

reasonable detail (rifampicin), and sometimes in no detail at all (antiparasitic drugs). The subject index is less useful than it ought to be since many of the drugs discussed in the text are not listed in the index.

It is regretted that this monograph does not give the reader enough of the unquestioned expertise and experience of the author. Given the limited usefulness and built-in obsolescence of a book of this type, it is greatly overpriced at \$20.

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DEVELOPMENTAL PATHOLOGY OF THE NEONATE.

J. C. Larroche. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam, 525 pages.

The author of this book defines its scope in the preface. The basis for the book is her long experience in the pathology of neonates. She states quite succinctly the areas in which she has no experience—and which will be given no coverage. Similarly, she does not cover extensively those things she feels are well covered elsewhere or which are more apt to be problems later in life.

A positive feature of the book is the detailed early section with weights of organs correlated with gestational age and birth weight and formulated from the author's large population. Included in the book are two chapters dealing with the pathology of "therapeutic procedures"—umbilical vessel catheterization and endotracheal intubation. They are concise, practical and pertinent. The several chapters on neuropathology are inclusive and well illustrated. They may represent the highlight of the book.

In general, however, the book is a disappointment. The author gives her experience with various lesions appropriately, but the discussions which follow are frequently a review of material readily available elsewhere—and also old. A frequent reference through all chapters is Potter's book—the 1953 edition. *Developmental Pathology of the Neonate* was published in 1977 and while it may have overlapped with the 1975 third edition of Potter, there is a 1961 edition available. Journal references are also delayed. For example the concept of the continuity of neonatal hepatitis, choledochal cyst and biliary atresia, as well summarized by Landing in

1974, is not mentioned. (Latest liver reference is 1972.)

The author is French; the book is written in English and published in Amsterdam. Some discussions/opinions may have been "lost in translation." For example: the discussion of hypoplastic left heart begins with the discussion of endocardial fibroelastosis and its relationship to earlier myocarditis and then goes on to give the author's cases with EFE and without. Even with a second reading, the direct cause-effect implication is there without explanation/speculation of the HLHs seen there (and by others) without EFE. Similarly, she equates pulmonary sequestrations and cystic adenomatoid malformation as histologically the same.

Most of the illustrations in the book are good. Pictures of gross specimens are numerous and particularly sharp, except for their annoying propensity to have the handwritten case number lying in any of several axes, and sometimes over a pertinent part of the specimen. The microscopic pictures are intermittently fuzzy, usually at low power. Incidentally, rarely in the book do they tell you the magnification of the pictures—even in composites where features are being compared to each other. Presumably, except as noted, they are all hematoxylin and eosin stained.

From the editorial point of view, the book is very distracting. Even given the continental spelling variations and the possible translation error, there are multiple spelling/typographical errors. Proofreading problems (?) lead to misspelled names in references; Wilms' spelled incorrectly and several randomly checked references are not listed at all in the bibliography or are listed inaccurately. In the liver chapter the remnant of the umbilical vein is called the "ductus arteriosus," rather than the "ductus venosus."

The bibliography is inconsistent. At the end of some of the chapters, it is effectively divided by topics. At the end of others, there is just one long bibliography, although the preceding chapter is subdivided.

In summary, while the illustrations are good, I think most neonatologists, pathologists, and other interested parties, would do better to seek out a more recent, more complete text, albeit possibly sacrificing number and clarity of pictures.

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