

oophorectomy is carried out the chances of subsequent pregnancy are doubled because ovulation must then always take place from the ovary which still has its oviduct."

Rather surprisingly there are no references. The reasons are explained in the preface, and one must certainly agree with the author that their omission makes for easier and more "fluent" reading. Any temptation to be irresponsibly dogmatic is, however, resisted, and views or theories held by other writers are usually given due consideration even if they are not accepted by the author.

The text is everywhere simple yet forceful, and quick study is helped by clear headings, subheadings, and paragraphing. The book is beautifully printed and lavishly packed with original photographs. Misprints are few, but for future editions notice should be made of the wrong heading on page 807, and of the "ectopic" text that has intruded on page 765. The spelling of Pfannenstiel (page 917) also requires correction. This is an admirable textbook, and is a "must" for every would-be gynaecologist.

J. CHASSAR MOIR.

Injury and the Injured Person

The Management of Trauma. Edited by Walter F. Ballinger, II, M.D., Robert B. Rutherford, M.D., and George D. Zuidema, M.D. (Pp. 815 + xii; illustrated. £10 12s. 6d.) London: W. B. Saunders. 1968.

This is a substantial and expensive book, but it does not live up to what one might expect from such a distinguished and respectable source as the Johns Hopkins School of Medicine.

There are 33 contributors, and between them they cover a wide range of subjects relevant to the care of the injured, but the cover is uneven and in some cases it is disconcertingly superficial. There is, for example, little detail to be found in the section dealing with the injured hand or in that concerned with fractures. In contrast, chapters on the face, chest, and abdomen, and on burns, are admirable as accounts both of the injuries and of how to manage their victims. The fact that there is little attention to the later stages of management may be because the editors considered that the book must not become unmanageably large or prohibitively expensive. On the other hand, it may be because they were not aware of the importance of the planned care of the *injured person*, as well as his injuries, from the time of receiving medical care until the stage of the fullest possible recovery. Physiotherapy and rehabilitation, for example, should be accepted even by the surgeon as necessarily entering into the plans that he should make for the total care of the patient.

It is to be hoped that if other distinguished hospitals feel the urge to publish their views and practices on the care of the injured they will do so in a more comprehensive and a better balanced way than in this volume, and that any such publications will do something more than cover again ground that has already received a good deal of attention.

P. S. LONDON.

Running a Hospital

Management in Hospitals. By J. A. Spencer, M.A., F.H.A. (Pp. 186. 30s.) London: Faber & Faber. 1967.

The smooth running of any hospital depends on harmonious relationships between its three elements: professional staff, lay administration, and governing body. But some clinicians are largely ignorant of what the administration does and show this in their professed antagonism to bureaucracy. Some sociologists think this inevitable, regarding the hospital as a classic "impossible" organization.

This book is by a house governor, and so speaks authoritatively and remedies the defects in our knowledge of the complex work of a hospital and how it should be managed. The brief account of the structure of the hospital service is well done and shows how the hospital has to be authoritarian (the consultant being "God in a white coat") and yet permissive. But all aspects are not considered in equal detail. For example, the chapter on financial management is a very fair account, but only a few lines are given to discipline, which can be an important aspect of management. Although mainly a factual and theoretical study, the author includes his own criticisms. Thus he pleads for manpower planning and says that present staff selection methods are amateurish. He stresses the importance of proper induction into new jobs, post-entry training, and better records of staff progress. The medical audit system, based on mutual clinical scrutiny, though rare in England, receives mention. Part 3, entitled "Looking Outward," discusses how the gulf between hospital and environment should be bridged and points to the importance of "shop-windows": the outpatient department, the telephone switch-board, and the entrance hall.

I like to judge hospitals by applying common-sense *ambulando* to what is seen. While the author does not reject this method altogether, he thinks that the manager can work increasingly from his desk. He does not subscribe to the view that books on management are of no more use than books on making love. The result is a valuable, easily read account of how the non-clinical side of a hospital is managed. It deserves to be widely read by all who work in hospitals.

