

Medicine and Books

We regret that some reviews have been greatly shortened to fit in with the limited space available.

Largely British otolaryngology

Scott-Brown's *Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat*. 4th edn. Ed John Ballantyne and John Groves. Vol 1. "Basic Sciences." (Pp 782). Vol 2. "The Ear." (Pp 1003). Vol 3. "The Nose and Sinuses." (Pp 495.) Vol 4. "The Pharynx and Larynx." (Pp 656; £150 for four-volume set.) Butterworths 1979.

The four volumes are: *Basic Sciences*; *The Ear*; *The Nose and Sinuses*; and *The Pharynx and Larynx*. The contents follow the original plan, laid down by Scott-Brown in 1952, which consists of articles by leading authorities in the specialty, who are given complete freedom to express their own views. Since the last edition the number of contributors has increased from 49 to 82 and all but six are consultants practising in the United Kingdom.

Some new problems

The first volume—*Basic Sciences*—is enlarged from 450 to 782 pages; this reflects the considerable growth of scientific knowledge of the specialty over the past few years. New chapters concerned with the physiological effects on the ear and nasal accessory sinuses of aerospace and deep sea diving are of special value and important today, as man is engaged on wider exploration of these new environments and has to face the problems of barotrauma created by these conditions. During the past two decades there has been an increasing awareness among medical authorities of the potentially damaging effects of diving on the middle ear, the cochlea, and the vestibular apparatus, but only recently have the medical conditions produced by exposure to hyperbaric environment been fully appreciated. Details of the barotrauma of descent, lesions occurring at depth, the barotrauma of ascent, vascular lesions, and acoustic hazard are given and will prove invaluable to the medical officers concerned.

New articles on the principles of cancer immunology, radiotherapy, and chemotherapy, with particular reference to head and neck cancer, provide much useful information. The chapter on anaesthesia in ear, nose, and throat surgery is a welcome addition. This subject is frequently omitted from textbooks in the specialty, which is unfortunate because anaesthesia in otolaryngology is difficult and demanding for the anaesthetist.

In recent years, the most important advances in knowledge have been concerned with diseases of the ear and volume 2, *The Ear*, is considerably enlarged with 11 new chapters. The chapters on the functional and physical examination of the vestibular system and the ear, the effects of noise on hearing, presbycusis, and ototoxicity are worth special mention. The article on otosclerosis gives the most comprehensive account of the subject that I have read in any textbook, and it is beautifully illustrated. Details of the medical treatment of otosclerosis by fluorides are given, with an explanation of the rationale of this treatment.

Although the otologist has made considerable advances in the surgical treatment of conductive deafness, progress is still slow in the prevention and treatment of sensorineural deafness and this presents the greatest challenge to the modern otologist.

A chapter on cochlear implants gives useful information about the possibilities and limitations of this new topic, which is still in its infancy. It is interesting to read that the report of the Medical Research Council working party on this subject in

1976 stated that, out of a deaf population of 1½m in the United Kingdom, no more than 1000 people would be suitable to undergo tests to assess whether operation was possible. It is hoped that, as the risks of cochlear implants decrease in relation to the possible benefits, the numbers who may be helped in this way will increase.

Volumes 3 and volume 4 on *The Nose and Sinuses*, and *The Pharynx and Larynx* present an up-to-date account of the abnormalities, disorders, and diseases of these regions. Until recently the rhinologist has been concerned almost entirely with the function of the nose, and the plastic surgeon has dealt with its appearance. The modern rhinologist now receives a training which enables the cosmetic aspects of the surgery of the nose to be treated as well as disorders of function, and this is a logical development. New chapters on the plastic surgery of the nose are welcome and give an indication of the scope of this difficult branch of nasal surgery.

The fourth edition of Scott-Brown's *Diseases of the Ear, Nose, and Throat* maintains the high standards set by previous editions and it is the most detailed and comprehensive textbook on the specialty available today. It is an essential work of reference for the postgraduate student working for higher qualification in otolaryngology and for the practising specialist in ENT surgery. The work remains the best reference book for consultants in other medical disciplines and it will be of value to general practitioners. It should be remembered that in Britain, in spite of pressure from otolaryngologists, medical students receive only a rudimentary and inadequate training in this specialty, which is an appreciable contrast to the training in diseases of the ear, nose, and throat that students receive in every other developed country in the world. Ear, nose, and throat diseases account for about 12% of a general practitioner's work load, and Scott-Brown's is the textbook that practitioners will consult from time to time.

