

Color Atlas and Text of Pulmonary Pathology, 2nd edition. Philip T Cagle MD, editor. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott. 2008. Hard cover, illustrated, 720 pages, \$299.

In general, pathology atlases suffer as beautiful books with limited function. However much this atlas fulfills the role of beautiful, by taking a comprehensive approach and adding text, the authors have expanded its utility. According to the preface, the book's objectives are to help practicing pathologists make timely and accurate diagnoses when signing out cases, and to facilitate rapid, comprehensible study of all topics in lung pathology for students, residents, fellows, and subspecialty board applicants. The book seems to achieve the latter objective. For a respiratory therapist, medical student, pathology resident, or pulmonary or thoracic surgery fellow, browsing this atlas would be a pleasant way to get an overview of pulmonary pathology, and a basic familiarity with histology and cytology images. The inclusion of images of more exotic conditions, as well as the textual features, may make the book useful to more experienced pathologists.

Relative to the first edition, published in 2005, this edition has updated sections on pulmonary hypertension, pulmonary hemorrhage, lung transplantation, and pediatric pulmonary pathology. In other areas new topics and images have been added. The organizational framework and layout have been preserved from the first edition.

This book certainly qualifies as beautiful. A bright orange-red cover makes it conspicuous on the shelf. The images are bright and the colors vivid. The admixed text and images, and a very generous amount of white space, produce a relaxing, esthetically pleasing effect. This is a very fine "coffee-table" book.

The greatest strength of this atlas is its exhaustive content. It is organized into 24 sections, which include normal histology, artifacts and age-related changes, benign and malignant neoplasms, reactive and inflammatory conditions, infections, transplant-related pathology, therapy effects, forensic pathology, metabolic disorders, and pediatric pathology. Each chapter is dedi-

cated to one disease or neoplasm, and there are 155 chapters, most of which are 2-3 pages. A few longer chapters are divided into parts and subparts. This organization is conducive to a browsing review of pulmonary pathology, and in this function the book works well. The up-to-date bibliography at the end provides guidance to additional reading when motivation strikes.

Each chapter begins with a brief narrative summary that includes the condition's definition, demographics, etiologies, prognosis, major histologic features, and differential diagnoses. This is followed by an outline summary of the major cytology and histologic features. The rest of the story is in the pictures and their legends. The pictures include gross, cytology, and histology images. The 42 contributing authors are from around the United States and the world, and there were 11 editors. The large number of contributors has undoubtedly enhanced the breadth and diversity of the content, and the editors did a commendable job in maintaining consistency in the organization of the content and the quality of the images.

The overall quality of the images is excellent. They are all sharply focused, bright, have excellent tinctorial quality, and are from top-quality histology and cytology preparations viewed with outstanding optics and photography. The photographers did a very good job choosing the appropriate fields to demonstrate the pathology features. Likewise, the photographs of gross specimens are outstanding.

Three aspects of the images offer opportunities in future editions for improving the book's educational function. First, the images are all single-column width, which limits their size. Although in general they are large enough to see the major pathology features, a substantial minority would illustrate the pathology better if they were larger. Related to this criticism is my desire for more low-power views, which work better as larger pictures. Second, the legends could be more consistently revealing. They are all brief one-sentence or two-sentence descriptions of the important features in the image, and many correspond to the outline bullets. In many cases they are well written and succinctly convey the important aspects of the pathology, but some of them waste space with

uninformative phrases such as "higher-power view" and "gross photograph." The legends could be more educational if they included either more histologic descriptors or, better yet, information to correlate the histology with the cytology or pathophysiology. Third, there are no arrows. Many of the pictures show a very limited field, which helps one to identify the pathology without difficulty (at least for an experienced pathologist). However, more low-power views with larger pictures and arrows, and more informative legends, would greatly enhance the book's educational value.