C. ALLAN BIRCH.

Action of Drugs on the Brain and the Mind

Neuro-Psycho-Pharmacology. Proceedings of the 5th International Congress of the Collegium Internationale Neuro-Psycho-Pharmacologicum. Washington, 1966. Edited by H. Brill. (Pp. 1278 + xxiv; illustrated. £21 15s.) Amsterdam: Excerpta Medica Foundation. 1967.

Congresses of the Collegium have resulted in books of the present title at approximately two-yearly intervals. The present volume carries the proceedings of the 1966 meeting at Washington, D.C., and consists almost entirely of 240 short communications each about three to five pages in length. The contents are grouped in workable sections: as 14 symposia with informative titles, and

nine untitled groups of individual communications. An appreciable proportion of papers are in French, and many in German; several Russian contributions appear in English. The detailed information presented is such that most serious students will need to make a subject-index of their special interests, despite the book's own index of some 3,000 entries.

Jean Delay's presidential address, with which the book commences, includes a discussion of classification and nomenclature of psychotropic drugs. Many of the terms used here do not appear in the book's index, but the theme is usefully developed in the congress's second symposium, especially by P. Deniker, C. M. Smith, A. Pletscher, and S. Irwin. Other symposia which are clinically orientated concern drug abuse and dependence; the use of psychotomimetic agents in treatment; drug combinations, drug toxicity, and drugs as tools in the study of mental illness. Also, the symposium on research methodology carries accounts of clinical trials, including G. E. Crane's comparison of the diagnosis and treatment of psychiatric patients in Italy and in the U.S.A. Clinicians from the two countries were found to agree in their evaluation of a common group of patients, but to differ in their recommendations for therapeutic management.

Animal experimental work on drug action occupies about half the book and includes behavioural studies, conditioning experiments, and examination of processes of learning and memory. Discussion of an author's paper by other workers, which can enliven congress proceedings, is very rare in the present volume, but A. Wikler's account of a morphine-abstinence phenomenon in rats is interestingly discussed by H. A. Teitelbaum. The choice of congress subjects has led to the present volume including relatively little on ethanol or anticonvulsants, while comments on phenothiazines and amphetamine are frequent. The individual, small contributions are less uniformly prepared than papers of a scientific journal; many do not carry summaries, and do not separate discussion from experimental or clinical findings.

The book exemplifies well the current status of its subject: wide in scope, attempting to meet important practical demands, and much in need of the help which might be given by further developments in neurochemistry and behavioural studies.

H. MCILWAIN.

Plasma Proteins

Protides of the Biological Fluids. Proceedings of the 15th Colloquium, Bruges, 1967. Edited by H. Peeters. (Pp. 626 + xii; illustrated. £12.) London: Elsevier Publishing Co. 1967.

The fifteenth volume of the proceedings of the series is worthy of its predecessors and is full of up-to-date information on proteins. The Academic Lecture on the function of plasma proteins was delivered by Tristram Freeman, of the National Institute for Medical Research, Mill Hill. A complete description of any plasma protein should include physical characteristics—that is, molecular weight, mobility, isoelectric point, amino-acid composition, bound carbohydrates, etc.—biological function or functions, the site and mechanism of synthesis of the molecule and

the controlling rate, its catabolism, both specific catabolism and basic catabolism, and again the site or sites and the mechanism of control, and, lastly, the distribution and the rates of exchange between pools. T. Freeman admits that a complete description of this sort is not available for any plasma protein and that for only a few is it possible at present to comment on more than one of these features. Nevertheless, this is a lecture well worth reading and may cause some astonishment at the great deal of knowledge which has been accumulated about the plasma proteins.

In 1967 the conference centred on three topics: membranes, complement activity, and methods of separation. The membranes were discussed from the point of view of molecular structure and function, permeability, transport across membranes, and membranes in different cells, red blood cells, bacterial cells, etc. Fundamental contributions on the subject of the molecular structure and function of membranes were followed by a discussion of their glycoproteins, enzymes, and lipids, including some intriguing contributions on red cell membranes. The section on complement is useful to anyone who has not followed the progress in this field, as it begins with an account of nomenclature and reaction mechanisms of the complement system, and from that point leads into detailed discussions. In the section on electrophoretic

techniques carrier-free electrophoresis and the use of polyacrylamide gel and electrophoresis for preparative purposes are described.

