

BOOK REVIEW

D. L. Bowerman,¹ M.D.

A Review of *Color Atlas of Tumor Histopathology*

REFERENCE: Gowing, N. F. C., *Color Atlas of Tumor Histopathology*, Yearbook Medical Publishers, Chicago, 1980, 272 pages.

This is an excellent color atlas of tumor histopathology and represents a valuable addition to any general pathologist's reference library. Perhaps the utility is limited for the pure practice of forensic pathology, but many of us have a combined general and forensic pathology practice. Therefore this concise collection and description of common and rare neoplasms is useful. Even someone practicing strictly forensic pathology would encounter neoplasms unexpectedly and in cases of possible therapeutic misadventure. *Forensic Pathology* by G. Austin Gresham, published by Yearbook in the *Color Atlas* series in 1975, is, generally speaking, much more useful to the forensic pathologist. This addition to the Yearbook *Color Atlas* series is designed for "medical students, surgeons, radiotherapists and clinical oncologists." The hematoxylin and eosin stained sections are of superior quality and the photomicrographs are clear with good choice of magnification to illustrate the salient features utilized in diagnosis. The use of gross photographs is limited but adequate. Only one radiograph is included, however, and this may be a deficiency when considering bone tumors. Pertinent electron micrographs and special stains are well chosen for certain distinctive neoplasms. The accompanying legends are concise and informative and include minimal appropriate clinical material. The neoplasms of carcinoid types arising from the foregut, midgut, and hindgut are especially well presented and include such rarities as the goblet cell and spindle cell variants of the appendiceal carcinoid. The list of carcinoid tumors includes those arising in the breast, bronchus, ovary, rectum, small intestine, stomach, testis, and thymus as well as the more commonly encountered appendiceal carcinoids.

The inclusion of immunoperoxidase stain for localization of immunoglobulins and hormones is timely and well done. The usefulness of chloro-acetate esterase for neoplasms of the reticuloendothelial system is well illustrated.

In summary, this current *Color Atlas of Tumor Histopathology* is recommended to all pathologists and may be useful to some strongly forensic pathologists in dealing with unexpected neoplastic processes. This text is a good replacement for the vintage *Color Atlas of Pathology* from the U.S. Naval Medical School published by J. B. Lippincott Co. in the late 1940s.

¹Pathologist, Saint Francis Hospital, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80903.