

# Boekbesprekings/Book Reviews

## **Surgical pathology of non-neoplastic lung disease**

**Surgical Pathology of Non-Neoplastic Lung Disease** (Major Problems in Pathology, vol. 13). By A. A. Katzenstein and F. B. Askin. Pp. xi + 430. Illustrated. R109,75. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1982.

For some time the need has existed for a concise text dealing with non-neoplastic surgical pathology of the lung. In recent years there has been a flood of publications not only dealing with newly discovered lung diseases but also with an expansion and redefinition of some of the better-known lung diseases. The authors of this book have set out to provide such a book, one that could also be used by the surgical pathologist not actively working in the field of pulmonary pathology. In this they have eminently succeeded.

The subject matter covers most of the better-known lung diseases but is especially up to date in the lesser known and more recently described disorders of the lung. In a very down-to-earth and practical way, these entities and their differential diagnoses are lucidly set out by the authors. Particularly attractive features of the book include the fact that it is easy to read, the abundance of very useful tabulated data, and above all the plethora of very high quality illustrations.

The text includes sections on the handling and interpretation of lung biopsies, and the last chapter is entirely devoted to a discussion of the usefulness and limitations of transbronchial specimens. Considering the aims of the book, one can only speak highly of the way in which the authors have dealt with the subjects of diffuse alveolar damage, interstitial lung disease, pneumoconioses, immunologic lung disease, systemic diseases involving the lung, angiitis and granulomatosis, unusual pneumonias, granulomatous infections, vascular lung disease and paediatric disorders, as well as nonspecific inflammatory and destructive lung diseases. Although descriptions tend to be restricted to practical aspects and the recognition of

disease patterns, the book includes extensive and up-to-date references on all topics covered and keeps up the high standard of the series *Major Problems in Pathology* and is highly recommended to all surgical pathologists.

**J. J. van der Walt**

## **Neurological assessment of the newborn infant**

**The Neurological Assessment of the Preterm and Full-term Newborn Infant** (Clinics in Developmental Medicine, No. 79). By L. Dubowitz and V. Dubowitz. Pp. viii + 103. Illustrated. £6,50. London: Spastics International Medical Publications. 1981.

Neurological assessment of the newborn infant has been attempted by many people using a number of different approaches. However, a satisfactory method with predictive value relating to neurodevelopmental outcome remains elusive. With characteristic thoroughness Lilly and Victor Dubowitz have developed a scheme which has drawn items from existing schemes, modified to meet their particular circumstances. The book provides for a comprehensive documentation of neurological status, but unfortunately the interpretation of the signs relies heavily on individual experience.

This monograph is an important contribution to the neurological evaluation of the neonate. In its present form, however, the scheme is not generally applicable. The book is therefore recommended for those with a particular interest in neonatal neurology but not for general paediatric use.

**H. de V. Heese**

## Computed tomography in the evaluation of trauma

**Computed Tomography in the Evaluation of Trauma.** Ed. by M. P. Federle and M. Brant-Zawadzski. Pp. xiii + 264. Illustrated. Baltimore, Maryland: Williams & Wilkins. 1982.

This book is an evaluation of computed tomography (CT) in trauma of the head, face, neck, spine, chest, abdomen and pelvis, with a chapter allocated to each region. The use of CT in injuries of the head and neck is now a fully established practice and the CT appearances are well described in this book, with good illustrations. The value of coronal scans in facial injuries is documented.

The chapter on spinal trauma is excellent and the authors demonstrate the value of multiple reconstructions in sagittal and oblique planes. They also discuss the use of intrathecal metrizamide in combination with CT in evaluating the spinal canal and cord in these cases, and conclude that CT often provides much more information than conventional tomography and that its use has had a major impact on the diagnostic approach to spinal trauma. CT can be of considerable assistance in acute abdominal trauma and the authors also demonstrate this well. What they fail to stress is the need to have a scanner within or close to the trauma unit, lest the time involved interferes with essential treatment. In the majority of institutions this facility is not always available.