A carefully arranged index and numerous references to literature attached to the individual articles make this book a valuable work of reference for a wide variety of laboratories.

H. LEHMANN.

Influence of Sir Aubrey Lewis

Studies in Psychiatry. A Survey of Work Carried Out in the Department of Psychiatry of the Institute of Psychiatry under the Chairmanship of Sir Aubrey Lewis, 1945-66. Edited by Michael Shepherd, D.M., M.R.C.P., D.P.M., and D. L. Davies, D.M., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Pp. 345+xi; illustrated 65s.) London: Oxford University Press. 1968.

This volume is dedicated to Professor Sir Aubrey Lewis on his retirement from the Institute of Psychiatry. It contains a collection of essays by some former pupils and complimentary introductions by Seymour S. Kety, of the Harvard Medical School, and P. Baan, the chief of the Mental Health Unit of the World Health Organization. Neil O'Connor contributes a historical article about the Medical Research Council's Social

Psychiatry Unit, of which Sir Aubrey was honorary director.

Part I of the book consists of articles on social treatments of mental illness, social attitudes and psychiatric epidemiology, social psychiatry and mental subnormality, experimental psychological studies of chronic schizophrenia, psychological treatments, and forensic psychiatry. The second part deals with child psychiatry, psychiatric genetics, and psychiatric education and training. Part III presents biological studies on sensorimotor physiology, the work of the metabolic unit, pharmacology, cerebral amine function, and neuroendocrinology of instinctual behaviour. The papers bear out Professor Kety's statement that the Institute of Psychiatry has become, under Sir Aubrey's leadership, a bulwark of sound and scientific psychiatry. Many of the articles have a parochial flavour, which seems to be inevitable in a *Festschrift* of this type.

The book is not quite what the subtitle indicates. Important studies falling within its scope, such as Sainsbury's research into suicide in London, published in 1955, are not mentioned. This is a pity, because the range of research carried out during the period of Sir Aubrey's stewardship was in fact considerably broader than the sample of essays suggests. The promised survey of those 21 productive years remains still to be written.

E. STENGEL.

Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

Humangenetik: Ein Kurzes Handbuch in Fünf Bänden. By P. E. Becker. (Pp. 535+xv; illustrated. DM. 198.) Stuttgart: George Thieme Verlag. 1968.

Treatment of Heart Disease in the Adult. By Ira Lloyd Rubin, M.D., F.A.C.P., F.A.C.C., Harry Gross, M.D., F.A.C.P., Sidney R. Arbeit, M.D., F.A.C.C., and Duncan E. Hutcheon, M.D., D.Phil.(Pharm.). (Pp. 393+xiii; illustrated. £7 17s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1968.

Performances in Aphasia. A Neurodynamical Diagnostic and Psychological Study. By A. Kreindler and A. Fradis. (Pp. 260; illustrated. 44 F.) Paris: Gauthier-Villars. 1968.

The Dynamics of Uterine Muscle. By Karl-Heinz Mosler. (Pp. 88+viii; illustrated. £2 10s.) Basle and New York: S. Karger. 1968.

Medical Technology—3. Antimicrobial Agents. By Loyd W. Hedgecock, Ph.D. (Pp. 232+xi; illustrated. £3 7s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1967.

The Medical Clinics of North America. Endocrine Disorders. Volume 52, No. 2. Edited by William Daughaday, M.D., and Thomas F. Frawley, M.D. (Pp. 229-476+vi; illustrated. No price given.) Philadelphia, London, Toronto: W. B. Saunders Co. 1968.

Physical Standards in World War II. Edited by Leonard D. Heaton, Robert S. Anderson, M.C., U.S.A., and Charles M. Wiltse, Ph.D., D.Litt. (Pp. 356+xxi; illustrated. \$3.00.) Washington, D.C.: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. 1967.

