

Announcements

March 14–16, 1985

Paris, France

Journées Urologiques de l'Hôpital Necker

Information: Clinique Urologique, Hôpital Necker, 149, Rue de Sèvres, F-75015 Paris

April 25–27, 1985

Amsterdam, The Netherlands

Congress of the European Society for Urological Oncology and Endocrinology

Information: Prof. Dr. H. J. de Voogt, Free University Hospital, Dept. of Urology, POB 7057, NL-1007 MB Amsterdam

June 23–28, 1985

Vienna (Kongreßzentrum der Hofburg), Austria

XX. Congress of the International Society of Urology

Information: Secretary of the XX. Congress of the International Society of Urology, c/o Wiener Medizinische Akademie, Alser Straße 4, A-1090 Wien, Telephone: (0222) 427165, Telegrams: MEDACAD Wien, Telex: 13/4743 medak a

August 28–30, 1985

Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.

Edinburgh Urological Festival

Information: Urological Festival Secretary, Department of Surgery, University Medical School, Teviot Place, Edinburgh EH8 9AG, Scotland, U.K.

September 5–8, 1985

Bad Nauheim, Federal Republic of Germany

3rd Conference on Prostate-Urethritis

Information: PD Dr. W. Weidner, Urologische Universitätsklinik, Klinikstraße 29, D-6300 Giessen

October 5–7, 1985

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Argentine Congress of Urology

Information: Julian Alvarez 966 (1414) Buenos Aires, Argentina

October 1985

Corfu, Greece

VII. Panhellenic Urology Congress

Information: Prof. C. Dimopoulos, President, Greek Urological Society, "Laikon" Hospital, Goudi – Athens, Greece

Book Reviews

Das Harnblasenkarzinom. Epidemiologie, Pathogenese, Früherkennung (Bladder Cancer, Epidemiology, Pathogenesis and Early Detection). Bichler K-H, Harzman R (eds). 129 figs. XII, 237 pages, 585 g, DM 92,-; approx. US-\$ 36.10. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo: Springer 1984, ISBN 3-540-13115-9

Eighteen authors and study groups from the German-speaking part of Europe present their contributions on the subject of bladder cancer. They show clearly the recent level of knowledge in the fields of epidemiology, pathogenesis and early detection of carcinoma of the urinary bladder. Some of this is close to the urologist's daily clinical practice, especially those chapters dealing with diagnosis, early detection and known carcinogens. Another part demonstrates the results of recent research on histology and ultrastructure of normal urothelium, dysplasia and preinvasive bladder cancer, cytology by computerized image analysis and finally on immunocytology and tumor immunology. These immunological studies are still at the level of clinical investigation and tend mainly to search for tumor associated antigens and to highlight the significance of monoclonal antibodies.

The editors and authors have chosen a good palette of well documented contributions giving a survey of topical scientific knowledge in the field of bladder cancer, which will surely encourage new research projects.

The Editors

MMR-Tomography and -Spectroscopy in Medicine. An Introduction. Roth K, Translated from the German by Telger TC 1984. 122 figs., some in color, 12 tables, X, 128 pages. 270 g. Soft cover

DM 44,-; approx. US-\$ 17.30. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo: Springer 1984, ISBN 3-540-13442-5

The value of this commendable introduction lies particularly in the comprehensible presentation of the fundamental principles of NMR-spectroscopy and -tomography.

To remain open to a larger public, many details relating to the physics of NMR are presented in a simplified manner and are accompanied by numerous well presented figures and tables. A list of selected references completes each chapter. Readers who wish to consult the original literature are referred to the appendix, which provides detailed information on the nomenclature of NMR technology.

The principle of this noninvasive examination method that does not expose the patient to ionizing radiation is new in the area of medicine. Several characteristics of a weak nuclear signal of specified atoms within the molecular structure of the human body are measured. These characteristics can be used in a number of ways, i.e. to analyze tissue and metabolic processes (spectroscopy) or to reconstruct images of any body section. Certain characteristics are as yet not fully understood and are the object of clinical research. Practical problems, the effect of imaging parameters or contrast (maximization/reduction) and the role of contrast media in NMR are explained. So far NMR-tomography shows a higher sensitivity compared to other image producing diagnostic procedures. Aside from certain observations, as in multiple sclerosis, further comparative studies are required to judge the specificity of this method. Due to many similarities in the image reproduction of body sections, computed x-ray tomography is seen as the most important in vivo reference method. The systems in use today, their technical abilities and problems of cost are discussed only in brief.

The Editors

Replacement of Renal Function by Dialysis (Second Revised and Enlarged Edition). Drukker W, Parson FM, Maher JF. Illustrated, with colour. Dfl. 375.00, approx. US-\$ 160.00. The Hague: Nijhoff Publishers 1983, 952 pp

The second, revised and extended edition of "Replacement of Renal Function by Dialysis" has been updated by this most competent group of authors. The 49 well presented chapters contain information on everyday problems of dialysis and are supported by a useful wealth of references. A history of the development of today's dialysis techniques is presented in the introduction. This is followed by chapters on basic principles, biophysics and practical-technical details, including on dialysis machines and dialysis filters. All possible forms of renal function replacement, including haemodialysis, haemofiltration, haemoperfusion and peritoneal dialysis are described. This part of the book is rounded off by contributions dealing with vessel access, home dialysis and paediatric dialysis.

