

also include details regarding transplantation for specific disease processes. Although this information overlaps somewhat with the information in the second section, the chapters are written coherently, so the repetition is not overbearing. I was surprised that there are 4 chapters devoted to pulmonary hypertension, an uncommon lung disease that is not the major indication for lung transplantation. Also, the chapter on explant pathology is interesting but appears to be a topic of its own and does not tie in well with the other pulmonary diseases discussed. Overall, this first section provides a complete overview of the 6 major lung diseases and the rationale for considering transplantation. Though this text does not appear to be intended to provide a comprehensive review of any of those 6 lung processes, it does provide the novice with an understanding of end-stage lung disease and the rationale for transplantation.

Part II reviews the basic patient selection criteria, the lung and heart-lung transplant procedure, postoperative management, long-term management, and potential post-transplantation complications. Again, the book provides a complete review of the basics of transplantation. The chapters on immunosuppression and transplant pathology are excellent and on par with almost any other transplantation book on the shelf. The hematology chapter was slightly repetitious and may be better served in the chapter on medical management or in a separate chapter discussing post-transplantation complications. I found the chapter on psychology particularly interesting, since most texts on transplantation do not devote much space to this important aspect of transplantation. The chapters are concise, reader-friendly, and fairly comprehensive.

Part III, "Future Directions," consists of 3 chapters that review tissue engineering, xenotransplantation, and the artificial lung. These chapters were slightly more complicated and difficult to understand, presumably because of the novelty of the topics. However, I found the chapter on the artificial lung particularly exciting, since much of the information remains novel to the medical community.

Overall, I found the book easy to read and understand. I believe it is intended for physicians, but other medical personnel who care for patients with end-stage lung disease will benefit by reading this book. In addition, much of the information is geared toward a transplantation fellow or new trans-

plantation attending physician, but is too basic for an experienced lung-transplantation physician. The book carefully avoids delving too much into the basic immunology of transplantation but does review the basic mechanisms of immunological graft injury with more of a clinical flair.

The chapters are well organized and the material is relevant to lung transplantation. The majority of chapters are well referenced and written by experts in their respective fields. I believe this text is a good general guide to the clinical aspects of transplantation. There are important references included in each chapter and the 422 references for the chapter on immunosuppression represent probably one of the most comprehensive reviews on the topic. The references are appropriate and span the last 2 decades, during which lung transplantation has evolved substantially. The details provided will bring the reader up to date on the latest issues in particular transplantation topics, and the references direct the reader to more detailed materials.

The book is colorfully hard-bound. The print and paper appear to be of good quality. The chapters include appropriate tables, diagrams, and illustrations, but one drawback is the lack of glossy pages for illustrations. In the chapter on transplant pathology the images of biopsy material are not as clear and sharp as I would have liked. Likewise, in the chapter on imaging, many of the chest radiographs, tomograms, and ultrasound images are hazy and poorly reproduced.

Given the relative paucity of information available on lung transplantation, this book will be a welcome addition to any library for medical personnel interested in thoracic organ transplantation. Priced at \$140, the book is competitive with the other currently available transplantation texts. I found the information to be a nice refresher course on the basics of end-stage lung diseases and the indications for transplantation. The book is comprehensive enough to be useful for medical personnel becoming acquainted with lung transplantation. Overall, this book is a useful and comprehensive text that does the job of familiarizing the medical community with lung transplantation.

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Textbook of Pleural Diseases. Richard W Light MD and Y C Gary Lee MBCHB PhD, editors. New York: Arnold/Oxford University Press. 2003. Hard cover, illustrated 553 pages, \$149.

Textbook of Pleural Diseases is a multi-author book written by international experts. It is an up-to-date, definitive reference that provides in-depth knowledge about the basic and clinical science of pleural diseases. This book will serve as a comprehensive resource for health care professionals caring for patients with diseases involving the pleura. It is primarily useful for physicians and trainees in the pulmonary and critical care disciplines. The chapters on spontaneous pneumothorax, nonspontaneous pneumothorax, and drainage and biopsy techniques are excellent resources for respiratory therapists and nurses.

