The second chapter on biochemical testing addresses the various general tumour markers of NETs as well as site-specific markers and most importantly discusses their implications in the diagnostic and prognostic arenas.

The third chapter on clinical syndromes is a compact review of various syndromes which have been well elaborated in simple tables and clinical photographs. Also, the management of various syndromes has been well addressed. Modern radiology has been a boon but can also be a source of confusion. Chapter 4, on radiological imaging has discussed the specific roles of computed tomography, magnetic resonance imaging and ultrasonography individually with high quality clinical photographs. Furthermore, site-specific imaging modality has also been addressed well with appropriate evidence with a note on image surveillance and radiologic monitoring of NET therapy. Somatostatin receptor-based imaging has been addressed in a separate chapter where different radioisotopes have been discussed with their pros and cons ending with a note on imaging response after therapy. Endoscopy and endoscopic ultrasound in assessing and managing NETs has been dealt with in an exclusive chapter with techniques in the management of gastric, duodenal, rectal and pancreatic NETs with good quality colour images. The endoscopic ultrasound (EUS) based fine-needle aspiration (FNA) technique has been dealt with latest evidence and high quality images. Chapter 7 on pathology is exhaustive with discussion on individual pathologic types and an elaborate description on modern immunohistochemistry.

The genetics and epigenetics of pancreatic neuroendocrine tumours and pulmonary carcinoids have been discussed with emphasis on MEN (multiple endocrine neoplasia) syndromes, VHL (Von Hippel-Lindau) disease, etc. with detailed description of the molecular mechanisms with diagrams. Chapter 9, exclusively on pancreatic surgery is well written describing the surgical approaches for primary tumour with clinical endocrine syndrome. The indications for various procedures such as pancreaticoduodenectomy, distal pancreatectomy, total pancreatectomy, middle pancreatectomy and enucleation have been clearly discussed by a group well known for surgery of pancreatic NETs. The chapter on gastrointestinal surgery compiles the surgical...
differentiated gastropancreatic NETs has also been addressed with data on different regimens including streptozocin, dacarbazine, temozolomide and oxaliplatin-based regimens. The concluding chapter is an eye opener on novel therapies which discusses about microRNAs, microRNA inhibitors, epigenetic modifications of NETs, cancer immunotherapy, cancer vaccinations, oncolytic viruses as immunotherapy, etc.

To conclude, this book renders a comprehensive high quality review of various aspects of neuroendocrine tumours in chapters written in a plain and simple language with appropriate illustrations, tables and references. Although it is extensive, the prime focus has been rightly retained on gastro-entero-pancreatic NETs, however, some lacunae exist on the multidisciplinary management aspects of other non-gastrointestinal NETs. In the true sense, the book lives up to its title and does highlight the multidisciplinary approach, crucial in the management of these ill understood tumours. It will be a valuable resource of information for surgeons, endocrinologists, medical oncologists, pathologists, radiation oncologists and nuclear physicians involved in the decision making for patients with neuroendocrine tumours.

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