I congratulate the contributors and editors on the fourth edition of this textbook, but I would criticise the omission of the Vancouver system for the bibliography and I hope this will be included in the next edition.

PHILIP BEALES

History of an association

The Advance of the Dental Profession: a Centenary History 1880-1980. Foreword by His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. (Pp 289; £8.80.) The British Dental Association. 1979.

The preface to *The Advance of the Dental Profession* states that it has been compiled "almost entirely from minute books in the library of the Association or in the possession of the branches and from the *British Dental Journal*." This probably guarantees the accuracy of the facts, all duly confirmed by worthy attenders of innumerable association meetings over the century, but at first sight does not promise too well as the basis of an interesting book. Nevertheless, the narrative of the many facets of the association's history flows well, enriched by many vivid and fascinating facts and comments.

The earliest attempt to organise the profession and set up a

national association emerged after a meeting in Manchester in 1875. A Bill to amend the law relating to dental practitioners was introduced in January 1878, but the setting up of a separate dental profession was forcefully opposed by both the contemporary *BMJ* and *Lancet* on the grounds that "medical practitioners are dentists by right of their surgical diplomas." A watered-down version of the Bill which safeguarded the rights of medical practitioners was eventually passed in July 1879, followed in May 1880 by the incorporation of the British Dental Association. The closing remarks of Mr (later Sir) John Tomes, FRS, the first president, at the meeting which resolved that the association should be founded have a familiar ring, "I must, therefore, ask you to put your hands in your pockets and to become enrolled in the association. Without money we cannot proceed."

The emergence of the *British Dental Journal* from the pre-existing privately owned *Monthly Review of Dental Surgery* (with an overseas sale of nine copies in 1880, when taken over by the association) to its present leading position as a world dental journal is outlined. The chapter on the "Association and the Armed Forces" contains some fascinating facts about the slow recognition by top brass of the need for dental services in the Army and Royal Navy. Not a single dentist was included in the Forces first sent to France in 1914, an omission said to have been realised only when the Commander of the First Army, Sir Douglas Haig, developed toothache in October of that year. A letter in the national press publicising the attempts of the association to obtain official recognition of the contribution that dental surgery could make in the armed Forces was dismissed by a letter from a peer who implied that the profession was trying to take advantage of wartime circumstances to further its own ambitions. The Army Dental Corps was founded in 1921, but the prefix "Royal" was not added until December 1946, long after the sterling work of dentists had been recognised, especially in treating facial injuries throughout the European invasion (a dental officer landed in Normandy half an hour after the first troops). Details of the association's promotion of dentistry in the Navy and Royal Air Force are also recorded.

The five premises occupied by the association throughout the century are described with much background historical information. After about 10 years of sharing accommodation at what was then called the Dental Hospital of London, in Leicester Square, the association moved to Hanover Square, then to Russell Square, and, in 1935, to Hill Street, a former home of the Earl of Stamford. As the expiration of the lease approached, new premises were sought and two decaying Georgian houses in Wimpole Street were purchased with a view to their demolition and replacement by purpose-built headquarters. This led to protracted negotiations with the planning authorities, as the facade was subject to a preservation order. These negotiations are described, along with a major mishap which occurred during demolition and the profitable use to which the cleared site was put before the building began. The chapter ends with a vivid description of the present handsome building opened by the Queen in March 1967.

The book is attractively produced with numerous portraits of some past and present officers, other historical pictures, and a colour plate of the arms of the association. It has a good index and is therefore a unique work of reference on the history of the association.

G NEIL JENKINS

Man's inheritance

Human Genetics: Problems and Approaches. F Vogel and A G Motulsky. (Pp 700; 420 figures; approx \$53.90.) Springer. 1979.

In the post-Mendelian era the first textbook to touch on human genetics was Bateson's celebrated *Mendel's Principles of Heredity*, in 1902. But perhaps the earliest comprehensive text specifically

concerned with the genetics of man written in English was a two-volume work by Ruggles Gates, the former husband of Marie Stopes, which was published in 1946. The subject has changed so much that Gates's book and the new textbook by Vogel and Motulsky bear almost no resemblance. Early works were exclusively concerned with the transmission of normal and pathological traits within families and examples were often anecdotal. The practice of clinical genetics still includes much "pedigree genetics" and an understanding of the mode of inheritance of pathological traits, but most of the important recent developments in the subject have been laboratory based. This new textbook is in fact largely concerned with the science of human genetics.

