

identifying associated risks and determining whether treatment of OSA affects progression of neurodegeneration and alters outcomes of cancer in patients with the disorder.

Multiple factors determine disease progression and outcome in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis (NASH). The role of hepatocyte metabolic stress, cellular adaptive mechanisms and hepatic inflammation in the pathogenesis of NASH are delineated by Suzuki and Diehl.

Ten reviews relate to various types of malignancies. One of them addresses why the rates of bilateral mastectomy for breast cancer on one side is increasing in the USA. This tendency is prominent among educated and younger women, and those who have access to the highest quality hospital care through insurance. The authors recommend new communication strategies to guarantee that patients understand the risk, benefits and outcomes of bilateral breast removal, and thus assist them in taking apt decisions.

Krymskaya and McCormack discuss the genetic basis of lymphangioliomyomatosis, and how the genetic studies of this rare monogenic disease and tuberous sclerosis have contributed to the delineation of the vital role of mTOR signalling in the regulation of cell metabolism, cellular growth, cell death, evasion of immune detection and activation of invasion. The new knowledge has surprisingly aided to gain insights into the pathogenesis of common cancers.

Other articles on cancers focus on (1) screening, surveillance and management of oesophageal adenocarcinomas; (2) controversies in the treatment of breast ductal carcinoma *in situ*; (3) concepts of treatment of rectal carcinoma; (4) benefits of liver resection in the optimal management of colorectal liver metastases; (5) advances in the understanding of the biology of non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) and their contribution to development of targeted and personalized therapy for advance NSCLC; (6) challenges of chimeric antigen receptor (CAR) T-cell therapy for solid tumours and approaches to overcome immunosuppressive barriers within the tumours; (7) advances in next-generation sequencing technology and problems encountered in the utilization of the technologies in clinical oncology, and (8) limitations in the application of precision medicine concepts in myelodysplastic syndromes and leukaemias, despite advances in genomics.

In summary, this volume has articles on epidemiological features, pathogenesis, diagnostic tests, novel drug targets, untested yet promising treatment options, results of clinical trials of new therapeutic strategies, advancing frontiers of research and forthcoming public health strategies related to several common and rare diseases, some of them less explored. Assuredly, physicians would find them useful to update their clinical management skills, while experimentalists would discover new challenges and exciting ideas for their pursuits in medical science.

C. C. KARTHA

*Division of Cardiovascular Diseases and Diabetes Biology,
Rajiv Gandhi Centre for Biotechnology,
Thiruvananthapuram 695 014, India
e-mail: cckartha@gmail.com*

Encyclopedic Dictionary of Zoological Terms: Sanskrit–Sanskrit–English. Compiled by B. Thirumalachar. Smt Chokkamma and Dr Thirumalachar Memorial Trust, Basavanagudi, Bengaluru 560 004. 2016. x + 238 pages. Price: Not mentioned.

The work done by Thirumalachar is tremendous and commendable. It will be of much help to students, researchers and the writers who write zoological articles in their mother tongue or in local languages and are proud of using Sanskrit terms for animal/s of their choice. They will be able to search for Sanskrit term/s in this dictionary if they do not know the Sanskrit term or have forgotten it. For researchers, this dictionary is an open field to do research on a zoological Sanskrit terms which may have been changed from time to time. Probable reason for change can also be traced.

Having said that, may I point out certain discrepancies that have occurred in this dictionary? The discrepancies are the following:

1. On page no. 4 under the Sanskrit term अदन्त (toothless), Leech has been placed referring to MMW. Is this placement correct? As far as I know, leeches have three jaws (ref. Parkar and Haswell, 1962, vol. 1). The jaws have serrated border with which they create a small wound or puncture and suck blood from its host. May I suggest to place *Earth-*

worm, under this term? Earthworms neither have teeth nor have jaws with serrated border.

2. On p. 198 *Shrew* has been placed under Sanskrit term लालन (Lalan) with a question mark. The author himself was not sure, it seems. Answer to that basically, is that saliva of shrew is not poisonous. But if it comes in contact with other infected animal, then, there is possibility of a shrew-saliva becoming poisonous (R.V. Ranade, pers. commun.).

3. On p. 215 under the Sanskrit term शतपाद (giving reference of MMW/Susr.), insect or worm has been placed. I am sorry, I do not agree with this placement. Insect bears six feet (appendages). So, if it is an insect it does not come under the term शतपाद, traditionally a centipede (गोम), Gom. in Marathi can be placed under this term (Ref: *Girvāna Laghu-kosh-Sanskrit-Marathi*) by J. V. Oak Shake, 1837 (i.e. 1995), p. 229. Another example of centipede is, 'Scolopendra'. It is not mentioned in this dictionary. *Julus* is certainly not a centipede. It is a millipede. Surprisingly it is not placed under Sanskrit term सहस्रपाद p. 229. Surprisingly the millipede *Julus* has not been placed under that Sanskrit term. Thirumalachar may have forgotten to ask the question, why not *Julus* be a millipede?

Some other points: (a) I would like to place cattle ticks under the Sanskrit term इन्द्रगोप (ref. मृग नक्षत्रे संजातो, राज निघण्टु, 22, 125) In Marathi, one is called as 'Mrugachakida' (ref. *Girvana Laghu Kosh* by J. V. Oak, Shake 1837 equivalent to 1915 AD). This tick appears over the soil from its hide in Mriga Nakshatra round about June in Maharashtra.

(b) The sketch of ishneumon wasp drawn on page 2 is incorrect (see, Imms 1963, p. 701 for correct sketch).

(c) Under the Sanskrit term, कारस्करटिका (p. 46) *Japyx* centipede is given as example. Well, *Japyx* is not centipede. It is an insect (Imms, 1963, p. 264, Leftwich, *Dictionary of Entomology*, 1983, p. 142).

(d) On some pages Bangla terms, चीरिका झिझिपोका p. 37, झिझिपोका p. 107, have been mentioned. This means B. Thirumalachar knew Bangla language. It is remarkable!

PURUSHOTTAM V. JOSHI

*11, Gruhakalpa Co-Op Housing Society,
Erandavana,
Pune 411 004, India*