The book is organized into 2 main sections. Section 1 comprises 13 chapters on basic science, and section 2 comprises 30 chapters on clinical science. Well-organized chapters and a comprehensive index allow the reader to quickly find selected topics. I found the glossary of abbreviations preceding the chapters very useful for reading through individual chapters. Unfortunately, the abbreviations glossary is by no means complete; some complex abbreviations, such as ICAM-1 (intercellular adhesion molecule) and VCAM-1 (vascular cell adhesion molecule), are not included, whereas simple abbreviations such as IL (interleukin) are. The book's particularly unusual and useful features are (1) the highlighted summaries, presented as "take-home messages," at the ends of the chapters, and (2) the highlighted references for readers who wish to pursue further reading.

Section 1 (Chapters 1 through 4) covers embryology and gross structure, cells in the pleural cavity, liquid and protein exchange, and physiologic effects of pleural air or fluid of the normal pleura. My favorites in this section are Chapters 1 and 4, which are very clearly written and useful resources for medical students learning pleural anatomy and physiology.

Chapters 5–10 deal with the basic science of the abnormal pleura, including pleural inflammation, cytokines in pleural diseases, pleural infection, pleural fibrosis, pleural reaction to mineral dust, and genetics of malignant mesothelioma. These chapters are compilations of extensive basic science research performed over the years, yet

are accessible and up to date. Chapter 11 is an informative discussion of the pharmacokinetics of antibiotics and antineoplastic agents. However, the chapter's first table contains errors in antibiotics groupings.

Chapters 12 and 13 are devoted to experimental models of pleural disease and mesothelioma. Chapter 12 provides a comprehensive review of various animal models of pleural diseases, and is an excellent resource for young investigators.

Section 2 (Chapters 14–19) provides a practical approach to the management of patients with undiagnosed pleural effusions. These chapters deal with the approach to the patient with a pleural effusion, pleural fluid analysis, diagnostic radiology, interventional radiology, pleural histology, and pleural cytology, tumor markers, and immunohistochemistry. The color plates of cytology and pathology specimens are useful additions to the black-and-white illustrations. Although most of the imaging figures are well labeled, for the benefit of nonradiologist readers, the ultrasound images warrant improved marking. In addition, the technique described for pleurodesis, which requires the patient to change positions every 15 min for 2 hours, is out of date.

The next 16 chapters are devoted to pleural effusion associated with various systemic diseases, obstetric and gynecologic conditions, and malignancies (including mesothelioma), followed by spontaneous and non-spontaneous pneumothorax. Where possible, individual chapters are clearly organized around the disease's incidence, etiology, clinical manifestations, management, and complications. And children are not left out; one chapter is devoted to pediatric pleural diseases. The next 3 chapters cover drainage and biopsy techniques, medical thoracoscopy, and surgery of the pleural cavity, followed by a chapter on gene therapy. The authors cover individual topics in great depth, making this a truly comprehensive reference textbook. In the final chapter both editors made daring predictions about future directions for basic science research and the diagnosis and treatment of pleural diseases. Those predictions reasoned from scientific evidence may promote further research, but some of the predictions are based on trends in current practice, intuitions, or speculations.

At first glance I thought that **Textbook of Pleural Diseases** might be redundant to the book *Pleural Diseases*, which is a single-author book by Richard Light, who is one of the editors of **Textbook of Pleural Diseases**. But I found **Textbook of Pleural Diseases** far more comprehensive,

and I predict it will replace the *Pleural Diseases*. For a textbook, **Textbook of Pleural Diseases** is small enough to carry around as a handy reference. Although the book contains several unfortunate typographical errors and incorrect words (eg, undiagnosed “diffusions” instead of “effusions”), the references are up to date and include classic articles, and the illustrations are of high quality.

In summary, this book is intended for health care professionals, scientists, and medical students who have an interest in pleural diseases. The book not only has served its proposed goal, as a reference textbook, but also has amassed a distinguished list of contributors whose various perspectives represent much of the best in current practice. To my knowledge, this is the first comprehensive textbook on pleural diseases that covers both basic and clinical science.

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