

neers in the field of organ and hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation, but also the importance of transplantation technology to clinical practice.

Hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation has led to the cure of diverse forms of cancer, bone marrow failure, hereditary disorders of metabolism, and severe congenital immunodeficiencies, which otherwise would have been fatal. During the past three decades, outstanding progress has allowed us to extend the indications for such treatment to diseases previously regarded as not amenable to this therapeutic approach. It has led, especially in the past decade, to an exponential increase in the number of transplant recipients worldwide. Thus, more than 13,000 new cases of hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation per year have been recently reported to the International Bone Marrow Transplant Registry. Moreover, this number accounts for only 40 percent of the allogeneic transplantations performed around the world and 50 percent of the autologous transplantations in North and South America. This considerable increase in the number of transplantations has been paralleled by impressive basic and applied research into the uses of hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation. Attempts to compile the accumulating knowledge and convey the current understanding of hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation are therefore particularly welcome.

This multiauthored monograph contains reviews of topics the editors regard as having major current importance in the field of hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation. The list of authors includes more than 100 of the most prominent specialists from all over the world, each of whom wrote a single chapter, either alone or in collaboration. The 34 chapters are grouped into nine sections of various lengths.

The first section addresses cytokine modulation of hematopoiesis, with special emphasis on the biology and potential usefulness of novel cytokines (thrombopoietin, the flt3 ligand, and stem-cell factor) and the complex cellular mechanisms involved in the engraftment and self-renewal of hematopoietic stem cells. The second section, "Animal Models," contains three chapters that review investigations relevant to hematopoietic stem-cell transplantation in humans that were carried out in ovine, canine, and murine models. The next three sections, which could have been condensed into a single section, tackle CD34+ selection, tumor-cell purging, and ex vivo expansion of progenitor cells from different perspectives. Chapters selected for the sixth, seventh, and eighth sections cover advances in allogeneic and autologous transplantation. The last section of the book reviews progress in and prospects for gene and immune therapy.

Individually, most of the chapters are highly informative and contain carefully compiled and extensive lists of references. However, the book has some unavoidable weaknesses. From a thematic standpoint, one wishes for more extensive coverage of certain important issues — which may even have deserved individual chapters — such as transplantation involving bone marrow from HLA-mismatched and unrelated donors, transplantation of umbilical-cord blood, and donor-lymphocyte infusions. An index that included the headings listed in each chapter would have increased the efficiency of use for readers. The subject index at the end of the book, although useful, does not overcome this deficiency. Even so, I agree with the editors' hope that this book "will be a resource for scientists and physicians alike who are searching for an overview of the scientific back-

ground, clinical advances in allogeneic and autologous transplantation, and future prospects of hematopoietic stem and progenitor cell technology."

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## BOOKS RECEIVED

*The receipt of these books is acknowledged, and this listing must be regarded as sufficient return for the courtesy of the sender. Books that appear to be of particular interest will be reviewed as space permits. The Journal does not publish unsolicited reviews.*

### NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY

- Drug Treatment in Dementia.** By Roy Jones. 125 pp. Malden, Mass., Blackwell Science, 2000. \$35.95. ISBN 0-632-05492-1.
- Essential Psychopharmacology of Depression and Bipolar Disorder.** By Stephen M. Stahl. 175 pp., illustrated. New York, Cambridge University Press, 2000. \$27.95. ISBN 0-521-78645-2.
- Handbook of Epilepsy Treatment.** By Simon D. Sharvon. 248 pp., illustrated. Malden, Mass., Blackwell Science, 2000. \$55. ISBN 0-632-04849-2.
- Homosexuality and the Mental Health Profession: The Impact of Bias.** (Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry. No. 144.) Formulated by the Committee on Human Sexuality. 132 pp. Hillsdale, N.J., Analytic Press, 2000. \$29.95. ISBN 0-881-63318-6.
- Lexicon of Psychiatry, Neurology and the Neurosciences.** Second edition. By Frank Jay Ayd, Jr. 1104 pp. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000. \$69.95. ISBN 0-7817-2468-6.
- Mental Health Diagnostic Desk Reference: Visual Guides and More for Learning to Use the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV).** By Carlton E. Munson. 326 pp. Binghamton, N.Y., Haworth Press, 2000. \$59.95. ISBN 0-7890-1076-3.
- Merritt's Neurology.** 10th edition. Edited by Lewis P. Rowland. 102 pp., illustrated. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2000. \$89. ISBN 0-683-30474-7.
- Mood Disorders in Women.** Edited by Meir Steiner, Kimberly A. Yonkers, and Elias Eriksson. 573 pp. London, Martin Dunitz, 2000. \$135. ISBN 1-85317-545-5.

## CORRECTIONS

Validity of a Set of Clinical Criteria to Rule Out Injury to the Cervical Spine in Patients with Blunt Trauma (July 13, 2000;343:94-9). On page 95, the sentence that begins 12 lines from the bottom of the right-hand column should have read, "For patients *who met all five criteria* but had a radiographically documented injury, the result was considered false negative," not "For patients *who did not meet one or more of the five criteria*," as printed.

Does VA Health Care Measure Up? (December 28, 2000;343:1963-5). On page 1964, the sentence that begins on line 24 of the left-hand column should have read, "In addition, between 1995 and 1999, the VHA provided treatment for 22 percent more patients," not "provided treatment for 22 percent more patients *than Medicare did*," as printed. We regret the error.

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