The authors, one a scientist and the other a physician, were invited to stay at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford during the academic year of 1976-7, where they worked together on the project. Their aim was to produce a book which is "... a fairly thorough and up-to-date treatise on the conceptual basis of the entire field of human genetics and its practical applications." In this they have been largely successful though regrettably there is little on clinical genetics.

The subject matter has been divided into nine sections: history of human genetics, human cytogenetics, formal genetics of man, gene action and human biochemical genetics, mutation, population genetics, human evolution, genetics and human behaviour, and, finally, a section concerned with practical applications of human genetics including counselling, intrauterine diagnosis, screening, and prospects for genetic engineering. Perhaps from a medical point of view the weakest parts of the book are those which deal with the practical applications of genetics. The sections on genetic counselling and intrauterine diagnosis are disappointingly brief. In the case of counselling the emphasis is almost exclusively concerned with risks and what Kessler has referred to as content-oriented rather than person-oriented counselling. Most counsellors nowadays are becoming only too aware of the limitations of content-oriented counselling. The interpretation and meaning of risks and the recognition of the psychological effects on any particular couple are far more important.

Nevertheless, this is an excellent textbook. Its strength lies in its accuracy, clarity, and comprehensiveness. Difficult areas which the authors have dealt with particularly well include gene structure, genetic manipulation, and various aspects of population genetics. The last, which is concerned with factors influencing the genetic structure of populations and the incidence of genetic diseases within populations, is notoriously difficult for the non-mathematician. Here the treatment is straightforward and clear with little recourse to anything more than simple algebra.

The section on mutation is a particularly clear and detailed summary of our present knowledge and is a reflection of Vogel's special interest. This section includes an interesting discussion of the genetic effects of radiation. Though there is general agreement that radiation is a powerful mutagen the effects in terms of causing hereditary defects in the population are still not clear.

Of particular interest to clinicians will be the sections on pharmacogenetics and ecogenetics. Perhaps the most exciting development in the latter has been the recent recognition of an inherited susceptibility to certain cancers mediated through individual variability in metabolising polycyclic hydrocarbons. In future it seems very likely that research in ecogenetics could well have important implications not only in clinical medicine but also in industrial medicine, by identifying those individuals who may be especially susceptible to chemicals and toxic agents used in a particular occupation.

The section on genetics and human behaviour will also be of particular interest to many clinicians. The role of genetic factors in determining intelligence is critically assessed, but the conclusions to be drawn from the results of the numerous studies of this problem are not clear. Undoubtedly there is a genetic contribution to intelligence, but how much and how important

is debatable. The authors also discuss the role of genetic factors in criminality, homosexuality, and neurosis.

It has been said that with few exceptions almost all the important principles of genetics can nowadays be illustrated using man as an example. This is certainly exemplified in Vogel and Motulsky's book in which the emphasis throughout is on man, with only occasional excursions into the genetics of *Drosophila*, *Neurospora*, mouse, and swallowtail butterflies when these illustrate a specific point that is not possible in man. This is a comprehensive text. There are 420 clear diagrams and figures, over 1700 references for further reading, extensive author and subject indexes, and nine appendices in which are collected some of the more mathematical treatments of individual subjects. There is little doubt that this will be the standard textbook on the science of human genetics for many years to come. It will be useful mainly for honours graduate and postgraduate students reading human genetics, but will also be helpful as a source book to the principles of the subject for anyone whose practice includes dealing with hereditary disorders.

ALAN E H EMERY

Indirect features of malignancy

Paraneoplasia: Biological Signals in the Diagnosis of Cancer. Jan G Waldenström. (Pp 173; £14.) John Wiley and Sons. 1979.

Jan G Waldenström has been one of the most creative men in medicine since the 1940s, and several important diseases bear his eponym. He was the first to separate "lupoid" hepatitis from the more common liver infections, and his work on macroglobulinaemia (Waldenström's disease) is known throughout the world. In this book he deals with the indirect features of malignancy, that are independent of the local presence of the tumour. Many of these symptoms are due to products of the neoplastic cells that are of a humoral or hormonal nature. The author points out that ectopic hormones are only one type of secretory products. The fact that these hormones are polypeptides may indicate that some paraneoplastic phenomena may be caused by the production of as yet unidentified hormones.