The many complications touching organs other than the kidney, which may occur in dialysis patients are discussed in chapters on the cardiovascular system, haematology, metabolism and endocrinology. Infections, neurological and ophthalmological problems as well as the special aspects of anaesthesia in dialysis patients are also presented. The social impact of chronic dialysis and a critical comparison of dialysis and transplantation are extensively dealt with. A thorough discussion of therapeutic plasma exchange is also included. This very complete book is concluded by a chapter dealing with dialysis and haemofiltration in patients with non-renal diseases. The aim of the authors, to produce a standard text for nephrologists and for those with an interest in today's treatment of renal failure, is fully achieved.

The Editors

Benign Prostatic Hypertrophy. Editor: Hinman F Jr; Associate Editor: Boyarsky S; Section Editors: Brendler H, Caine M, Chisholm GD, Gammelgaard PA, Madsen PO, Resnick MI, Schoenberg HW, Susset JG, Zinner NR. With 121 Contributors; 570 figs. XXVIII, 1097 pages, 2835 g. Cloth DM 260,-; approx. US-\$ 107.40. Berlin, Heidelberg, New York: Springer 1983, ISBN 3-540-90779-3

This is a really outstanding new book dealing with one of the most frequently encountered disorders in urology, edited by one of the leading senior urologists of the world and prepared by a board of over a hundred excellent specialists in their relative field of research interest or clinical work.

There is practically no aspect of benign prostatic hypertrophy – a disease which represents probably one third of our daily work as urologist – which is not discussed in one of the ten sections filling more than 1000 pages altogether. The panorama begins with evolution and history, goes over anatomy, physiology and urodynamics to the problem of obstruction and ends up with excellent practical sections on indication, treatment and results. There is a lot of new information about recent research work in many of the more theoretical chapters, and the clinical part on indication, treatment and results is a book per se where the practical urologist finds an answer to every possible question. The surgical part is full of beautifully drawn schematic illustrations which add much to the easy reading. The work ends with an extraordinary updated bibliography. Unnecessary to say that printing and "make up" are extremely well done and make of this book with many superlatives a "must" for every urologist.

The Editors

Progress in Clinical and Biological Research, Volume 153. Progress and Controversies in Oncological Urology. Proceedings of an International Symposium held in Noordwijkerhout, The Netherlands, September 1983. Kurth KH, Debruyne FMJ, Schroeder FH, Splinter TAW, Wagener TDJ (eds). New York: Alan R Liss Inc 1984, pp 608

This book is the proceedings of an International Symposium held at Noordwijkerhout in the Netherlands in 1983. The scope of the volume

covers the major urological tumours with contributions from 75 clinicians. The extraordinary feature of that meeting and indeed of this volume is the quality of this panel of speakers. This reviewer is not usually enthusiastic about the Proceedings of Symposia and indeed doctors are burdened with an ever increasing number of such volumes all with rather similar contents. This Proceedings is, however, exceptional as many of the major centres worldwide are represented and the quality of the presentations is uniformly good.

It is difficult in such a large volume to select highlights. The chapter on *in vitro* chemotherapy sensitivity testing by Dr. Lieber gives a balanced view of the role of the soft agar assay. Dr. Mostofi in his chapter on tumour markers and pathology of testis tumours gives clear guidance to current classification with beautiful black and white illustrations of the various tumour types. In Dr. Donohue's chapter on lymphadenectomy the technique is clearly illustrated and this will be particularly useful for those European urologists who are not so familiar with this procedure. There are contributions on chemotherapy for nonseminomatous testicular carcinoma but in view of the formidable side effects of some of the regimes the contribution from Professor Peckham about surveillance for stage one disease is particularly interesting.

Professor Steg has reported 39 patients with carcinoma *in situ* of the bladder and this is a large experience for this relatively rare condition. Dr. Soloway describes mitomycin and BCG therapy for superficial bladder cancer and Dr. van der Werf-Messing interstitial radiotherapy, these are thought provoking contributions presenting excellent results which cannot easily be ignored. There are chapters about the treatment of advanced bladder cancer from Dr. W. F. Whitmore who gives his current results for preoperative irradiation and cystectomy and also from Professor J. P. Blandy who gives the London Hospital Results for salvage cystectomy.

It is unfortunate that there has been little advance in the treatment of renal carcinoma and this is reflected by the relatively small contribution this tumour makes to the proceedings. This is in contrast to prostatic carcinoma where there are chapters from Drs. W. F. Whitmore, D. F. Paulson, M. A. Bagshaw, G. H. Jacobi and F. H. Schroeder. These contributions range from the natural history of prostatic cancer to treatments by radical prostatectomy, radiotherapy for locally confined disease and interstitial I-125 implantation.

In this proceedings there is a wealth of material about current practice. The strength of the volume is that most of the contributions are of high quality from eminent authorities and give the state of the art. The volume will be principally of use to those of us who were fortunate enough to have attended the symposium but can also be recommended to any urologist who has an interest in urological oncology giving a balanced view of current progress.

The Editors

Surgical Aspects of Haemodialysis. Bell PRF, Wood FRM. Second Edition. Edinburgh, London, Melbourne: Churchill Livingstone 1983

This very useful book about surgical aspects of haemodialysis appears now after 9 years in the second edition.

It treats on the background of the very experienced authors in several chapters the most important aspects in this field from a rather practical point of view. The "game-play" for the new patient and the advantages of the direct arteriovenous fistula over these one taking advantage of autologous or synthetic grafts are outlined and consider the paramount importance of the preoperative decisions in this field.

Many illustrations, especially of technical procedures, render this book very useful for all who deal with special problems of the uremic patient.

Little attention is drawn to the outcome of the different av fistula according to the literature, however, to each chapter is added a spare selection of older and newer literature.

The Editors