

Exercise physiology is dealt with in four chapters. The detail provided on exercise tests in adults and children will be invaluable to those running exercise laboratories. Scientists working in the sports science field will find this indispensable.

The sections on respiratory function at different ages are uniformly excellent and contain important information on the development of the lung in childhood. The chapter on reference values is uniquely detailed. A chapter on Genetic Diversity provides much that I suspect could not be easily found elsewhere. This chapter will interest physical anthropologists. Links between this chapter and the one dealing with the effects of living at high altitude are important. In the latter chapter the author cautions against attempting to climb Mount Everest without supplementary oxygen. But it is odd that the highest mountain on this planet is just at the very limit of man's unaided capacity—there are no mountains of >30 000 feet. In the sections dealing with insults to the lung, air pollution is treated briefly and the opportunity to discuss the possible mechanisms by which particles, especially nanoparticles, may affect the lung has been missed. I am not sure about the need for this section. Respiratory toxicology is a large subject and the short accounts provided sit a little oddly with the wealth of detail provided on lung function testing. The senior author has explored this area in his book *Work-Related Lung Disorders*. I doubt that clinicians will turn to *Lung Function* when faced by a case of carbon monoxide poisoning.

Illustrative cases were always a special feature of earlier editions. Here, they are

few and focus on occupational lung disorders and should be read by all working in this area. A compendium of diseases fills Chapter 41—to the non-clinician this is extraordinarily interesting and I learnt much by reading it. It is a good approach that provides information in an admirably concise format.

Who, then, should buy and read this excellent book? Not, I think, the beginner in respiratory physiology—this is not an easy book for students. But all who practise in respiratory physiology and chest medicine will want a copy. By today's standards it is not unreasonably priced. This book, like its predecessors, tells you how to find out how the lung works rather than just providing an account of current views on how the lung works. It is thus a challenge to research workers and a guide for the future. No authors could hope to do more for their subject.

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CORRECTION

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Daniell WE, *et al.* Noise exposure and hearing loss prevention programmes after 20 years of regulations in the United States. *Occup Environ Med* 2006;**63**:343–51.

The authors apologetically report that two noise measurement values were stated incorrectly in the published article. The third

paragraph in the “Noise exposure” section of Results should be:

Excessive exposure was more common and higher using the L_{eq} , which differs from the OSHA L_{ave} primarily by using a 3 dB rather than 5 dB exchange or doubling rate (fig 1). Overall, 74% of monitored employees had $L_{eq} \geq 85$ dBA, whereas 50% had $L_{ave} \geq 85$ dBA; and 38% [not 42%] had $L_{eq} \geq 90$ dBA, whereas only 21% [not 14%] had $L_{ave} \geq 90$ dBA.

The statement about these results in the first paragraph of Discussion should be:

The percentage of workers with full-shift exposures over 85 or 90 dBA would have been 1.5–1.8 [not 1.5–3] times higher if noise measurements had used a 3 dB exchange rate rather than the OSHA 5 dB exchange rate.

These corrections apply to similar statements in the Results and Conclusions sections of the Abstract. Note, the results are correctly presented in fig 1. These corrections do not affect the authors' interpretation of results or stated conclusions.