



Book review

Pathology of the Esophagus: An Atlas and Textbook, 3rd ed. by Kaiyo Takubo. Japan: Wiley; 2017. 374 pages. E-book, \$240.62.

This book is the third edition of *Pathology of the Esophagus* by Kaiyo Takubo. It was written for the intended audience of pathologists, surgeons, researchers, and endoscopists. In a beautifully illustrated and succinct manner, this textbook and atlas provides an enlightening resource on the complexity of a seemingly simple tubular structure.

The book begins with embryology of the esophagus, normal histology and structure, and anatomic anomalies. It progresses through an expansive coverage of benign and non-neoplastic entities, with the second half of the book devoted to tumors, including separate chapters on squamous neoplasia, adenocarcinoma, and other malignant lesions, such as nonepithelial and hematologic neoplasms and primary melanoma. In addition to the primary esophageal pathology, chapters such as “Esophageal manifestations of collagen vascular diseases and other systemic diseases” are included. Other chapters focusing on the esophageal ulcer and infectious esophagitis provide insight into the various etiologies and histology. When applicable, useful autopsy findings and current differences in Eastern and Western pathology practices/terminology are incorporated.

Within each chapter, the general organization of the diagnostic entity typically begins with clinical presentation,

followed by gross and/or endoscopic findings, and histologic features. Cytology preparations with detailed descriptions are frequently integrated. It is clear that for the author this serves not only as a format for the text but also as professional advice for approaching these entities and for daily practice. This format stresses the importance of practicing the clinical-pathologic correlation and the incorporation of all of these elements for a complete diagnosis.

A recommendation for this book is that it would lend itself well to more tables, charts, and especially bulleted lists within the text to highlight and draw out the salient points and key diagnostic features. More elaboration in the differential diagnoses would be helpful. Additional headings within each entity (eg, “clinical presentation” and “histology”) would add to this already well-organized reference.

This book is not only written by an expert in his field but also a compilation of expert contributions in images and extensive in-text references. It is helpful as a daily reference, is interesting, and would be a great addition to the library of pathologists and clinicians.

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