- World Health Organization. The World Health Organization histological typing of lung tumors. Am J Clin Pathol 1982;77: 123–36.
- 11. Bulzebruck H, Bopp R, Drings P, Bauer E, Krysa S, Probst G, *et al.* New aspects in the staging of lung cancer. Prospective validation of the International Union Against Cancer TNM Classification. Cancer 1992;70:1102–10.
- 12. Katsetos CD, Jami MM, Krishna L, Jackson R, Patchefsky AS, Cooper HS. Novel immunohistochemical localization of 28,000 molecular-weight (Mr) calcium binding protein (calbindin-D28k) in enterochromaffin cells of the human appendix and neuroendocrine tumors (carcinoids and small-cell carcinomas) of the midgut and foregut. Arch Pathol Lab Med 1994;118: 633–9.
- Ito T, Udaka N, Inayama Y, Kitamura H, Kanisawa M. Hamster pulmonary endocrine cells with positive immunostaining for calbindin-D28k. Histochem Cell Biol 1998;109: 67–73.
- Roth J, Bonner-Weir S, Norman AW, Orci L. Immunocytochemistry of vitamin D-dependent calcium binding protein in chick pancreas: exclusive localization. Endocrinology 1982;110:2216–8.
- 15. Buffa R, Mare P, Salvadore M, Solcia E, Furness JB, Lawson DE. Calbindin 28 kDa in endocrine cells of known or putative calcium-regulating function. Thyro-parathyroid C cells, gastric ECL cells, intestinal secretin and enteroglucagon cells, pancreatic glucagon, insulin and PP cells, adrenal medullary NA cells and some pituitary (TSH?) cells. Histochemistry 1989;91:107–13.

## **Book Review**

## Markell EK, John DT, Krotoski WA: Markell and Voge's Medical Parasitology, 8th Ed, 501 pp, Philadelphia,W.B. Saunders, 1999 (\$51).

This is the eighth edition of the classical text of parasitology first published in 1958. Over the years, the text has been updated periodically and the latest revision, finished in 1998 (almost coincidentally with Dr. Markell's death), reflects well the latest advances in this field.

The book consists of 16 chapters. The introductory general chapters are followed by those that discuss comprehensibly common diseases caused by protozoa, trematodes, nematodes, cestodes, arthropodes, and organisms of uncertain taxonomy. At the end is a chapter that provides an overview of parasitic diseases in highrisk populations, such as AIDS patients and immunocompromised hosts; a chapter that addresses signs and symptoms that are unique to some or common to more than one parasitic disease; and chapters that have detailed protocols for diagnostic procedures in clinical context. Didactic line drawings summarize often the life cycle of various parasites, and color plates illustrate the most important diagnostic features of common parasites, larvae, and ova. The text contains numerous black and white photographs illustrating the clinically important aspects of parasitic diseases. Unfortunately, some of these photographs are not always informative and not of the highest quality. The authors would be well served to remove some of these or replace them with better photographs in the next edition. A list of parasitic diseases that must be reported by law in various states would also be welcome.

This is an excellent textbook for pathology residents and technicians and even clinical infectologists. Practicing pathologists could use it as a reference when dealing with parasitic diseases.

## Asraa Namiq

University of Kansas School of Medicine Kansas City, Kansas