REFERENCES

1. Kallet RH. [Book review of] Dyspnea: mechanisms, measurement, and management, 2nd edition. Mahler DA, O'Donnell DE, editors. Respir Care 2006;51(2):299.

Interstitial Lung Diseases: A State-of-the-Art Series. Dario Oliveri, editor. (Reprint of *Thematic Review Series* published in Respiration, 2004, volume 71, issues 1–5 and 2005, volume 72, issue 1). Basel, Switzerland: S Karger. 2005. Soft cover, illustrated, 83 pages, $34.75.

Interstitial lung disease (ILD) is a very broad topic that poses diagnostic and therapeutic challenges to physicians in the midst of recent and emerging insights into its management. The most important skills for physicians with an interest in ILD are how to elicit a thorough medical history (which should include family medical history, exposures to drugs, environmental factors at work and at home, and hobbies), prompt diagnostic intervention, appropriate interpretation of results, and recognition of patterns in high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) of the chest, pulmonary function testing (PFTs), and surgical lung biopsy. An accurate ILD diagnosis can be achieved with dynamic interactions between the clinician, radiologist, and pathologist.

This *Thematic Review Series* book provides up-to-date information to the clinician confronted with the challenges of diagnosing ILD. The first 3 chapters focus on the diagnostic tests. The subsequent 3 chapters discuss specific ILDs, including iatrogenic (drug and radiation induced) ILD, rare infiltrative lung diseases, and the extrapulmonary presentation of sarcoidosis. Each chapter provides an in-depth study of its topic and incorporates the latest data and citations. The busy clinician in practice may at times be overwhelmed with this book's in-depth details and might be tempted to skip paragraphs to get to the relevant clinical aspects.

The book is by no means intended to cover all categories of ILD, as only specific topics are addressed. Thus, the reader will need to look up other resources for comprehensive review of many specific ILD topics. Chapter 1 provides an overview of the use of HRCT for diagnosing ILD. Though this detailed technical discussion would be of interest to radiologists, HRCT technicians, and students who are researching the topic, internists and pulmonologists may not benefit from reading many of the technical details discussed here, for day-to-day patient management. For the clinician this chapter gives an excellent description of various HRCT patterns and relates those patterns to specific diseases. The clinician might have gotten a better appreciation for the importance of the various HRCT patterns if the images had been displayed next to one another rather than placed on separate pages.

Chapter 2 discusses the utility of invasive diagnostic modalities for diagnosing diffuse lung disease; the chapter focuses on the role of bronchoalveolar lavage, transbronchial lung biopsy, and surgical lung biopsy in both immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients. The discussion is well written and easily understood; the algorithms provided are particularly useful for physicians in training.

Chapter 3 is a relatively short chapter on pulmonary function testing in the diagnosis and follow-up of ILD to monitor disease course and therapeutic response. Internists, pulmonologists, and respiratory care providers will find this chapter useful. The acronym for idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is commonly "IPF," but in this chapter it is referred as "HPF"; that may simply be an oversight. In addition, nonspecific interstitial pneumonitis and usual interstitial pneumonitis are stated to represent the 2 different forms of IPF, but that is debatable. The current classification system, reached by an international consensus and published as joint statements by the American Thoracic Society and European Respiratory Society, have those as separate and distinct entities.

The section on the utility of residual volume, total lung capacity, and functional residual capacity might have been improved with illustrations. I think the illustrations of cardiopulmonary exercise testing may be difficult to follow for a reader who is not involved in interpreting such tests.

The chapter fails to state the importance of adequate respiratory muscle strength for respiratory mechanics and the impact of muscle weakness on pulmonary function testing. Diseases such as connective tissue disorders (eg, systemic lupus erythematosus, dermatomyositis) can cause respiratory muscle weakness and thus may affect measurements of inspiratory effort, maximum voluntary ventilation, and spirometry values.

Chapter 4 gives a detailed review of drug-induced and radiation-induced ILD. The overall pulmonary adverse effects of individual drugs are not discussed in any length, but the authors discuss various ILD patterns as the presenting condition (eg, ILD and respiratory failure, diffuse alveolar hemorrhage, bronchiolitis obliterans) and the drugs associated with particular patterns. There is particular emphasis on amiodarone-induced pneumonitis. This chapter will be useful to the practicing pulmonologist, because the differential diagnosis and evaluation of drug-induced ILD is adequately covered.

Chapter 5 summarizes some of the rare ILDs (eg, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, inherited lipidoses, amyloidosis, pulmonary alveolar microlithiasis) and discusses their pathophysiology, symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment. This chapter will be a good reference for physicians and students. The acronym "IPO" used in this chapter presumably refers to "pulmonary ossification," but it is unclear whether the "I" in "IPO" stands for "interstitial" or "idiopathic." Regardless, IPO is not a widely used acronym and not familiar to the vast majority of pulmonologists and/or respiratory care providers.

Chapter 6 is a short chapter that discusses the Sarcoidosis Clinic of Milan's experience with extrapulmonary sarcoidosis; the discussion focuses on incidence rates, presenting symptoms, and possible reasons for delayed diagnosis. This chapter targets internists who may encounter patients with nonspecific symptoms in the setting of sarcoidosis, and it emphasizes the consequences of a delay in diagnosis.

In essence, this series of chapters is clinically relevant to respiratory care providers, physicians, and radiologists interested in an update on a few selected topics in ILD.

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