Cours d'Histologie et Embryologie. By J.-C. Czyba and G. Girod. (Pp. 211+viii; illustrated. No price given.) Lyons: Simep Editions. 1967.

La Parole et l'Enfant Sourd. By S. Borel-Maisonny, C. Kohler, J. C. Lafon, A. Morgon, M. Portmann, M. Ramel, and D. Sadek-Khalil. (Pp. 92; illustrated. No price given.) Lyons: Simep Editions. 1967.

Clinical Surgery. Gynaecology and Obstetrics. Edited by D. W. T. Roberts, M.A., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 209+ix; illustrated. £3 12s. (red binding), £4 10s. (blue binding) per volume in complete set.) London: Butterworths. 1967.

Surgeon with the Kaiser's Army. By Stephen Westman, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 185. £2 2s.) London: William Kimber. 1968.

The British Encyclopaedia of Medical Practice. Cumulative Supplement, 1967. No author or editor given. (Pp. 747. £3 12s. Combined price with Medical Progress £6.) London: Butterworths. 1967.

Sbornik Vedeckych Praci. Collection of Scientific Works of the Faculty of Medicine. Charles University at Hradec Kralov. By M. Sercl *et al.* (Pp. 479-594; illustrated. Price not given.) Universita Karlova. 1967.

Beitrag zur Erforschung der allgemeinen Morbidität. By W. Schmincke and A. Lengwinat. (Pp. 253; illustrated. £9 3s. 2d.) Berlin: Veb Verlag Volk und Gesundheit. 1968.

Photography for the Scientist. Edited by Charles E. Engel. (Pp. 632+xviii; illustrated. No price given.) London and New York: Academic Press. 1968.

Die Verteilung der Lungendurchblutung Beim Chronischen Emphysem. By Hans Peter Gurtner. (Pp. 186; illustrated. Fr.DM. 39.00.) Stuttgart: Verlag Hans Huber Bern. 1968.

Neuroradiology Workshop. Volume III: Non-neoplastic Intracranial Lesions. By Leo M. Davidoff, M.D., Harold G. Jacobson, M.D., and Harry M. Zimmerman, M.D. (Pp. 577+vi; illustrated. \$34.75.) New York and London: Grune & Stratton. 1968.

Alopecia Maligna. A Clinical, Biochemical, and Anthropological-Psychosomatic Study of Eight Patients. By O. R. Hommes and J. J. G. Prick. (Pp. 233; illustrated. £3 5s.) Amsterdam: N. V. Noord-Hollandsche Uitgevers Maatschappij. 1968.

Cellular Aspects of Developmental Pathology. By Robert P. Bolande, M.D. (Pp. 374+ix; illustrated. £7 8s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1967.

Chromatographic and Electrophoretic Techniques. Volume II. Zone Electrophoresis. 2nd edition. Edited by Ivor Smith, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C., M.I.Biol. (Pp. 524+ix; illustrated. £3 10s.) London: William Heinemann (Medical Books) Ltd. 1968.

Testosterone. Proceedings of the Workshop Conference held from April 20th to 22nd, 1967, at Trembsüttel. Edited by Jürgen Tamm, M.D. (Pp. 246; illustrated. DM. 48.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag. 1968.

Laboratory Animal Symposia. 1—The Design and Function of Laboratory Animal Houses. Edited by Ronald Hare and P. N. O'Donoghue. (Pp. 141; illustrated. £1 2s. 6d.) London: Laboratory Animals Ltd., 7 Warwick Court, London W.C.1. 1968.

BMD. Biomedical Computer Programmes. 2nd edition. Edited by W. J. Dixon. (Pp. 600+x; illustrated. \$6.00.) Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press. 1967.

The Skin Senses. Edited by Dan R. Kenshalo, Ph.D. (Pp. 636+xvii; illustrated. \$26.00.) Springfield: Charles C. Thomas. 1968.