While its value in abdominal trauma is well documented, the use of CT in chest trauma has not been justified. In fact, the authors concede that in chest trauma CT offers no more than does conventional radiography.

The illustrations are good and the legends are descriptive. This book will be of interest to all radiologists who are involved in CT.

**B. Mervis**

## Trombose

**Thrombosis.** Deur H. C. Kwaan en E. J. W. Bowie. Bl. xiii + 331. Geïllustreer. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1982.

Hierdie is 'n noemenswaardige bydrae tot 'n siekteproses wat feitlik alle vertakkings van die geneeskunde raak, nl. trombose, beide arterieel en veneus. Dié siekteproses hang ook saam met risikofaktore wat eensyds aterogenese bevorder, en andersyds 'n invloed op plaatjiefunksie uitoefen.

Vir kandidate wat hulle voorberei vir die basiese wetenskapdeel van nagraadse eksamens, is die hoofstukke oor patofisiologie (hemostatiese meganisme, fibrinolise, predisponerende faktore in trombose, en die patogeneis van aterosklerose) uiters waardevol. 'n Gebalanseerde klem word gelê op die werk van die afgelope dekade, en bevat voldoende diagramme en tabelle om die kerngedagtes uit te lig.

Die kliniese sindrome sluit veral die probleem van trombose en embolisasie onder besondere omstandighede, bv. hart-kleppervinging, maligniteite, in en ook t.o.v. kritiese orgaanstelsels van bv. kroonaarsiekte, of van die oog. Die 4de deel wat oor spesiale diagnostiese prosedures handel, bevat ewewigtige oorsigte oor die indringende en nie-indringende ondersoekmetodes, wat 'n deskundige perspektief op die onderskeie rol van hierdie prosedures uitbeeld. Die spesiale terapeutiese modaliteite (antistolmiddels, die rol van plaatjie-inhiberende middels, en trombolitiese terapie) gee 'n nuttige en doeltreffende kliniese oorsig. Soos alle multi-outeur monografieë het dit ook leemtes en herhaling. Die handige gebruik om die talle verwysings aan die einde van elke hoofstuk aan te gee, beteken ook noodwendig dat sulke verwysings telkens na verskeie hoofstukke herhaal word. Mens wonder ook of dit regtig nodig is om in 'n boek soos hierdie te sê dat Michel in 1878 spontane trombose van die sentrale optiese vene beskryf het.

Hierdie kritiek doen egter geensins af aan waarskynlik die mees omvattende en gebalanseerde oorsig, deur deskundiges geskryf, oor 'n uiters belangrike onderwerp nie. Dit word dus sterk aanbeveel vir almal wat hulle perspektief aangaande trombose en tromboëmbolisisme by datum wil bring.

**H. P. Wassermann**

## Extragenadal teratomas

**Extragenadal Teratomas** (Atlas of Tumor Pathology, 2nd series, fascicle 18). By F. Gonzalez-Crussi. Pp. 204. Illustrated. \$15.-. Washington, DC: AFIP. 1980.

For the surgical pathologist diagnosis of a teratoma is usually an easy matter. What is often difficult is the classification and prognosis of a particular teratoma. The pathogenesis and hypotheses of origin of teratomas also form a most fascinating and complicated area of theoretical pathology filled with tantalizing facts, theories and questions to which there are as yet only partial answers. In all of these areas of application and theory, this fascicle is an admirable volume which maintains and even enhances the standard of the tumor atlas series of the US Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

Although the opening chapters of the book concern theory and experiment, this is also a most practical reference work, as are all of the fascicles. From pages 44 to 192, this is an indispensable atlas and description of teratomas of all extragenadal sites, including the placenta. The diagrams and the photographs, both macroscopic and microscopic, are of exceptional quality, and the text is outstanding; the latter encompasses, for each tumour, the clinical aspects, roentgenology, chemical pathology, tissue markers, a detailed description of the pathology and a short but pertinent handling of treatment and prognosis.

