

Overall, the physical quality of the publication is good. The binding and typography are fine, and the color-coding of subsections for quick access and the outline format are useful. The book's deficits include absence of a good index, absence of illustrations, and the book's large size and weight.

This book might best be considered positively as either part of a large, all-encompassing endeavor involving print and electronic media or negatively as an incomplete respiratory compendium doomed to limited use.

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REFERENCE

1. Buller HR, Davidson BL, Decousus H, Galus A, Gent M, Piovella F, et al. Subcutaneous fondaparinux versus intravenous unfractionated heparin in the initial treatment of pulmonary embolism. *N Engl J Med* 2003;349(18):1695-1702.

Interstitial Lung Disease, 4th edition. Marvin I Schwarz MD and Talmadge E King Jr MD. Hamilton, Ontario, Canada: BC Decker. 2003. Hard cover (with CD-ROM), illustrated, 941 pages, \$175.

Drs Schwarz and King have long been recognized as experts in the field of interstitial lung disease (ILD), and thus it only natural that they should collaborate on a textbook on the subject. **Interstitial Lung Disease** is their fourth such effort and updates the third edition, published in 1998. The text is geared primarily for clinicians, but physiologists, radiologists, and pathologists with specific interest in ILD will also find it a valuable reference. In it, clinicians will find excellent reviews on the approach to a patient with ILD, the pathophysiology of ILD, and the specific clinical entities that constitute the ILDs. Physicians who are interested in the basic science of ILD will be very pleased with the detailed chapters on the mechanisms of ILD. Though some other members of the medical field may not need such a weighty book dedicated to ILD, selected chapters will appeal to certain groups of professionals. Respiratory therapists may find the chapters on the physiology and pulmonary function testing of ILD patients helpful. The chapters on the more common ILDs, such as sarcoidosis and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, would be worth reading by all professionals involved with patient care.

The organization of the book follows a logical and easily understood format, and the chapters are appropriately titled for easy reference. Part 1, "Clinical Approaches," provides an overview of clinical, pathologic, physiologic, and radiologic manifestations of ILD. These chapters provide an excellent framework for evaluating a patient presenting with an undiagnosed ILD. One should not be too intimidated by the first chapter on the approach to the evaluation and diagnosis of ILD, which presents 9 lengthy classification tables in the first 4 pages. One of those tables, titled "Clinical Classification of ILD: Occupational and Environmental Exposure Related," contains 40 subheadings under the category of "Hypersensitivity Pneumonitis" alone. However, it is worth reading through these tables; the diligent reader will be rewarded by learning that coptic disease is caused by exposure to mummy wrappings and suberosis is caused by inhalation of mold spores from cork. Readers familiar with the topic will recognize that ILD is a "splitters" disease, and as such, these tables of classification schemas are expected in the first chapter of any book on ILD. Subsequent chapters present a systematic review of various aspects of ILD, such as anatomic distribution and histopathologic patterns of ILD, radiological imaging, pulmonary function tests, and bronchoalveolar lavage fluid findings. Chapter 4, which covers the radiological imaging of diffuse parenchymal lung diseases, contains many excellent chest radiographs and high-resolution chest tomograms that illustrate various findings. However, one of my few criticisms of the text is that the quality of the reproductions is inconsistent, and throughout the book many of the photographs appear "washed out." In addition, readers will wish for color micrographs to better illustrate pertinent histopathology findings. Regardless, as the authors state in their preface, the purpose of Part 1 is to "provide the basis for recognizing the key features that allow a specific diagnosis to be achieved," and that aim is certainly met.

The clinician will probably find Part 2, "Basic Mechanisms," more difficult to read and less relevant to clinical practice. These 6 chapters review such topics as the role of inflammation, alveolar epithelium, cytokines, extracellular matrix, and immunologic events in the pathogenesis of ILD. These chapters are very well written and emphasize advances in understanding of the cellular and molecular biology involved in

the pathogenesis of ILD. The illustrations and figures are very helpful and add to the readability of these chapters. Readers with an interest in the basic science will find these chapters engrossing. Clinicians will definitely want to read the final 2 chapters of this section, which both summarize Part 2 and circle back to clinical relevance. Chapter 12 begins with a very interesting history of the past 20 years of basic science research into ILD and then uses sarcoidosis to describe the current understanding of immunologic events in the development of ILD. The final chapter of this section, "The Future of Medical Therapy for Lung Fibrosis," describes how the improved understanding of fibrogenic mechanisms has suggested potential targets for new therapies. This chapter engenders a sense of optimism that Drs Schwarz and King will be able to report stunning breakthroughs in the treatment of pulmonary fibrosis in their next edition.

Part 3, "Clinical Entities," composes the majority of the book. This is likely to be the most useful section for clinicians. Each of the 18 chapters provides a detailed review of a specific disease entity, including clinical manifestations, radiographic patterns, histopathologic features, and treatment options. The figures, micrographs, and radiographs follow the text well and make the intended points, but again, the reader will wish for color micrographs. Fortunately, in this section the quality of the radiographs is more consistent, and it is very nice to see serial radiographs from the same patient used to illustrate radiographic progression of disease. The chapters on the common ILDs such as sarcoidosis and hypersensitivity pneumonitis are thorough and well written. The chapter titled "Miscellaneous Interstitial Lung Diseases" contains the expected hodge-podge collection of very rare diseases, such as Erdheim-Chester disease. Is the reader familiar with this disease? The chapter also presents a nice discussion of clinical entities more likely to be encountered in clinical practice, such as lymphangitic carcinomatosis and interstitial pneumonitis after bone marrow transplantation. Dr King has contributed an excellent treatise on the idiopathic interstitial pneumonias. Clinicians caring for patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis will be especially interested to read Dr King's discussion of the preliminary data from the much anticipated multicenter randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of subcutane-

ous recombinant interferon gamma-1b in 330 patients with idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. (That important paper is not yet published.) My only complaint with this section is that the editors did not include a separate chapter devoted entirely to idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis. Surely, if lymphangioleiomyomatosis and Langerhans' cell histiocytosis merit their own chapters, then idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis—the most common and deadly of the interstitial pneumonias—deserves a more thorough discussion. Regardless, this section does an excellent job of reviewing important clinical ILD entities and will be a useful reference source for all clinicians.

