

BOOK REVIEWS

HPV and Cervical Cancer. Franco Borruto, Marc De Ridder (Eds). Springer, USA, 1st Edition, 2012, XIV, 401 p 67 illus, 57 in color. ISBN 978-1-4614-1987-7. 160,45 €.

HPV infections and their clinical consequences are a major disease burden. This book aims to provide an updated comprehensive summary of the available data in this multidisciplinary field. The different contributing experts, using the most recent information, provide updated in depth reviews on different aspects of HPV infections.

The reader will discover how quickly interesting new data has been generated, not only on the immune-biology of this infection, but also on the more clinical aspects like the diagnostic approaches and techniques, the success of primary and secondary prevention, the follow-up in vaccinated cohorts or individuals, and the various treatment options.

Energy Balance and Hematologic Malignancies. Steven D Mittelman, Nathan A Berger (Eds). Springer, USA, 1st Edition, 2012, X, 184 p 19 illus, 18 in color. ISBN 978-1-4614-2402-4. 106,95 €.

The obesity pandemic continues to increase on a world-wide basis with over 70% of the United States population being either overweight or obese. Hematologic malignancies have recently been identified among the obesity associated malignancies spanning the lifespan from childhood to the elderly and include leukemia, myeloma, lymphoma and others. In addition to the potential etiologic association between obesity and hematologic malignancies, the presence of obesity has profound effects on therapy by impacting pharmacokinetics of chemotherapeutic agents, dose, adipocyte metabolism and drug distribution. These may be particularly important in hematopoietic stem cell transplantation. Another important aspect of the association of obesity with hematologic malignancies is the increased incidence of obesity in children who successfully com-

plete therapy for acute lymphoblastic leukemia. This and other observations indicate important relations between the hematopoietic systems and adipose tissue metabolism.

Energy Balance in Hematologic Malignancies will provide an important volume in the series on Energy Balance and Cancer and serve as a basis for better understanding etiology, mechanisms, therapeutic implications and experimental approaches. While this book should be of specific interest and utility to all pediatric and adult hematologists and oncologists dealing with hematologic malignancies, it should also provide an important resource for all investigators concerned, from a clinical or research basis, with the impact of obesity and exercise on hematologic malignancies.

Energy Balance and Gastrointestinal Cancer. Sanford D Markowitz, Nathan A. Berger (Eds). Springer, USA, 1st Edition, 2012, XII, 184 p 15 illus, 10 in color. ISBN 978-1-4614-2366-9. 149,75 €.

The gastrointestinal track provides one of the distinct systems where multiple malignancies, including adenocarcinoma of the pancreas, esophagus and colon are each associated with obesity. This unique association is covered in this volume of Energy Balance and Cancer from the epidemiologic, biologic and potential etiologic viewpoint. The focus on possible dietary contribution as well as the role of exercise in prevention and therapy is presented in both animal model and patient based studies. Special focus is provided also on the role of genetic mutations and inflammatory pathways as drivers of these obesity related gastrointestinal malignancies.

Overall, this volume on *Energy Balance and Gastrointestinal Malignancies* should be valuable to Epidemiologists, Gastroenterologists and Oncologists, as well as to students and researchers from multiple disciplines interested in understanding and disrupting the association between obesity and cancer.

ERRATA CORRIGE

Incorrect Author's Name: In the article entitled "Increased diagnostic yield of small bowel tumors with PillCam: the role of capsule endoscopy in the diagnosis and treatment of gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GISTs). Italian single-center experience" published in Tumori 2012; 98(3): 357-363. doi: 10.1700/1125.12405, one author name was incorrect. The name Riccardo M Ricci should have appeared as Riccardo Ricci.