The last chapter of 6 pages briefly covers a few selected spontaneous teratomas occurring in animals from primates to helminths. This is the only portion of the book that I find inadequate as it deals superficially with a subject deserving a volume on its own. However, it may be justified by the references and by creating an awareness in the reader of the unity of pathology and biology.

Without doubt this book is to be highly recommended; as with all of the AFIP atlases, its price is remarkably low, putting it within easy reach of the most impecunious registrar.

**G. F. Röhm**

## Marketing for the dental practice

**Marketing for the dental practice.** 1st ed. By C. L. Milone, W. C. Blair and J. E. Littlefield. Pp. xii + 376. Illustrated. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1982.

Although written very much in terms of the situation prevailing in the USA, this book appears at a time of rapid and profound social and economic change in the RSA too. The dental profession needs to adapt to change, especially in the field of practice management development, based on the behavioural sciences and economics.

The three authors, one an associate professor of dental ecology, another a private practitioner and the third a professor of business administration, have successfully combined different viewpoints, knowledge and insight into one general approach to the 'marketing' of dentistry, which they define as 'the art of understanding the needs of consumers and satisfying, or meeting, those needs in such a way as to earn a profit'.

Throughout the book the emphasis is on the need for dentists to develop a holistic approach to dental care. Chapters concerned with development of good interpersonal communication skills in the dental practice are well worth reading. As the relative increase in dental manpower continues, the individual dentist has to be able to attract and keep patients. Many ideas, principles and techniques discussed are useful to the dentist who wishes to set up private practice or plan changes within his/her practice.

Aspects of the first visit to the dentist and examination, which one does not always think of or consider important, are particularly well covered. I would have liked to see more information in the chapter about improving business systems, despite the many references given at the end of it.

I found the book a pleasure to read. It is well laid out. Of relevance for the future, it provides a useful guide to all dentists concerned with the development and success of their practices at a time when this demands much thought and careful planning.

**A. M. P. Harris**

## Two-dimensional echocardiography

**Two-dimensional Echocardiography.** Ed. by J. N. Shapira. Pp. xiii + 349. Illustrated. Baltimore, Maryland: Williams & Wilkins. 1982.

This book, compiled by several leading authorities in the field of two-dimensional echocardiography, must stand out as probably the finest on this topic available today. The illustrations are of superb quality and are frequently complemented by actual comparable anatomical sections of the heart, as well as by M-mode echocardiograms when these help to highlight a particular point in the discussion.

The 1st chapter detailing the standards and nomenclature as devised by the American Society of Echocardiography is essential to the understanding of what follows. The succeeding chapter, contributed by the Mayo Clinic group and entitled 'Update on nomenclature, image orientation and anatomic-echocardiographic correlations with new tomographic views', takes up almost half of the entire book, but its exceptionally high standard is sufficient to justify purchase of the book. Although tomography is not available at all centres employing two-dimensional echocardiography, its availability illustrates the remarkable detection of detail which is of such importance in the diagnosis and understanding of complex congenital cardiac lesions. The chapter on congenital heart disease highlights the usefulness of the apical four-chamber or hemi-axial view and defines the place of this non-invasive technique in diagnosis. This often obviates the carrying out of invasive cardiac catheterization, and the accompanying risks, in sick infants.

A useful chapter follows on ischaemic heart disease and left ventricular function, emphasizing the place of this technique in assessing regional wall motion abnormalities and the less certain evaluation of quantitative global left ventricular function. Future possibilities of visualizing the coronary arteries are also alluded to.

The succeeding chapters on the cardiomyopathies, pericardial disease, cardiac masses and valvular heart disease are well written and give much useful information. A stimulating and controversial penultimate chapter on experimental validation and application in the quantitative assessment of global and regional left ventricular function is provided. The final chapter lucidly details the basic physics of ultrasound and is an important addition, although one cannot help but feel that this should have been the 1st chapter of the book.

