tering these new fields. I would have welcomed a more critical and thoughtful assessment of the role of the emerging modalities in patient care. I believe it is equally likely that each of these techniques will be relegated ultimately to the dust bin as to the forefront of vascular surgery. Only time will tell. At $90.00, the book seems to be reasonably priced and generally well done. It is recommended for those seeking a convenient up-to-date reference on the emerging techniques of endovascular diagnosis and treatment.

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This second edition of the Pediatric Surgery volume brings together sections by 65 authors from all over the world. Edited by the very experienced and world-renowned Lewis Spitz and H. H. Nixon, it provides a very complete compendium of pediatric surgical topics ranging from congenital head and neck lesions through the usual thoracic, abdominal wall, and gastrointestinal abnormalities to common lesions of the neuroaxis and extremities. Urologic anomalies are treated extensively by a most knowledgeable group of pediatric surgeons and pediatric urologists, and in keeping with its strong United Kingdom foundation, myelomeningocele, hydrocephalus, and other spinal dysraphisms are presented in detailed fashion.

Introductory chapters dealing with the transport of the newborn for surgery, preoperative and postoperative management, and pediatric anesthesia have been appropriately added and are generally effectively presented. I would quarrel with the advice for a nasogastric tube for transport in a newborn who is a known obligate nose breather, however. Marc Rowe's preoperative and postoperative management chapter is excellent, in keeping with this surgeon's great knowledge of these subjects. With such otherwise excellent general chapters on these topics, it is unfortunate that the authors of many of the subsequent chapters on specific entities include their own recommendations regarding transport, fluid management, anesthesia, and other aspects of preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative care that conflict with the general chapters and are frequently less effective in their advice.

As part of a massive 17-volume treatise on operative surgery, this Pediatric Surgery volume is meant to provide adequate information and illustrations to enable surgeons, particularly in remote parts of the world where easy referral to a pediatric surgery center may not be available, to deal with the many pediatric surgical anomalies. This volume generally provides good-to-excellent discussions of the entities, but frequently fails to provide detailed enough illustrations to accomplish the goal. In reading each chapter with the question of whether I could perform the operation from the material presented, I found that frequently, even for procedures with which I was very familiar, I became confused and for some with which I have had little experience, I could not fathom the approach. Much of this is due to inadequate labeling of otherwise well-done illustrations. For a considerable part of my venture through the book, I thought that an editorial decision to avoid labels such as arrows, letters, and so on, had been made, but then one comes to chapters such as

that on cleft lip and palate that are effectively illustrated and one wonders why others are deficient. An example of a chapter with excellent illustrations of rather complex surgical interventions is Hardy Hendren's "Urinary Diversion and Undiversion," and Jay Grosfeld's "Neuroblastoma" contains excellent, well-labeled illustrations.

Because every surgeon believes that his way of doing things is superior, it is always difficult to review a text of operative procedures without taking exception to many approaches. However there are specific areas of deficiencies in some chapters that merit correction in future revisions. These include the failure to mention the importance of exercise for torticollis and absence of a discussion of the craniofacial abnormalities resulting from failure to resolve the torticollis lesions; the conflict between preauricular sinus described as a branchial remnant in the chapter on branchial clefts and subsequently as the more widely accepted "sinus of the helix" in the separate chapter on preauricular sinus; the absence of any mention of primary repair (versus interposition) for wide-gap esophageal atresia; the advice to use alpha- and beta-blocking agents in all neurogenic tumors—neuroblastomas, the overwhelmingly most common neurogenic tumor in childhood, almost never secrete clinically significant levels of catecholamines; the statement at the conclusion of the inguinal hernia chapter that "a transient rise in temperature in the first postoperative 24 hours is almost invariable"; the recommendation in the splenectomy chapter that polyvalent pneumococcal vaccine be given after (rather than before) splenectomy!

In discussing gastrochisis, there is no mention of the tremendous fluid losses and potential hypovolemic shock commonly seen with this entity, and the 10 to 14 days outlined for closure of the prosthetic sac is too long and usually results in severe sepsis. I thought it unfortunate that Mr. Nixon's very succinct discussion of Meckel's diverticulocystomy failed to include the interesting embryology of the omphalomembranous duct.

The section on portal hypertension has well-illustrated discussions of the shunts presented but fails to mention the widely preferred Warren distal splenorenal shunt.

The problem of individual authors presenting their own narrow views of a subject can best be overcome by having a knowledgeable, experienced, and well-respected surgeon comment on each presentation with the express purpose of pointing out appropriate alternatives.

Despite these criticisms, this is a most worthwhile effort and contains a vast array of important knowledge. It should prove to be a good source for understanding the basics of most of the common pediatric surgical procedures.

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It has only been 35 years since the first successful living related kidney transplant between identical twins was performed at the Peter Bent Brigham Hospital. With kidney transplantation as the model, subsequent achievements in the field of clinical transplantation have been unsurpassed in medicine. Science is frequently accused of confining its discoveries too long to the laboratory before they are permitted clinical applications. Dr.
Flye and his collaborators demonstrate in *Principles of Organ Transplantation* that for clinical transplantation this has not been the case. The remarkable progress has been possible only because of the close collaboration between basic immunology, clinical transplantation, and individuals who have been able to bridge the two disciplines. In this book and in choosing his collaborations, Dr. Flye has effectively demonstrated this bridging effect. Those basic areas that are responsible for this rapidly advancing discipline are expertly dealt with in the book. These can be divided broadly into three categories: I. transplantation immunobiology, including immunogenetics, graft modification, principles of allograft rejection, immune monitoring, and immunosuppression; II. organ preservation and handling, including brain death, selection criteria, and anesthetic considerations in the transplant patient; and, III. surgical techniques in which the spectrum of topics ranges from the time-tested operative approach to renal and cardiac transplantation to the still-evolving techniques in pancreas transplantation. All these areas are handled either individually in separate chapters or are woven into those chapters dealing with the individual organs. More time is spent on renal transplantation because this has been the model on which all other extrarenal organs have based their progress. However every organ that is now being transplanted clinically or extensively studied in the laboratory has its own chapter. Each collaborator is a recognized authority in his area. The book is best suited to the individual with a background knowledge of the science of clinical transplantation who is seeking an overview of current knowledge and the discoveries that have allowed this remarkable progress. The book is both practical and scientific in its treatment of the field and is recommended for all students of transplantation.

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