

**M. Rieu**

**Physical work capacity  
in organ transplantation**

Paris: Karger 1998. 188 pp., 27 figs. (ISBN 3-8055-6610-7) DM 267,00. U.S. \$ 194.00.

The book, which is volume 42 of the series *Medicine and Sport Science*, deals with various aspects of physical exercise in transplant recipients. The book contains 11 chapters and covers basic physiological topics, as well as more practical and applied aspects of exercise and training in transplant recipients. Seven of the 11 chapters deal with aspects of exercise in heart transplant recipients. Only one chapter focuses on recipients of renal transplants and another one on liver transplant recipients.

The various chapters are written by experts in the field, and the book provides a good overview of the present body of knowledge. The book should be in the libraries of those hospitals where transplants are performed. All profession-

als who are involved in research on transplant recipients, as well as those who counsel and guide transplant recipients towards an active life style, can find relevant information in it.

H. Kuipers, Maastricht

**Jon N. Beresford  
Maureen E. Owen**

**Marrow stromal cell culture**

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press 1998. 153 pp., 26 figs.  
(ISBN 0 521 58021 8 hardback)  
£ 45.00/U.S. \$ 64.95  
ISBN 0 521 58978 9 paperback  
£ 15.95/U.S. \$ 24.95

In this handbook, 18 authors contribute to the description of various stromal cell types that play a role in the architecture of bone marrow and in the maintenance of blood forma-

tion during a lifetime. This unique collection of chapters presents the reader with a diversity of information ranging from a basic description of ontogeny, structure, and cellular composition of the stroma to the physical isolation and manipulation of the specific stromal cell types. Such cell types include bone-derived cells, stromal adipocytes, the osteoblast lineage, the osteogenic potential of vascular pericytes, and the adventitial reticular cells that line the sinusoids in bone marrow.

The introduction to the book contains an error. It says that the abluminal side of vascular sinuses in bone marrow is a thick, adventitial layer that also contains smooth muscle cells. In fact, this layer is incomplete and only one cell thick, as is also clear from Fig. 2.2.

All in all, however, the book is extremely helpful for those starting to work in this area, as well as for the advanced hematologist who is interested in stroma-stem cell type investigations.

R. E. Ploemacher, Rotterdam