This is highly recommended reading and helps in the understanding of a rather complex and rapidly evolving technique which is of great importance in the diagnosis and appreciation of cardiovascular disorders.

J. Z. Przybojewski

## History of blood circulation

**The Circulation of Blood: A History.** By Helen Rapson. Pp. 132. Illustrated. £7.95. London: Frederick Muller. 1982.

A relatively large part of this small volume is not devoted to the subject of its somewhat pretentious title. The work contains a rather lengthy account of early general medical history with chapters on magic and religion, Greek medicine, Galen, and the Middle Ages. Much of this is not strictly relevant to the theme and in so short a work seems out of place. There are also chapters on the defence systems of the blood, blood groups, and blood biochemistry. Only a small portion remains with a direct bearing on the circulation of the blood. The title would therefore seem to be a little misleading.

The index is unsatisfactory, too — without much difficulty one would be able to find some 20 names of persons mentioned in the text but not in the index.

Although the author, who is not medically qualified, does not state what kind of readership she has in mind, the work would appear to have been written for the general reader or the undergraduate student of medicine or biology. It may possibly find favour with this class of reader, but it cannot be recommended to the serious student of medical history.

E. M. Sandler

## Displacement of the hip in childhood

**Displacement of the Hip in Childhood: Aetiology, Management and Sequelae.** By E. W. Somerville. Pp. xiii + 200. Illustrated. DM 112,-. Berlin: Springer-Verlag. 1982.

This little book gives a quite unique and remarkable account of the author's personal experience in the treatment of this condition in 450 patients over a period of 28 years. The author developed his own approach and popularized the relatively simple procedure of limbectomy to obtain a concentric reduction where conservative treatment had failed. Where anteversion remained a factor, he followed this with a subtrocantalic de-rotation osteotomy of the femur, to which he later added approximately 15° of varus.

There are many orthopaedic surgeons (including the reviewer) who, in the light of present-day knowledge, are critical of the removal of the limbus. The view is held that it is an important component in future acetabular development. Be that as it may, this work has significantly contributed to our knowledge and experience of a very difficult congenital problem. The author has had the privilege of following up these patients over an 'orthopaedic lifetime', and fortunately the work continues.

The book is comprehensive and includes the author's opinion regarding pelvic osteotomies (in certain instances the procedures have been modified by the author).

The reviewer considers this work to be essential reading for the orthopaedic trainee and for all surgeons involved in the care of these initially 'little' patients.

G. Dall

## Plastic and reconstructive surgery of the face

**Plastic and Reconstructive Surgery of the Face: Flaps of the Head and Neck.** By F.W. Pirruccello. Pp. xiii + 97. Illustrated. Baltimore, Maryland: Williams & Wilkins. 1982.

This is an entertaining but idiosyncratic book by an American plastic surgeon and polymath. It is not a comprehensive review of the subject for plastic surgeons or an outline of the history of an important area of plastic surgery but a bit of both, illustrated with a mixture of historical prints, sketches and photographs. The author discusses the various types of flap used in facial reconstruction, with additional chapters on eyebrow restoration and the forehead, as well as sections on microvascular techniques. An interesting feature of the book is the historical vignettes, such as the story of the girl who underwent a scalp avulsion in 1889 and died 60 years later with her scalp wound still granulating.

## Medical word book

**The Medical Word Book.** 2nd ed. By S. B. Sloane. Pp. viii + 994. Illustrated. R33.70. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders. 1982.

If you want to give your secretary a useful present, give her a copy of the *Medical Word Book*, which now appears in a 2nd edition with 11 000 more words in it, and which is designed to help those who have to transcribe medical records, either from the scribble on a piece of paper or the noise heard on a tape. The words are grouped in sections, starting with anatomy, general medical terms, general surgical terms, drugs and chemistry, and laboratory terminology, and then going on to the various systems and specialties. Not only are thousands of words spelled out, but there is a useful section at the end, with hundreds of common abbreviations. The only problem is that everything is in American terminology, but otherwise this book has no rival as a working tool for the medical secretary.