Integrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid

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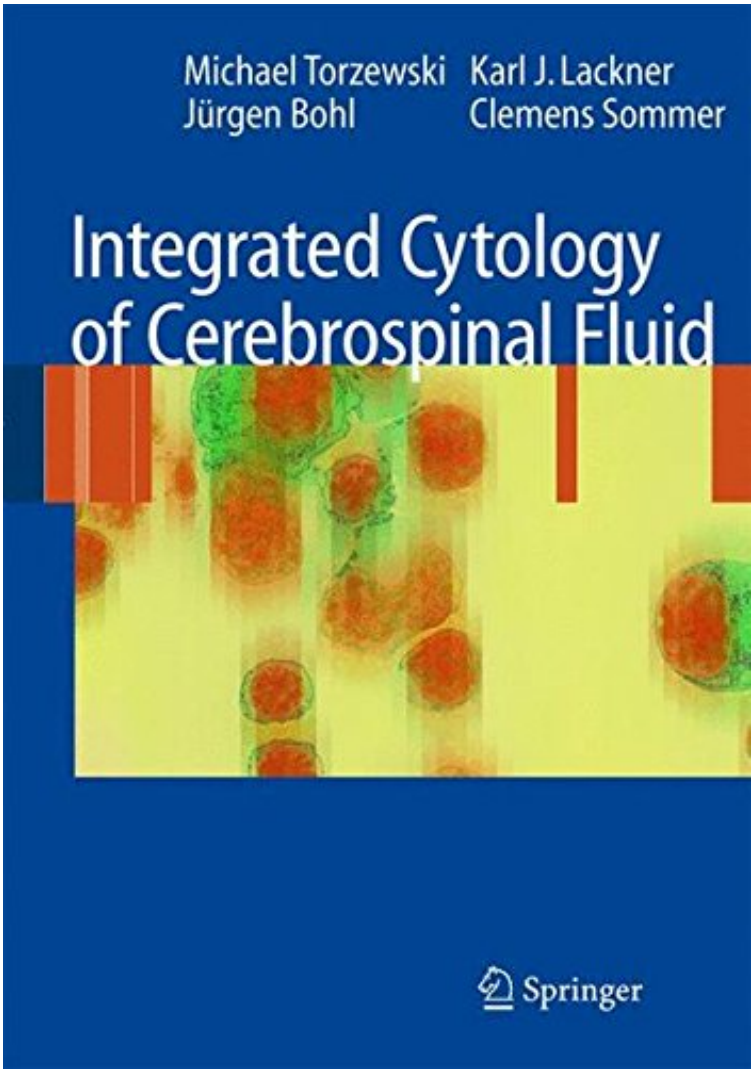

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Michael Torzewski, Karl J. Lackner, Jrgen Bohl, Clemens Sommer : Integrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Integrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid:

0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A Hand Guide for Experts Using Cerebrospinal FluidBy Satiean WorasilpchaiIntegrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid has quick information and most importantly pictures of micro particles inside the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). It is a perfect hand book for researchers and lab technicians who need to learn and determine what disease they are looking at in their sample of CSF.The Book was very informative and structured well. However I did find it easy to read and yet hard to understand. The author wrote the book targeting an