The organizational framework of the sections and chapters is best suited to a browsing review. The wealth of material, including images of many unusual neoplasms and other conditions that are rarely encountered by the general pathologist or other health care professionals, makes the book a valuable study tool for reviewing for board examinations or just enhancing your memory-bank of diseases and corresponding images. For example, in the sections on neoplasms you can encounter every type of neoplasm, including all the variant histologic patterns of individual lung neoplasms. The organization into separate sections for benign, malignant, parenchymal, and pleural neoplasms enhances the sense of completeness.

There are, of course, advantages and disadvantages to any organizational scheme. In this case, the sections on neoplasms do not facilitate comparisons that would be very useful. For example, solitary fibrous tumor of the pleura appears in separate sections (the sections on malignant and benign neoplasms). While it makes sense to place the malignant and benign versions under those headings, it presents a practical challenge to readers who want to compare the 2 versions. Another example is carcinoid tumors in the section on benign neoplasms, diffuse neuroendocrine cell hyperplasia, in the chapter "Metaplastic, Dysplastic, and Pre-malignant Lesions," and carcinoid tumor, atypical carcinoid, small-cell carcinoma, and large-cell neuroendocrine carcinoma in the section on malignant neoplasms. One does not gain an appreciation of the morphologic and biologic relatedness and distinct characteristics of these cell proliferations when they are so dispersed throughout the book.

The challenge of making comparisons with this book is further complicated by a somewhat cumbersome cross-reference system and index. When cross-references to related sections are provided, the references do not include page numbers. Thus, in comparing minute meningotheelial-like nodule with primary meningioma of the lung, one is directed from Chapter 20 to Chapter 24, Part 4, Subpart 4.5. Furthermore, many of the pages are not numbered. This can add up to a lot of page-turning to find things. The index can also induce some head-spinning, because the page numbers are frequently listed under acronyms. In looking for pulmonary hypertension, I started with hypertension, which directed me to pulmonary, under which I found hypertension, then primary, and then was directed to PPH, where I found a page number. I also discovered a few errors. The page number listed for *Coccidioides* in both the index and the table of contents directs you to a section on *Legionella* (although the heading was *Coccidioides*). The section on *Coccidioides* turned out to be in the fungal infection chapter, where it belongs, but under the heading *Acanthamoeba*.

The sections on reactive and inflammatory conditions are similar to those on neoplasms, in the high quality of the images and comprehensiveness. In the section on large airways I learned about “middle lobe syndrome” and “tracheobronchopatia osteochondroplastica,” as well as more common diseases such as chronic bronchitis, asthma, and allergic bronchopulmonary aspergillosis. The reactive and inflammatory conditions are more difficult to present than the neoplasms. The best understanding and diagnoses of these diseases are based on lung architecture, which makes low-power views and text descriptions critical. This is an area where the book doesn’t quite meet its potential value. There are not enough low-power views in these sections, and not enough discussion of architectural features. For example, in the section on pulmonary hypertension, a brief review of the pulmonary microcirculation and comparisons of normal and abnormal vessels at different locations would be very helpful. As another example, the section on usual interstitial pneumonia would benefit greatly from a low-power view of a complete lobule, to show pleural and septal fibrosis with central sparing.

To sum up my impressions of this book in a few words I would choose “compre-

hensive,” “pretty,” and “some missed opportunities.” In the traditional genre of atlases, this one is excellent. Images are what atlases present, and this one does an outstanding job of that. There is an added bonus of helpful text to guide you in studying the images. The comprehensive content increases its utility relative to many atlases. As a study tool it is functional and pleasant. However, at the end of my review, I found myself still wishing for this atlas to take the next step toward even greater utility as a reference book that would help me understand and diagnose diseases. Maybe that is not to be expected from an atlas, but this book raises my hopes about what can be done. Filling more of the ample white space with pictures, diagrams, and cogent text might detract from the beauty, but it could tremendously enhance its educational value.