The biological signals are described by organ systems. Signals from the skin are treated at some length and are illustrated in a coloured plate. Other parts deal with general symptoms such as fever or anaemia, and also metabolic upsets such as hypercalcaemia. The results of widespread carcinoid tumours as well as mastocytosis are also discussed. Professor Waldenström describes in detail his experience of macroglobulinaemia and its different clinical expressions. The cold agglutinin syndrome and the cryoglobulinaemias are examples of well-defined mechanisms of disease caused by exposure to cold, which is held responsible for many ailments by Swedish patients. The hyperviscosity syndrome it now clinically important because treatment by plasmapheresis can prolong life considerably. Of special interest are the monoclonal immunoglobulins with known antibody activities. Some 30-40 specificities have already been identified, and new ones are being discovered or produced experimentally in animals. All monoclonal Igs probably have some antibody activity if only the antigen could be guessed at. The problem of hormonally active polypeptides is becoming increasingly important. Ectopic production by cancer cells arising from many different organs is discussed. It seems as if several tumour varieties, especially from the lung, may produce a battery of hormones that have diagnostic importance, and give rise to clinical syndromes that may be corrected if recognised. Another group, probably as important from the clinical point of view, are the topic products—for instance, hormones arising from pancreatic islet tumours. One recent example is the "glucagonoma-syndrome" caused by excessive glucagon secretion from alpha-cell tumours. The symptoms can be alleviated by infusions of amino-acids.

One chapter treats the possible explanation of ectopic hormone production as derepression of protein synthesising machinery in the cancer cell. The remarkable experimental work of the British zoologist Gurdon showed that every somatic cell contains the full repertoire of the genome in a "sleeping" condition. When it is awakened in the course of carcinogenesis, it may give rise to uncontrolled synthesis of many active substances.

The book is beautifully bound and printed (but highly priced), and is so packed with valuable diagnostic tips that it can be read and reread with pleasure and great benefit.

DEBORAH DONIACH

All about inhaled steroids

Topical Steroid Treatment for Asthma and Rhinitis. Ed N Mygind and T J H Clark. (Pp 188; £9.50.) Baillière Tindall. 1980.

Since its introduction in 1973 beclomethasone dipropionate (BDP) has become the mainstay in the treatment of moderately severe and persistent asthma in both adults and children. Thus this small book bringing together much of the available knowledge and experience is appropriate and valuable for all who treat asthma and are not already fully familiar with the work of the authors.

Whereas BDP can often replace all other treatment in asthma with almost complete relief of symptoms, such a result is not usual when it is used in rhinitis. Allergic rhinitis is generally more difficult to treat than asthma, for reasons that are not at all clear. A useful response to BDP has been shown in both seasonal and non-seasonal allergic rhinitis but rarely complete relief of symptoms. Side effects of BDP treatment have mainly consisted of oral, pharyngeal, or, less frequently, laryngeal candidiasis. This complication has been more of a nuisance than a risk and is commoner in the older and steroid-dependent patients, and rare in children and young adults. Good oral hygiene and washing the mouth (and denture if worn) after using BDP may minimise the occurrence of candidiasis.

I was mildly disappointed that the two editors did not write the whole book themselves, of which I am sure they are capable. In fewer than 200 pages there are 22 contributors. The subject is not, however, dealt with on a narrow basis, and the book contains much useful information about asthma and rhinitis in general. I congratulate the editors and publishers on producing this book sufficiently quickly to be topical, despite the absence of illustrations, the limited scope of the references, and some omissions in the index.

Dr David Harris has given a clear concise guide to the clinical pharmacology. The main gap in our knowledge is really long-term experience of possible local and systemic problems in large numbers of patients. Even so, all the indications are that, apart from the nuisance of candidiasis in a few mainly middle-aged and elderly patients, there is little to fear. Biopsy studies of nasal mucosa have not shown any atrophic changes and Professor Godfrey goes some way to combat recent alarmist reports of adrenal suppression from BDP use in children which are not in keeping with general clinical experience.

