

learn. Tables and illustrations are generally excellent, abundant, and relevant to the topic discussed. There are few chapters lacking any tables or illustrations. A summary table of the different recommendations for screening of cancer would be informative.

This very practical issue of *Primary Care* merits a place in the office of every primary care physician in addition to that of the specialist.

A. Abyad, MD, MPH
New York, NY

Primary Care. Cancer: Diagnosis and Treatment. *Clinics in Office Practice, Volume 19, No. 4. Edited by Arthur H. Herold. 258 pp., illustrated. Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders, 1992. \$27. ISBN 0095-4543.*

This issue is the second of two publications on cancer topics relevant to primary care physicians. Every physician will be involved directly or indirectly in the diagnosis and treatment of cancer for some patients. Knowledge of the principles of diagnosis and the different issues involved in treatment decisions are important for a successful practice.

This book is again divided into 14 chapters. It begins appropriately with the most difficult topic in cancer management: disclosure of the diagnosis of cancer. The six chapters that follow deal with the roles of different specialties in diagnosis, the usefulness of tumor markers, and paraneoplastic syndromes and occult cancer. The second part of the book reviews different issues in treatment, including ethical decisions, the management of cancer pain, and the important but neglected issue of cancer survivors. The final two chapters address leukemia and solid cancer in children.

Although this text has fewer illustrations and tables compared with the earlier one, the quality of illustrations and tables is excellent, and they are relevant to the topics discussed. References are up-to-date and appropriate. An important topic to primary care physicians that was not addressed in this book is the use of alternative medicine in cancer.

This book is an important resource on diagnosis and treatment of cancer for every primary care physician, and it merits a place in every department of family medicine and internal medicine.

A. Abyad, MD, MPH
New York, NY