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Transbronchial and Endobronchial Biopsies. Philip T Cagle MD, Timothy C Allen MD JD, Keith M Kerr FRCPath, FRCPEd, editors. New York: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott. 2008. Hard cover, 168 pages, illustrated, \$199.

In **Transbronchial and Endobronchial Biopsies** the authors focus on the pathology of bronchoscopic biopsies. The book is well organized, beginning with chapters that provide an overview and discuss artifacts and nonspecific changes, then proceeding through 38 chapters on specific lung pathologies, and finishing with a chapter on the legal aspects of interpreting biopsies. The book is intended to be a succinct, “hit the important points” reference, not an in-depth encyclopedia of all the facts. Each chapter is written clearly and is an easy read. The text is relatively brief. There are no major grammatical or typographical errors. All the chapters contain numerous sharply focused color figures that appropriately represent the lung diseases under discussion. Where fitting, the authors included tables that expand on, but do not repeat, material in the text. Finally, each chapter ends with a list of suggested readings, instead of references. The

book has 168 pages, including the table of contents, preface, and index. As stated in its preface, the text is published as a companion to the *Color Atlas and Text of Pulmonary Pathology*. The intended audience is practicing pathologists.

The first chapter is an overview of specimens from endobronchial or transbronchial biopsies. It is somewhat general in nature. A few more details would be informative, such as what constitutes a “good” transbronchial biopsy (seeing alveoli) and how many biopsies (ie, pieces of specimen) may be needed to accurately diagnose a given condition. Chapter 2 describes artifacts and nonspecific changes in biopsies, and explains reasonably well how to identify them and their importance. What became apparent after these 2 chapters is that the authors do not use footnotes and references to support their statements. Instead, they provide suggested readings at the end of each chapter. This is true throughout the book. In my opinion that practice detracts from the book. Relevant footnotes and references evidence the scientific basis of statements and allow the reader to research deeper on particular points. This can be especially important in discussions of controversial topics.

The next 6 chapters cover malignant and benign airway tumors. Each provides an excellent, succinct picture of a specific type or group. Chapter 5 provides a superb description of immunostains and explains how they can help establish whether the lung is the primary malignancy site or a site of metastasis.

A problem that first becomes apparent in Chapter 3 and remains a problem throughout the book is that many of the figures lack pointers (eg, arrows) to clearly identify the aspect described in the legend. For example, in Figure 3.3C, which concerns the formation of a keratin pearl and intercellular bridges in squamous-cell carcinoma of the lung, an arrow to the features in question would have been helpful for less experienced pathologists and non-pathologists. Another example is Figure 3.6, regarding TTF-1 (thyroid transcription factor) and CEA (carcinoembryonic antigen) staining. In some instances the features of interest are obvious and markers are not needed (eg, Fig. 23.3, which shows lipid material and “foamy” macrophages). And in some instances the authors did include pointers: Figure 18.1 has arrows that point to granulation plugs in the airways in organizing pneumo-

nia. More pointers would make this book more helpful to non-pathologists.

The subsequent chapters cover various infections, generalized alveolar damage, edema, intra-alveolar hemorrhage, eosinophilic and lipoid pneumonias, pulmonary alveolar proteinosis, sarcoidosis, hypersensitivity pneumonitis, collagen vascular disease, drug reactions, inflammatory bowel disease, the pneumoconioses, the idiopathic interstitial pneumonias, lymphangioleiomyomatosis, intravenous drug abuse, and Langerhans cell histiocytosis. Two chapters each deal with lung transplant and pediatrics. There is one chapter each on non-neoplastic large-airways pathology and primary ciliary dyskinesia. The last chapter, which is on the legal aspects of interpreting endobronchial and transbronchial biopsy specimens, emphasizes that some diagnoses cannot be made conclusively because of the limited amount of biopsy material.

