Arthritis Foundation Research Fellowship Program of the United States. It records the development of the Arthritis Foundation, which by itself makes interesting reading; however this takes up only a small part of the text. My first reaction was that this was yet another symposium proceedings; indeed, there is much which is familiar. There are nevertheless many excellent presentations by contributors who are experts in their field. Dr Morris Ziff in his introduction to the immunological aspects of rheumatoid synovitis emphasises that these studies have served as a model for research on immunologically-induced inflammation in other disease states, as the sequence of events encompasses almost every type of immune response encountered in chronic immunological disease. There follows excellent presentation on lymphocyte abnormalities and HLA-D typing in rheumatoid arthritis, and a particularly useful review of the structure of lymphoid cell-surface antigens. Dr Henry Kunkel discusses some of the current immunological work, especially that concerning immune complexes and their relevance to the renal disease of systemic lupus erythematosus. There follow chapters on anti-DNA antibodies, antinuclear antibodies, mixed connective tissue disease, and the treatment of systemic lupus.

However, it should not be thought that this conference was devoted only to immunological aspects of the rheumatic diseases. There is a section on the current state of research in osteoarthritis, including chapters on experimental models, the structure and metabolism of proteoglycans, and in particular the change in proteoglycan metabolism that occurs in osteoarthritis. There is also a section on gout and related disorders of purine metabolism, which ranges from chapters on the regulation of the immune response and purine metabolism by Drs Carson and Seegmiller to a more clinical chapter by Dr Klinenberg on the pathogenesis and treatment of renal stones. Included also is a section devoted to amyloidosis which is reviewed comprehensively; a chapter on the classification of childhood arthritis; and Dr Shulman's discussion of diffuse fasciitis with eosinophilia.

In summary, there is something of interest for all and this book is recommended; at today's prices it is a bargain at \$9.00.

B. L. HAZLEMAN

Crystal-Induced Arthropathies. Edited by William N. Kelley. *Clinics in Rheumatic Diseases*, Vol. 3, No. 1. (Pp. vii + 171; illustrated + tables. £8.25). Saunders: Philadelphia, London, and Toronto. 1977.

This compact book contains ten articles, all written by acknowledged experts in the field and relating to various aspects of the crystal-induced diseases of joints. Much of the book is devoted to the pathogenesis, diagnosis, and treatment of hyperuricaemia and gout, but other forms of crystal deposition disease, including that due to calcium pyrophosphate and hydroxyapatite, are adequately covered too. Though the work in no way competes with the larger tomes recently published dealing in particular with gout, the succinct presentation readily commends itself to the practising physician. It is refreshingly up to date, all authors except one quoting references from the 1976 literature.

This is in fact the seventh number of a series, the first of which was entitled *Rheumatic Manifestations of Systemic Disease*, edited by Professor Bywaters. Other titles have included *The Current Management of Rheumatoid Arthritis* edited by Drs Carl Pearson and Carson Dick; *Systemic Lupus Erythematosus* edited by Dr Naomi Rothfield; *Diagnosis and Assessment* edited by Professor Malcolm Jayson; *Rheumatic Diseases in Childhood* edited by Dr Barbara Ansell; and *Osteoarthritis* edited by Professor Verna Wright. Each volume consists of a series of review articles relating to the central theme.

'Clinics in Rheumatic Diseases' represent a useful addition to the rheumatological literature, helping to fill the very real gap that exists between original articles appearing in journals such as this and the larger textbooks which can, of necessity, only be produced at intervals of several years.

R. GRAHAME

Penicillamine Research in Rheumatoid Disease. Edited by E. Munthe. (Pp. 340; illustrated + tables. US \$27.00.) Merck Sharpe and Dohme: Norway. 1977.

This book comprises the proceedings of a symposium entitled 'Penicillamine in Rheumatic Diseases. Mode of Action—a Key to Pathogenesis?' held at Spatind, Norway, March 7–10, 1976. Under the

chairmanship of Dr Israel Jaffe the workshop had a truly international flavour. The topics covered a wide range of differing aspects of penicillamine action *in vitro*, and its effects on collagen metabolism and on humoral and cellular immunity were well covered. There was little new to emerge in the clinical studies and the question of the optimum dose remains unresolved. The papers on side effects focused largely on the renal lesion and Goodpasture's syndrome. One pleasing feature of the text is the very full account of the discussion that took place after each paper and the informal style with which this was presented.

As an appendix to the volume, the reader is offered a number of papers given at the 2nd meeting of the Standing Committee on International Clinical Studies of the European League Against Rheumatism, which was held on the day immediately preceding the penicillamine workshop. The topics discussed included evaluation of drugs, animal models, radiological evaluation, and the benefits of surgery.

R. GRAHAME

HLA and Disease. Edited by Jean Dausset and Arne Svejgaard. (Pp. 316; illustrated + tables. Dkr 180.) Munksgaard: Copenhagen. 1977.

This book was written after the first International Symposium on HLA and Disease held in Paris in June 1976. It is not strictly speaking a record of the proceedings of the symposium, but a summary of the state of knowledge at that time. It is broadly divided into three sections. In the first the previous work on other genetic markers, such as the ABO blood group system, is reviewed by Dr A. E. Mourant. Following this are chapters on the biology of the major histocompatibility complex. Dr Rose Payne gives a very clear account of the HLA region in man and Drs Svejgaard and Ryder report on the HLA and disease registry, listing the current data on disease associations and discussing the pitfalls of such studies.

The second section contains more detailed reviews of associations between specific diseases and HLA antigens. Most of the reports are written by the chairmen of the various workshops at the Paris meeting and included are sections on neurology, dermatology, gastroenterology,

malignant diseases etc. The chapter on rheumatic diseases is a thoughtful result of Anglo-German co-operation by Drs D. A. Brewerton and E. Albert. The final section deals with the possible mechanisms of disease association with the major histocompatibility complex and with a discussion of possible clinical implications of tissue typing.

Initially it was hoped that this book would be published by November 1976, but it did not appear until August 1977. This is particularly regrettable in such a rapidly expanding subject and it means that much of the recent work on the HLA-D locus and the Ia-like antigens does not appear. There are also unfortunately a remarkable number of typographical errors in all chapters. Most of these are obvious, but they are so numerous that one wonders about the accuracy of some of the figures. In spite of this the book

gives a useful account of current knowledge and theories of HLA and disease.

ANNE NICHOLLS

Immunology in Medicine. A Comprehensive Guide to Clinical Immunology. Edited by E. J. Holborow and W. G. Reeves. (Pp. 1185; illustrated + tables. £25.00; US \$45.00.) Academic Press: London. 1977.

I cannot pretend to have read the whole of this book which is over 1000 pages long. Those parts which I have were a delight. The first four sections which deal with basic concepts and techniques are superbly written. Section V which deals with system disorders is a detailed yet clear account of the salient features of these

disorders. Section VII on therapeutic aspects, is particularly recommended to the practising clinician. Both Hard, on drugs, and Reeves, on therapeutic manipulation, have dealt with this complex and often confused subject in a balanced and informative manner.

Holborow and Reeves are to be congratulated on having welded such a large number of writers into a coherent team. It is indeed easy to forget at times that this is a multiauthor textbook. There is little overlap between the different contributions although judicious use of the index is sometimes required in order to do full justice to a particular topic. It is far superior to other books on the subject and is heartily recommended to the physician, pathologist, technologist, and nonmedical scientist. It is hoped that it will be kept up to date.

G. S. PATAI