The clinical chapters are slightly repetitive but each in itself valuable. Dr Morrow Brown makes the interesting observation that early clinical assessment of a new drug may be uncertain and quite easily misleading. A few clinicians may have great responsibility and face serious intellectual as well as moral and professional risks: the hazards and the anxieties associated with being among the first to try a new drug may not be generally appreciated. Dr Stark ably discusses the pitfalls of drug assessment and gives sound guidance on clinical trials. Patient compliance is a difficult and important consideration in all long continued treatment but it is likely that inhaled therapy for asthma is more vulnerable than oral therapy, and also that asthma may be more affected by this problem than other chronic illnesses.

BDP has extended the benefits of steroid therapy in asthma very greatly with a high degree of safety. Professor Toogood and his colleagues summarise a two-year study of steroid-dependent asthmatics in whom a careful attempt was made to replace oral by inhaled therapy. This is the only chapter that is difficult to read and may seem overcomplicated to the simple, non-mathematical mind. The Toogood concept of "optimal" dose rather than "safe" dose in each individual case, taking into account the benefits and the side effects, is important. Dr Godfrey discusses BDP in relation to disodium cromoglycate and theophylline in children. In future more may be said about the efficacy of delivery by inhalation of a powder from a capsule as opposed to the pressurised aerosol. There is already some evidence that this method gives better results and may largely supersede the aerosol. Although nasal polypi may shrink with BDP it appears that they rarely disappear, so regrettably the necessity for surgical removal is likely to remain.

This book should have a wide readership and is neither tedious nor verbose. It is essentially a volume of practical value and authoritative authorship.

JOHN MORRISON SMITH

Selwyn Taylor's swansong

Recent Advances in Surgery. No 10. Ed Selwyn Taylor. (Pp 440; £13 and £9.50.) Churchill Livingstone, 1980.

We are fortunate that Selwyn Taylor has managed to translate his interests in different topics in surgery into a collection of instructive articles with a shrewd choice of authors. This is the last volume of the series to be edited by him and is a tribute to his discriminating taste; the 17 chapters include the use of new techniques of diagnosis and of treatment, definition, and management of aspects of infection both new—as in septic shock—and old—as in abdominal wound infection and gastrointestinal tuberculosis. He covers specific features of cancer in three sites—breast, colon, and jaw—and means of measuring, improving, and interrupting blood flow.

What was I looking for in reading the book? I wanted sound articles with enough new interest to stimulate and yet a sufficient basis of previous work to allow me to put the information into context. The contributions are authoritative and, for the most part, sustained my attention although I do wonder about the persistence in some British reviews of interspersing the text with the names of authors in the references rather than using a superscript. I found it a thoroughly useful book and my expectations on opening it were not disappointed.

I am not competent to judge many of the chapters from the point of view of a specialist in the subject, but my impression is of well balanced presentation. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the section on peptic ulcer. David Johnston has been an enthusiastic advocate of the advantages of highly selective vagotomy for 10 years and, as in anyone attempting to change established ideas, has had his detractors. His great personal experience and vast knowledge of the results of other workers obtained by direct contact with them and from written work have been combined to give a clear and thoughtful statement of the present position in the surgical management of peptic ulcer and its complications. Being satisfied on a topic which I know well, I am happy to accept that the content of the other interesting contributions is equally high.

It is often said of such books with several authors that the standard is uneven: it is here, but I found it refreshing. Discursive articles are followed by more didactic ones, such as those on stomas and undescended testes. The variations in style and development of the individual papers serve to underline the fact that a different expert is putting forward his views.

Is there nothing wrong with No 10 of *Recent Advances in Surgery*? I shall not succumb to the temptation to point out

minor blemishes or to indicate opinions with which I disagree. I found this little compendium of reviews most enjoyable and full of interest, new information, and fresh attitudes. What more can one ask from such a portable postgraduate course in surgery?

H L DUTHIE

In brief

The Slimnastics movement claims to have thousands of members, which is hardly surprising with such enthusiastic founders and teachers as Diana Lamplugh and Pamela Nottidge. By reading their *The New Penguin Slimnastics: a guide to good living* (Penguin, £2.25) a much wider public may now enjoy the benefits of their sensible advice about exercise, tension control, healthy eating, and first aid in emergencies. No longer will anyone have an excuse for not exercising, because the authors have included 73 figures (excellent pinpeople drawings) to show how to do exercises while at a desk or kitchen sink, in a car, tube, bed, or even on the loo. Exercises have been designed to enliven all parts of the body and after that you may choose a good meal from a host of tasty menus. Apart from a surfeit of exclamation marks and the absence of an index (difficult, for example, to find out what to do about cramp, migraine, back-ache, or asthma without going through most of the 300-odd tightly packed pages) this guide could hardly be bettered.