In general the chapters provide useful information in limited words. The chapter on fungi might benefit by including examples other than histoplasma, such as blastomyces, cryptococcus, and coccidiosis. I did not see much on the human immunodeficiency virus. Information on acute fibrinous and organizing pneumonia could have been included in the chapter on diffuse alveolar damage. When the authors discussed pulmonary hemorrhage, they could have included a figure of Wegener granulomatosis, which is a somewhat "common" vasculitis. The authors rightfully emphasize that diagnosing certain lung conditions (eg, pneumoconiosis, idiopathic interstitial pneumonias) requires more tissue than can be obtained via transbronchial biopsy (ie, requires surgical biopsy). The section on idiopathic interstitial pneumonias is another example of providing superb information in a concise manner. The authors clearly differentiate the various pathologies (usual interstitial pneumonia, nonspecific interstitial pneumonia, respiratory bronchiolitis-associated interstitial lung disease, desquamative interstitial pneumonia, cryptogenic organizing pneumonia, and acute interstitial pneumonia) and indicate when more than transbronchial biopsies are needed to make the diagnosis. A few more examples on acute lung transplant rejection, dealing with grades A4, B1R, and B2R, would round out that chapter. The section on endobronchial and transbronchial biopsies in the pediatric population is very informative.

The book contains a goodly amount of material on many lung pathologies and is arranged in clearly titled chapters. The book's unique feature is its focus on endobronchial and transbronchial biopsies. The text is informative and concise and usually complete, but lacks references to support the important, and occasionally contentious, points. The figures are of high quality and highlight the pathologies, but suffer from the lack of pointers such as arrows, which might dissuade a pulmonologist or other non-pathologist from buying it. Although the book's focus is bronchoscopically obtained biopsies, in some instances (eg, interstitial pneumonias, vasculitides) showing a surgically obtained biopsy alongside the bronchoscopically obtained one would help explain and emphasize the authors' points. Overall, **Transbronchial and Endobronchial Biopsies** provides a succinct, well illustrated guide to bronchoscopically obtained biopsies in a wide array of lung pathologies and should be a useful reference for the practicing pathologist.

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Respiratory Nursing: A Core Curriculum. Michele Geiger-Bronsky MSN RN APNP FNP-C, Donna J Wilson MSN RN RRT, editors. New York: Springer. 2008. Hard cover, 680 pages, \$85.

Breathing is critical to life; however, respiratory nursing has often remained in the background and has not received the same level of specialized training available to other nursing specialties. It is exciting to read a book where the major phenomena of respiratory nursing are brought together in one place. This book begins to define the scope of practice for the nurse who works with respiratory patients.

This book was originally conceptualized in 1999 as a project of the Respiratory Nursing Society (<http://www.respiratorynursing-society.org>), a professional association for nurses interested in respiratory health and quality nursing care for those with respiratory disorders. The intention for the book was to create a core curriculum that would

eventually provide content for a respiratory nursing certification exam. This 657-page book was written by 55 contributors and 5 editors, with blinded peer review of each chapter by at least 3 experts. The author list is a "who's who" in respiratory nursing for the last 30 years. It is not surprising that a project of this magnitude, which was completed by a large number of professional clinicians and researchers who have busy personal and professional lives, took nearly a decade of dedication from initial project conceptualization until publication. It is a testimony to their dedication to respiratory nursing that these authors and editors persisted with the project and provided us with a thorough reference book.

This first edition of **Respiratory Nursing: A Core Curriculum** succeeds in the process of "identifying necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities for a designated group"—the goal of a core curriculum. The book is divided into 7 sections, including professional development, basic knowledge (primarily physiology and assessment), human responses to respiratory dysfunction (symptoms), common respiratory diseases and disorders (medical diagnoses), pediatrics, therapeutics, and ethical issues. Within each section, 3 or more chapters are dedicated to specific topics of interest to respiratory nurses. The majority of the book (268 pages) includes discussion of common respiratory diseases and disorders (medical diagnoses). Other major sections focus on symptoms and therapeutic modalities.

