily found. I strongly recommend **Diseases of the Lung: Radiologic and Pathologic Correlations** to anyone who wants a reference for common radiologic and pathologic presentations of pulmonary disease.

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**Color Atlas of Pulmonary Cytopathology.** Sudha R Kini MD. New York: Springer-Verlag. 2002. Hard cover, illustrated, 301 pages, \$199.

Sudha Kini deserves to be loudly applauded for her **Color Atlas of Pulmonary Cytopathology**. This single-author work encompasses the vast majority of situations in which diagnostic cytology of the respiratory tract has a clinical role and includes numerous benign and malignant entities, encompassing diverse scenarios, and involving patients of all ages, including neonates and young children—a group commonly ignored by many writers. This text-atlas clearly fills a void for those who need an extensive and authoritative source on pulmonary cytopathology, as no such text has been published in at least a decade. This book may very well appeal to pulmonary physicians who have a keen interest in the morphologies associated with disease processes, but the major audience will be practicing pathologists, pathology house officers, practicing cytotechnologists, and cytotechnology students.

The text is extremely well organized and each chapter is well written overall. The author provides clinical, radiographic, gross pathologic, and histologic attributes of many disease entities before venturing into the cytologic criteria of a given disease. For the most part these criteria are clearly delineated,