The papers given at the 12th Cropwood Round-Table Conference in December 1979 were devoted to *Sex Offenders in the Criminal Justice System* and have now been edited by D J West (available from the Institute of Criminology, 7 West Road, Cambridge CB3 9DT, £3.50 plus 50p postage). Contributions from doctors, sociologists, criminologists, a lawyer or two, and laymen cover a wide range of topics from paedophilia to penile response monitoring. Professor West has done well to remove most of the inevitable jargon from the papers and discussion, and has allowed the participants their heads: Joan Vickers, for example, roundly declares that "No one pimps for prostitutes more than the Establishment."

The section on treatment is probably the most interesting, because in a closed one-sex community such as prison the difficulties of assessing whether or not an offender is cured are often insurmountable. A sexual offender is particularly vulnerable because he is likely to be shunned (and sometimes attacked) by fellow prisoners, as well as social workers, prison officers, and the public. There was general agreement that prison was unlikely to help such an offender.

Contributors

PHILIP BEALES is an ear, nose, and throat surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster.

G NEIL JENKINS is professor of oral physiology at the Dental School, University of Newcastle upon Tyne.

ALAN E H EMERY is professor of human genetics at the University of Edinburgh.

DEBORAH DONIACH is emeritus professor of clinical immunology at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London.

JOHN MORRISON SMITH is a consultant at the Dudley Road and East Birmingham hospitals, Birmingham.

H L DUTHIE is provost of the Welsh National School of Medicine, Cardiff.

Some new titles

Histology

Blood Cell Formation and the Cellular Basis of Immune Responses. Arthur W Ham, Arthur A Axelrad, and David H Cormack. [Originally published as chapters 9 to 13 of *Histology*, 8th edn.] (Pp 371; £6.) J B Lippincott. Distributor: Harper and Row. 1980.

A Colour Atlas of Tumour Histopathology. Noel F C Gowing. (Pp 272; 944 illustrations; £35.) Wolfe Medical Publications. 1980.

Current Histopathology. Vol 1. "Atlas of Lymph Node Pathology." Jeanne Arno. (Pp 96; £16.95.) MTP Press. 1980.

Histology of the Fetus and Newborn. Marie A Valdés-Dapena. (Pp 654; £25.75.) W B Saunders. 1979.

Histophysiology of Cartilage, Bone, and Joints. [Originally published as chapters 14, 15, and 16, *Histology*, 8th edn.] Arthur W Ham and David H Cormack. (Pp 485; price not stated.) J B Lippincott. Distributor: Harper and Row. 1979.

Microbiology

Beta-Lactamases. Ed J M T Hamilton-Miller and J T Smith. (Pp 500; £26.40.) Academic Press. 1979.

Plasmids. Paul Broda. (Pp 197; £6.90.) W H Freeman. 1980.

Neurology

Relief of Pain in Clinical Practice. Sampson Lipton. (Pp 373; £18.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1979.

A Scientific American Book. "The Brain." (Pp 149; 106 illustrations; £7.10 board, £3.30 paper.) W H Freeman. 1980.

Ophthalmology

Current Concepts in Ophthalmology. Vol 6. Ed Herbert E Kaufman and Thom J Zimmerman. (Pp 242; £31.) C V Mosby. 1979.

Practical Ophthalmic Microsurgery. Arthur Lim Siew Ming. (Pp 88; 83 figures; approx \$23.50.) Karger. 1980.

Retinal Detachment Surgery. A H Chignell. (Pp 166; 50 figures; approx \$35.90.) Springer. 1980.

Orthopaedics

Arthroscopy of the Knee Joint. Hans-Rudolf Henche. (Pp 85; 163 figures; approx \$71.70.) Springer. 1980.

Fracture Treatment and Healing. Vol 1. Ed R Bruce Heppenstall. (Pp 1087; £39.) W B Saunders. 1980.

Saunders Monographs in Clinical Orthopaedics. Vol 2. "Orthopaedic Management of Cerebral Palsy." Eugene E Bleck. (Pp 266; £15.50.) W B Saunders. 1979.