audience with knowledge in the field of cellular physiology and pathology of both non-neoplastic disorders and neoplastic disorders. Information of certain diseases and their diagnoses from looking at the cytology of cerebrospinal fluid lacks basic background of the disease. Though the author did provide background information of cerebrospinal fluid and the structure that holds it, this ended after the first three chapters. One of the most helpful aspect of the books were frequent acknowledgement to common errors from either procedure or diagnostic tests.Chapter one through three prepares the reader to examine CSF by providing instructions on storage, technique, and preparation of the fluid. The first components of CSF to discuss are the cells that are normally found in healthy brain. Then substances in CSF found from inflammatory conditions are shown. The next two chapters pertain to non-neoplastic and neoplastic diseases and what the CSF contains with those conditions. Lastly the book points out contaminants that may be introduced during management and storage.With every explanation of normal to harmful substances inside the CSF, there is always a picture to help the reader visualize and compare. First two informs the reader about preparing the CSF and particles inside it. Then common cells of the CSF are discussed. Starting in chapter four, pathology and description of cells that are non-neoplastic are discussed. This part was particularly helpful to understanding cerebrospinal fluid and its components before discussion of disorders. CSF contents under neoplastic disease are discussed in chapter six. Finally chapter seven had a short description of error and what might be found in CSF from poor management of CSF. The style of the book is descriptive and mostly in the attempt to help the reader visualize the cells and substances under the microscope. The book is purely informative and makes no attempt to pull in the reader while only providing observations, pictures, and background information of each topic.The book starts with basic instructions on how to maintain the CSF sample obtained from the lumbar area. It also introduces some techniques to view the CSF. All through this process the author mentions various possible error to watch for as well as irregularities that may lead to rash diagnoses. Before the book gets into the content that may be found in the CSF, preparation of the fluid under the microscope was also discussed to ensure detailed view. This section was confusing in what the author wants the reader to receive from the book since only briefly were the techniques and preparation mentioned. It seemed as though the author wanted to be sure the procedures are done correctly but there is the lack of exactly what to do. More details were paid to covering the different types of techniques and possible errors. At this point, I was under the impression that the author expects his audience to have strong background in lab skills especially when handling CSF and will be using this book only as a reference to figure out what he or she may be seeing inside it.The first major components in the CSF are those considered by the author as common cell types. After introducing the basic anatomy of CSF and the structures that hold them, various cells are introduced. These are the cells that are normally found. The author describe how the cells look like and make references to the corresponding pictures. Information regarding the life span, structures, and substances surrounding the cells are also provided. Some detail pertaining to the physiology of the cells regularly found in healthy CSF are provided. Most importantly though are the importance of each of these cells to diagnosing a certain disease.Cells, bacteria, and viruses present with inflammation, non-neoplastic, and neoplastic disorders are the core of this book. The author provides observations found by himself and others of various diseased conditions that can be diagnosed by examining the CSF. Description included comparative size, color, and shape with indication pointing to the exact location the reader needs to pay attention to on the image provided on the other page. This is where the book excelled but also flawed. Images were provided without a title and caption. This proved to be confusing at times when the image switched from showing a single cell to something else and the reader is unaware of the new orientation and size. Also the images were gray-scale which meant that the description of color in the text of "blue" does not tell the reader well what shade of blue would be considered normal or diseased. Other than these two missed opportunities, the structure of text and images always being on opposite page is perfect. It is convenient to use as a reference while trying to understand the diagnosis described. Pictures of cells and other particles are clear and easy to follow from the description especially with arrows and numbers to identify the exact place to look. It is understandable that the book was meant to serve as a diagnostic tool from examining the CSF, but, some more information regarding the progress of disease or symptoms that may be recorded by other means would be useful when trying to diagnose a patient. The author does commit to lab diagnosis by providing useful antibodies to confirm the presence of neoplastic disorders. This safes time and resources for the reader since they will always need further follow up tests after examining the CSF. The book used and referenced their source through the book well, whether it was the WHO or other published article.I found solutions provided by the author very helpful; for example "If contamination does occur, the lack of inflammatory cells reveals these particles to be the contaminants." First the contamination are described and explained how they arrive in the fluid and then most importantly how to ensure that they really are contaminants and not a disorder.Future readers of Integrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid needs to first educate themselves with knowledge of the brain and especially the cerebrospinal fluid. This builds a strong foundation to cells and irregularities that will help with diagnosis. While reading, I also recommend doing your own research on various disorders mentioned in the book since more details are paid to diagnosis from images of the cells.0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. Amazing!By Dr James ManosA very good book with photos about CSF analysis. Helpful for the lab. I think everyone in a microbiology lab needs to buy it.

Cytologic examination of the cerebrospinal fluid is a technically simple, yet productive, diagnostic procedure. Here is a practical guide to this method, as used in the diagnosis of different pathologies. High-quality slides depict the common cerebrospinal fluid cell types, cell anomalies in inflammatory conditions and neoplastic and non-neoplastic disorders, and cases with contaminants. Its required reading for pathologists, as well as neurologists and neurosurgeons.

From the reviews: "This small book contains a wealth of photomicrographs and related information about anything you might ever encounter in cerebrospinal fluids (CSF). Both students and practitioners involved in CSF examination are the intended audience and there is no doubt this book will be widely embraced by clinical laboratory scientists and pathologists (especially cytopathologists). However, I think the audience could be much broader than that and include anyone whose clinical practice includes CSF examination -- neurologists, pediatricians, neurosurgeons, infectious disease specialists, clinical hematologists, oncologists, etc." (Valerie L. Ng, Doodys Service, June, 2008)From the Back CoverCytologic examination of the cerebrospinal fluid is a technically simple, yet productive, diagnostic procedure. Integrated Cytology of Cerebrospinal Fluid is a practical guide to this method used in the diagnosis of different pathologies. High-quality slides depict the common cerebrospinal fluid cell types, cell anomalies in inflammatory conditions and neoplastic and non-neoplastic disorders, and cases with contaminants. The integrated approach includes the use of immunocytochemical, histological, and immunohistological illustrations and quantitative date in addition to descriptions and photographs of cytologic preparations.