

The chapters about behavioral change models, while interesting, seem more geared to researchers than clinicians. Yet most researchers, even junior ones, already have access to this information in more comprehensive forms. Those most in need of a knowledge translation primer—healthcare administrators, policy makers, and front-line clinicians—will get little out of these sections. Understandably, the emphasis on theory may be a product of the topic itself. The drive towards customization of knowledge translation precludes a detail-driven discussion, as these details are likely to differ across clinical sites. One chapter even explicitly makes the distinction between knowledge transition and quality improvement, the latter being more local and less easily generalized. Yet the consequence is a more inaccessible and less practical text.

There are also some noteworthy omissions. Although the book discusses the role of continuing medical education, there is no discussion of recent innovations such as performance-based continuing medical education that links didactic education to quality measurement and improvement. There is also no discussion about how to improve performance when the evidence is not clear. The book implies a consensus on quality that may or may not exist: in practice we are frequently faced with situations in which practitioners disagree on the correct approach (eg, lung-protective ventilation for acute lung injury). Additionally, the book missed an opportunity to discuss how the evidence itself can influence its eventual uptake. Although knowledge generation is part of the book's knowledge-to-action model, a detailed discussion about how clinical trials themselves can be improved to speed evidence uptake is lacking. For instance, missing is a detailed discussion of community-based participatory research, a potentially innovative approach to knowledge translation, in which the research subjects themselves help inform the clinical trials, as a way to overcome the structural barriers associated with evidence uptake. Finally, there is no discussion of external incentives for evidence-uptake, such as public reporting and pay-for-performance, which will play an increasingly important role in knowledge translation in the coming years.

Despite its flaws, the book is compelling as a beginner's guide to this important field. Respiratory care practitioners interested in an introduction to the theoretical underpinnings of knowledge translation will find it in this book. Clinicians looking for a practical guide to quality improvement and researchers looking for an in-depth discussion of recent innovations in knowledge translation may need to look elsewhere. Yet at least parts of this book will be useful to anyone practicing modern medicine, as we are all faced with the challenge of providing our patients with the best possible care.

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Pleural Disease, 2nd edition. Demosthenes Bouros, editor. *Lung Biology in Health and Disease* series, volume 229. Claude Lenfant, executive editor. New York: Informa. 2010. Hard cover, 832 pages, \$349.95.

Though pleural diseases contribute to good bulk of out-patient consultation and hospitalization, still this group of diseases is amongst neglected groups. Pleural diseases are managed by a variety of specialists, ranging from primary care physicians to thoracic surgeons and oncologists. In the past decade more attention has been paid to this group of diseases, and several novel diagnostic and therapeutic interventions have developed and gained popularity in managing them. At this stage, when pleural diseases are gaining more light and new interventions are gaining popularity, a comprehensive and reliable coverage of pleural disease, pathophysiology and management is of great value for pulmonologists, internists, thoracic surgeons, and oncologists in staying abreast with current knowledge.

The second edition of Bouros's book **Pleural Diseases** has comprehensively covered almost every aspect of pleural diseases. The book has chapters written by renowned specialists in the field. The authors are well reputable in the community of pulmonologists and thoracic surgeons, by their contributions in advancing knowledge in the pathophysiology and management of pleu-

ral diseases. The content is sound and divided in 45 chapters.

The initial chapters provide a concise overview of physiology and pathophysiology on pleura and pleural cavity, which are of high importance to pulmonologists in training or early in their career for quick review of key concepts. These basic chapters are followed by chapters on imaging of the pleura, with individual chapters on ultrasonography of the pleura, which is gaining recognition as a highly useful tool. The chapters on imaging cover pleural conditions extensively, with multiple images on classical and variant presentations. The images are of high quality. Further, the book has covered each diagnostic and therapeutic modality one by one, in a very concise and presentable manner.

The chapter on clinical evaluation of the patient with pleural effusion is my favorite in this book. The coverage on pleural effusions of different etiologies and associations makes the book unique and broadens the audience to pediatricians, radiologists, and pathologists. The chapters on newer modalities, such as medical thoracoscopy, video-assisted thoracoscopy, intrapleural fibrinolytics, pleuroperitoneal shunts, and extrapleural pneumonectomies, cover technical and procedural aspects as well as their role in pertinent conditions. This book also has some unique chapters, such as the one on translational research in pleural diseases.

Overall, this book is a very good guide and reference for pleural disease, especially for pleural effusion. The chapters are well written, with fairly minimal typographical errors. The content and facts are recent and well referenced. The editorial consistency between chapters is good. The index is helpful for a quick look at content of interest. One of the few disappointments I had with this book is that organization and flow of the content are not ideal. The chapters could have been better sequenced. Another area for potential improvement to make the book reader-friendly is formatting and spacing at paragraphs and sub-headings.

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