Parasitology

Diagnosing Helminthiasis Through Coprological Examination. D Thienpont, F Rochett, and O F J Vanparijs. (Pp 187; 220 Belgian francs.) Janssen Research Foundation. 1979.

World Health Organisation Technical Report Series. No 640. WHO Expert Committee on Malaria: 17th Report. (Pp 71; Sw frs 5.) World Health Organisation. 1979.

Pharmacology

Side Effects of Drugs Annual 4: a worldwide yearly survey of new data and trends. Ed M N G Dukes. (Pp 376; \$63.50.) Excerpta Medica. 1980.

Textbook of Hospital Pharmacy. Ed M C Allwood and J T Fell. (Pp 491; £26.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1980.

Topics in Clinical Pharmacology. Charles F George. (Pp 265; £6.75.) Henry Kimpton. 1980.

Symposia and conference proceedings

Advances in Experimental Medicine and Biology. Vols 121A and B. "Macrophages and Lymphocytes: Nature, Functions, and Interaction." [Eighth International Congress of the Reticulo-endothelial Society, Jerusalem, Israel, 18-23 June 1978.] Ed Mario R Escobar and Herman Friedman. (Pp 634(A) and 597(B); \$59.50 per vol.) Plenum Press. 1980.

Behçet's Syndrome: Clinical and Immunological Features. [Royal Society of Medicine, London, February 1979.] Ed T Lehner and C G Barnes. (Pp 323; £16.40.) Academic Press. 1979.

Environmental Geochemistry and Health. [A Royal Society discussion, 15-16 March 1978.] Organised by S H U Bowie and J S Webb. (Pp 216; £21.50.) The Royal Society. 1979.

Fourth National Conference on Graduate Education in Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing. [2-4 April 1979.] (Pp 58; price not stated.) American Nurses' Association. 1979.

Life and Death Decisions. [Developed from a symposium by the Academy of Medicine, New Jersey, presented at Hoffmann-La Roche Auditorium, Nutley, New Jersey, 13 September 1978.] Ed Arthur Winter. (Pp 71; \$10.50.) Charles C Thomas. 1980.

New Perspectives in Clinical Microbiology. 3. "Combined Antimicrobial Therapy." [International workshop, Rome, 21-22 April 1978.] Ed W Brumfitt, L Curcio, and L Silvestri. (Pp 323; 90 guilders.) Martinus Nijhoff. 1979.

Miscellaneous

Barbers and Barber-Surgeons of London: a History. Jessie Dobson and R Milnes Walker. (Pp 171; £9.50.) Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1979.

British Hospital and Health-Care Buildings: Designs and Appraisals. Ed Peter Stone. (Pp 279; £33.) The Architectural Press. 1980.

Design for Independent Living: the Environment and Physically Disabled People. Raymond Lifchez and Barbara Winslow. (Pp 208; £12.95.) Whitney Library of Design/The Architectural Press. 1979.

Ever Since Darwin: Reflections in Natural History. Stephen Jay Gould. (Pp 285; £1.50.) Pelican (Penguin). 1980.

A Guide to Sports Medicine. Peter G Stokes. (Pp 197; price not stated.) Churchill Livingstone. 1979.

Human Reproduction and Developmental Biology. D J Begley, J A Firth, and J R S Hoult. (Pp 250; £20 hardback, £9.95 paperback.) Macmillan. 1980.

The Hypertensive Patient. Ed Andrew J Marshall and D W Barritt. (Pp 517; £26.50.) Pitman Medical. 1980.

New editions

Principles of X-Ray Diagnosis of the Skull. 2nd edn. G H du Boulay. (Pp 400; £39.50.) Butterworths. 1980.

A Short Textbook of Medicine. 6th edn. J C Houston, C L Joiner, and J R Trounce. (Pp 66; £9.45 hardback, £5.45 paperback.) Hodder and Stoughton. 1979.

Surgery of the Anus, Rectum and Colon. 4th edn. J C Goligher, with the collaboration of H L Duthie and H H Nixon. (Pp 968; 649 figures; £35.) Baillière Tindall. 1980.

Terapia Moderna. Vol 88. No 4. August 1979. "Terapia D'Oggi: a cura della Redazione del British Medical Journal." Italian edition. Ed Franco Maldacea. (Pp 265; price not stated.) "Il Pensiero Scientifico" Editore. 1979.