

**Atlas of Hematopathology: Morphology, Immunophenotype, Cytogenetics, and Molecular Approaches, 2nd Edition.** Faramarz Naeim, P. Nagesh Rao, Sophie X. Song and Ryan T. Phan. Academic Press, An Imprint of Elsevier, 125 London Wall, London EC2Y 5AS, UK. 2018. xiii + 972 pages. Price: US\$ 250.

The textbook under review comprises 66 chapters. The first six chapters discuss normal hematopoiesis, principles of various advanced disciplines in the field of pathology and an overview of abnormal bone marrow morphology and reactive lymphadenopathies. These introductory chapters are well written and make the understanding of subsequent pathologies easy.

It is surprising to note the use of ‘rubriblasts and rubricytes’ in the context of erythropoiesis. The authors have updated the first edition of the book to include the 2017 WHO classification of hematopoietic and lymphoid neoplasms. Therefore, the use of these archaic terminologies seems misplaced.

The remaining 60 chapters cover various neoplastic and non-neoplastic conditions in hematopathology starting with bone marrow aplasia. Myeloid disorders (including myeloproliferative neoplasms, myelodysplastic syndromes and acute myeloid leukemias) are covered between chapter 8 and chapter 23. Lymphoblastic neoplasms are examined in chapters 24 and 25 whereas chapter 26 is on leukemias of ambiguous lineage. Mature B-cell neoplasms are covered in chapters 27–42. Chapter 43 covers plasma cell neoplasms. Mature T and NK-cell neoplasms are covered in chapters 44–54. Chapters 55–57 focus on Hodgkin lymphoma. The final chapters take a look at miscellaneous conditions like immunodeficiency disorders, histiocytic disorders,

anemias and changes seen post therapy. The sequence of the chapters dealing with neoplastic pathology is very similar to the WHO blue book.

The text of *Atlas of Hematopathology* is easy to read with the salient features of each disorder being divided into morphology, immunophenotype, molecular/cytogenetic studies and differential diagnosis. The text is accompanied by plenty of images of microscopy, immunophenotyping, FISH and karyotyping.

The major drawback is the quality of the photomicrographs. The lymph node pathologies in particular have poor low power images.

Although the newer molecular technologies have been adequately addressed, given that this book is meant to be an atlas, minimal residual disease evaluation by flow cytometry gets a only small mention right at the end of the book.

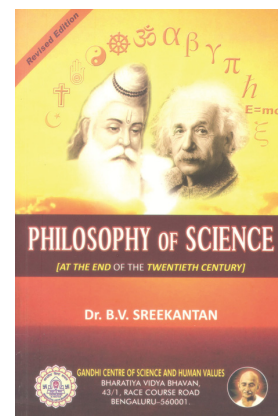
In several places, there is a rather casual use of terms like ‘mostly’ and ‘awesome’, perhaps in an effort to make complex chapters on molecular assays look simple.

Medical students, postgraduates in hematology, oncology and pathology and practising physicians will find this book quite useful as a concise but informative reference for hematolymphoid disorder. Even those who primarily practice hematopathology may use *Atlas of Hematopathology* as a quick reference for cases. The readers though would be justified if they are not impressed with the images in the book.

Though its size and price may not make it suitable for individual buyers, *Atlas of Hematopathology* may be of value in a medical library, especially for medical students, postgraduates and anyone looking for quick guidance on a hematolymphoid disorders.

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**Philosophy of Science (At the end of the twentieth century), Revised Edition.** B. V. Sreekantan. Bhavan’s Gandhi Centre of Science and Human Values, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, No. 43/1, Race Course Road, Bengaluru 560 001. 2016. x + 106 pages. Price: Rs 120.

Philosophy of science (henceforth PoS) is primarily a sub-discipline of philosophy that has science as its subject of interest. Being interdisciplinary in nature, there are some specific challenges involved while engaging with PoS. For instance, given that enquiries in PoS draw from two different disciplines, it becomes difficult to identify where science ends and philosophy begins. Moreover, in the backdrop of the historical tension between the two disciplines and the present privilege of science as the dominant discipline of knowledge, the relevance of philosophy for science is not straightforwardly granted and the onus is laid on PoS to prove its usefulness. To this list, we can also add the locale-specific problems pertaining to humanities and science education in India.

It is in this broad context of practicing PoS that we should situate the book by B. V. Sreekantan. This book is of interest for two reasons. By presenting the synergy between philosophy and science at the introductory level, the book becomes accessible to the general public. This is a positive contribution to a crucial void given that there are not many books of this kind. Apart from this pedagogic value, the book is also important owing to the author’s unique internalist position in the discourse of PoS. The externalist versus internalist’s perspectives are well recognized in the allied disciplines like history and sociology of science. Similar to these, there is considerable difference