



A Technetium Sestamibi Scan of the Parathyroid Glands (Arrows).

this book is a tour de force. Experts on the biology, epidemiology, imaging, chemoprevention, and treatment of head and neck cancer contribute first-rate chapters. The book's major thrust is to provide state-of-the-art discussions of current standards of treatment as well as strong reviews of rare tumors that originate in the head and neck, including soft-tissue and bone sarcomas, paragangliomas, tumors of the salivary gland, lymphomas, and melanomas.

Emphasizing the anatomical importance of the site of origin in this disease, the book juxtaposes extensive radiographs of different tumors and stages of cancer with treatment recommendations from William Mendenhall, an internationally respected radiation oncologist, and other luminaries, including Drs. Jatin Shah, Gary Clayman, Randal Weber, Jesus Medina, Paul Harari, Dong Shin, and Merrill Kies. Other strengths include stellar chapters on molecular epidemiology and genetic predisposition, the targeting of the epidermal growth-factor receptor, and gene-replacement therapy, all of which represent important future directions for the treatment of this disease.

Several leaders are notably absent, however, and consequently their areas of expertise are less well represented. Organ-preserving techniques and the indications for their use, particularly in cancers of the larynx and hypopharynx, could have been em-

phasized by contributions from other pioneers, as could approaches to intensive concurrent chemoradiation and re-irradiation. Furthermore, the authors of some chapters struggle to integrate surgical, pathological, and molecular prognostic markers, although this deficiency is reduced by a comprehensive chapter on the molecular biology of head and neck cancer. A chapter that systematically discusses the pathogenesis of the disease would have been preferable to the existing segmented information. Finally, a more international focus for a disease that is considered a worldwide public health menace certainly would have been desirable. Major contributions from international experts on this disease and their roles in the pioneering meta-analyses of chemotherapy are underplayed in this otherwise outstanding book.

The book's inclusive, multidisciplinary nature is its greatest strength. It flows well; the chapters are readable, concise, and informative. The reference sections are excellent and representative. The book does not advocate individual points of view (e.g., medical, surgical, or radiologic–oncologic), and authors generally cover their assigned topics thoughtfully and thoroughly. Like the rare well-made movie sequel, this textbook in important ways trumps an already excellent predecessor. From my perspective as a physician for whom a major focus is the care of patients with head and neck cancer, this book is at once heartening and informative. It achieves a generational equipoise among authors, combining contributions from rising stars in the field with others from established leaders, often in the same chapter. On balance, this book expertly covers the multidisciplinary management and underlying biology of head and neck cancer, and, given its structure and crisp editing, it sets a daunting standard for its competitors.

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CORRECTION

Single versus Double Autologous Stem-Cell Transplantation for Multiple Myeloma (December 25, 2003;349:2495-502). On pages 2498, 2499, and 2500, the legends for Figures 1, 2, and 3, respectively, should have stated, "Tick marks indicate patients whose data were censored," rather than "Tick marks indicate patients at risk," as printed.