In conclusion, **Interstitial Lung Disease** is the authoritative textbook on the subject. It is well-written, well-indexed, and well-organized. The book easily accomplishes the goals stated by the editors in their preface: to provide an excellent framework for thinking through how to evaluate a patient presenting with an ILD, to update the current understanding of the pathogenesis of ILD, and to review the specific clinical entities that constitute the ILDs. This text deserves to be on the bookshelf of pulmonary physicians and all members of the medical profession with a particular interest in ILD.

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Occupational Disorders of the Lung: Recognition, Management, and Prevention.

David J Hendrick MSc MD, P Sherwood Burge MSc MD, William S Beckett MD MPH, and Andrew Churg MD, editors. London: WB Saunders. 2002. Hard cover, illustrated, 638 pages, \$159.

The editors of this focused textbook are a distinguished group of clinical and research scholars with extensive expertise and international renown in occupational lung disorders and lung pathology. Drs Hendrick and Burge are based in the United Kingdom and Drs Beckett and Churg in North America. They gathered contributions from 62 authors from Europe, North America, and Australia, most of whom are well experienced and recognized in their fields.

The book is aimed primarily at physicians who evaluate and treat occupational lung diseases. However, its clear handling of the fun-

damentals of clinical entities and associated occupational etiologies also makes it useful for clinicians such as nurses, case managers, industry consultants, and respiratory therapists. It would also provide an excellent clinical complement for the library of an occupational (industrial) hygienist. In addition to the clinical sections, the sections on legislation and information technology give basic information that would be useful to anyone interested in staying up to date in this field and anyone who has to deal with the thorny issues of worker's compensation, claims making, and removal from work.

The book has 40 chapters and is divided into the following sections: Introductory chapters ("Why This Book? How to Use It," "Surveillance: Clinical and Epidemiological Perspectives," and "How to Take an Occupational Exposure History Relevant to Lung Disease"); specific disorders of the airways parenchyma and pleura; disorders associated with particular industries (automotive, chemicals and plastics, farming, health care, mining, welding, forestry, wood, paper, and printing); specialized disciplines (radiologic imaging, lung function measurement, occupational hygiene, mineralogical analysis of lung tissue); legislation controls and compensation (in North America; the Pacific, Far East, and Australasia; and Western Europe); and information technology (sources of information, centers for special diagnostic tests and knowledge in the aforementioned geographic regions). These sections work well to organize the material and facilitate the reader's search for answers to specific questions.

The chapters on specific disorders begin with a brief list of contents and end with summary points. The chapters follow a uniform format, with sections on background, recognition, management of both the individual and the workforce, prevention in the workplace and from a national regulatory standpoint, and a discussion of a difficult case. Supplementary but necessary information that does not fit into the generic scheme is provided in boxes. For instance, the supplementary boxes in the asthma chapter include discussions on byssinosis, immunologic tests, and inhalation provocation tests. This format eases looking up information and also decreases the variability in writing style typical in a multi-author textbook. Each chapter is self-contained and can be read individually as needed. The supplements, authored by experts other than those who wrote the chapter, allow for a more complete and detailed discussion of important issues that would not otherwise fit in the flow of the chap-

ter. I found these chapters accurate and complete, with good coverage of the challenging issues that diagnosis and management present. The summary points at the ends of the chapters are brief and vary in their usefulness, because they include generic comments that do not speak directly to the disorder.

The industry section reviews the disorders associated with given industries. It focuses on the occupational setting rather than on the disorders, which are discussed fully in the previous section. The section on industry is much-needed, to help practitioners understand the patient's working environment. For example, in the chapter on the automotive industry the process of making a car is elucidated in 2 clear, easy-to-follow diagrams that name the exposures and show the associated disorders. This demystifies what workers are likely to be doing in their jobs, what their potential exposures are, and what disorders to look for.

An added feature in most of the disorder and industry chapters is the discussion of a difficult case. This feature consists of a case chosen for its illustration of a challenging issue in management, occupational attribution of etiology, or interaction of exposures. Opinions from all of the book's contributors were elicited, and a concluding comment on the case reflects that input. This is an excellent and innovative feature: it reflects the complexities of real-life clinical practice and allows the reader to review the opinions of the book's expert contributors on controversial subjects.

The legislation and information technology section aims to lessen the burden for practitioners working without the benefit of an experienced staff to determine exposures, interpret the sampling levels, and identify the relevant regulations. It lists resources that are available on-line or by phone. The section is helpful and, although it does not substitute for the input of an experienced industrial hygienist, it allows a practitioner to begin the process.

The discussion on legislation provides sound basic information, and the overview of disability determination is helpful. This section would have been well served by a discussion of a difficult case of disability determination or an example of an outline of a complete independent medical examination. It would add value to this section to briefly discuss legal activities that may follow involvement in a clinical case, criteria for removal from work, and prescription of respiratory protection.

This is not a bulky manual and it has easy-to-read type. The chapter headings and subheadings are clear and useful (especially with their contrasting color background), as