The book is written in outline format, similar to the well-established certified critical care nurse and certified emergency nurse core curriculum books. Each chapter devoted to a symptom, disease, or pediatrics includes a definition and sections on etiology, pathophysiology, incidence, considerations across the lifespan, assessment, and therapeutic modalities. Some chapters also include cultural considerations, relevant theories, complications, outcomes, and home-care considerations. Each chapter concludes with a list of references and/or suggested readings for more information, and if relevant Web sites are included, they are placed either under the interventions section or at the end of the chapter.

The book is attractive and sturdy, and the print and paper are of good quality and durability. The type is adequate and easy to read. The illustrations and tables are helpful for summarizing and clarifying the content, and more figures and tables would be ap-

preciated. The table of contents and index are useful resources to assist the reader in finding information quickly.

Although the book is written by and for nurses, the vast majority of the content is valuable information for any professional with an interest in the care of patients with lung disease. I found the book a helpful comprehensive reference for quickly finding information on most subjects related to the care of the pulmonary patient, both in chronic and acute care settings.

The authors are to be commended for seeing this project through to completion. Many of the book's weaknesses can be traced back to the length of the writing and publication process. Few of the references are more recent than 2004, and most of them were published prior to 2002. For example, the chapter on respiratory nursing research was based on the American Thoracic Society nursing research priorities published in 1998, rather than the updated 2006 priorities (<http://www.thoracic.org/sections/publications/statements/pages/respiratory-disease-adults/471.html>). Since 2002 there has been an explosion in the research literature on respiratory nursing, especially in the evidence for specific interventions, so the next edition of the book with updated references will be welcome.

Unfortunately, the referencing of key points is intermittent throughout the book. Some chapters (eg, those on dyspnea and cystic fibrosis) include a reference with most bullet points, pointing the interested reader to more information on the topic. This feature would be helpful to include in all of the

chapters of a future edition. In addition, an annotation beside each recommended Web site on the value of the Web site from the authors' perspective (as in the chapter on quality of life and functional ability issues) would improve the value of the Web site recommendations to the reader.

Although this book includes a wealth of reference information that can be easily accessed, it would improve the readability if the subtitles and outline format were more consistent between chapters. The lack of consistency in organizational format, such as the lack of headings after the introduction in some chapters, level-one headings in one chapter that are level-two headings in other chapters, and consecutively repeated outline numerals in some chapters, disrupts the continuity of the book.

There seems to be an artificial distinction in some chapters between "common therapeutic modalities" and "interventions." I'm not clear on the rationale for that distinction or the reasons they are discussed in separate sections in some chapters (eg, impaired sleep, persistent cough). In at least one chapter (depression), "interventions" is a subtopic underneath "common therapeutic modalities." Perhaps the intention was best operationalized in the chapters on asthma and allergies, interstitial lung disease, and pneumonias, which include a section on common therapeutic modalities, followed by a section on nursing interventions. In the pneumonia chapter a table with nursing interventions was added and appreciated for clear and easy reference.

Since this is a book devoted to nursing practice, it would be informative to include a section devoted to the nursing perspective in each chapter. A quick check of the index reveals that "nursing implications" is only referenced 10 times (in a nursing book with 45 chapters). A discussion of the role of the nurse in respect to each chapter topic would be a welcome addition to the book. Several of the chapters, such as those on the topics of anxiety and depression, consider those topics from a general perspective, and do not consider either the specific needs of the respiratory patient or the respiratory-specific functions of the nurse.

This book is an extremely ambitious undertaking for a small professional organization to complete successfully. I hope that a second edition will be published soon, using this first edition as a foundation for updates from more current literature. This first edition nicely outlines the many facets of respiratory nursing and gives excellent introductory information about each topic. With consistent editing between chapters, the inclusion of current references for each topic giving the interested reader more information, and the development of a respiratory nursing certification examination, this book is poised to become a critical component of the ongoing development of professional respiratory nursing.

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