

Boekbesprekings : Book Reviews

HAMILTON BAILEY

The Life of Hamilton Bailey. Surgeon, author and teacher of surgery. By S. V. Humphries, F.R.C.S.Eng., F.I.C.S. Pp. xiii + 72. Illustrated. £3.00. Beckenham, Kent: Ravenswood Publications. 1973. Available from Howard Timmins, Cape Town.

Hamilton Bailey was one of the giants of the surgical teaching world in the first half of the 20th century. He reached this eminence because of his vitality, his enthusiasm and the unremitting care he paid to keeping his famous textbooks up-to-date. They ran into many editions, sold in thousands and influenced surgical practice wherever the English language was read or spoken.

It would be no exaggeration to say that the principles he taught and practised with such skill and energy have saved the lives and limbs of thousands of patients, civilian as well as military, and thus those principles remain as valid today as at the time of their enunciation.

The man himself suffered from moodiness and depressions aggravated by the death of his 15-year-old and only son in a railway accident. Those who met in his home, however, met a large friendly man, a little prickly, but a pleasant and attractive host.

The book tells his tale with *pietas*, sympathy and meticulous detail. It is well worth reading.

T.S.

FETOLOGY

On Fetal Growth Rate. Its variations and their consequences. Clinics in Developmental Medicine No. 46. By M. and C. Ounsted. Pp. xii + 204. Illustrated. £3.60. London: Spastics International Medical Publications. 1973.

This is a beautiful book. It is concise, precise and extremely clear. This would be expected by all those who have the privilege of listening to these Oxford pioneers, during their recent visit to South Africa. In a logical and scientific manner, the chapters cover the various factors affecting intra-uterine, neonatal and postnatal growth. The terms small-for-dates and large-for-dates, are clearly defined. The final chapter deals with the implications of this new science of fetology.

This book gives perspective to this explosive area of exploration, and it is essential reading for anyone dealing with the pregnant woman and her newborn.

J.S.

PITUITARY TUMOURS

Pituitary Tumours. By J. S. Jenkins, M.A., M.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. Pp. vii + 206. Illustrated. R10.00. London and Durban: Butterworths. 1973.

Dr Jenkins, with the assistance of others, has attempted in this small volume to deal comprehensively with tumours of the pituitary, starting with the anatomy and physiology of the pituitary and passing on to the clinical manifestations of tumours of the pituitary, diagnostic procedures and finally treatment by surgery and radiotherapy. Directed at the student and practitioner, a very readable volume, relevantly referenced, has been produced. The reader undoubtedly gets a comprehensive view of the problem, but as may be expected where so many specialised fields are covered, depth is sacrificed.

S.M.J.

HYPERPARATHYROIDISM

Hyperparathyroidism. By E. Paloyan, M.D., A. M. Lawrence, M.D. and F. H. Straus, M.D. Pp. ix + 222. Illustrated. \$16.00. New York and London: Grune & Stratton. 1973.

This is a pleasantly produced book with plenty of helpful tables, figures and good references. That it comes within the general category of 'modern surgical monographs' need not disturb the physician or other non-surgical doctor, since in fact the surgical discussion occupies only a sixth or so of the space. History, anatomy and pathology are well represented. The title, however, should be 'Primary Hyperparathyroidism', since secondary and tertiary disease are mentioned only in passing; the nephrologists will find nothing to help them in their skeletal problems. 'Quaternary' disease is new to me and apparently refers to parathyroid carcinoma, on the general theory that something stimulating the gland produces first hyperplasia, then adenoma and finally, possibly, carcinoma.

The chapter on history is interesting—did you know that the parathyroid glands were first recognised in an Indian rhinoceros? The clinical discussion is rather short; gout and pseudogout appear simply in a list of associated disorders; 'uric acid' does not seem to be mentioned. In the diagnosis section several subjects get short treatment or even cursory mention; I would include under this stricture the phosphate reabsorption tests, use of estimations of urinary cyclic AMP, parathyroid hormone assay, parathyroid gland scanning, the use of provocative tests for raising the serum calcium, and the differential diagnosis from tumour hypercalcaemia.

In short, this book is a pleasant and useful adjunct to learning about primary hyperparathyroidism, but it leaves a host of loose ends.

W.P.U.J.

CELLULAR PATHOLOGY

Cellular Pathology, As Based upon Physiological and Pathological History. By R. Virchow. Pp. xxvii + 554. Illustrated. \$5.00. New York: Dover Publications. 1971.

This is a translation from the second German edition by Dr Frank Chance with a new introductory essay by Dr Leland J. Rather. It covers the published 20 lectures by Rudolph Virchow, who must be regarded as the man who founded modern pathology. These lecture demonstrations are illustrated by 140 engravings. The introduction provides a detailed study of Virchow's medical background as well as interesting biographical data and notes.

It is a classic of medicine and should find a place in the library of every physician and research worker.

C.A.

ASPECTS OF EXERCISES

Medical Aspects of Exercise Testing and Training. Progress in Cardiac Rehabilitation. Ed. by L. R. Zohman, M.D. and R. E. Phillips, M.D. Pp. vii + 188. New York: Intercontinental Medical Book Corporation. 1973.

Exercise is increasingly being accepted as an important means of preventing CHD and of use in the rehabilitation of such patients. A number of good books have been published on the subject and this book, unfortunately, adds nothing to information already available. For example, one reads, with astonishment that Kohn still advocates the Master Two-step Test. Levitas' chapter on exercise programmes is also totally inadequate.

C.H.W.

MEDICINE FOR THE TROPICS

A Short Textbook of Preventive Medicine for the Tropics. By A. O. Lucas, B.Sc. (Durh.), M.D. (Newcastle), D.P.H. (Belf.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), S.M. Hyg. (Harv.), F.M.C.P.H. (Nig.) and H. M. Gilles, B.Sc., M.D. (Malta), B.Sc. (Oxon.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.F.C.M. (U.K.), F.M.C.P.H. (Nig.), D.T.M. & H. Pp. vii + 326. £3,25 hardcover; £1,75 softcover. London: The English Universities Press. 1973.

The authors of this book are well qualified to write on the problems of preventive medicine in the tropics. Their approach is practical and pertinent and the book should be of value to the doctor or nurse working at an isolated station as well as to the student.

The occasional therapeutic note could be sacrificed in favour of fuller notes on community health problems. It is a very useful book, at a reasonable price.

D.A.W.R.

OORERFLIKE GEBREKE

The Prenatal Diagnosis of Hereditary Disorders. By A. Milunsky, M.B. B.Ch., M.R.C.P., D.C.H. Pp. xvii + 253. Illustrated. \$11,75. Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1973.

Hierdie boek is 'n baie goeie oorsig van die huidige kennis van die opsporing en diagnose van oorerflike gebreke by die ongebore kind. Die hoofstukke oor laboratoriumtegniek word veral deeglik bespreek, met 'n betroubare weergawe van die probleme en die tekkortkominge wat ondervind word met die toepassing van die resultate vir die diagnose van oorerflike gebreke by die ongebore baba.

Onderwerpe wat goed behandel word is die oor chromosomale abnormaleiteite, geslaggekoppelde- en biochemiese afwykings. 'n Uitstekende literatuur-oorsig word saam met elke onderwerp gegee. Die skrywer sluit af met hoofstukke oor genetiese voorligting waarin hy die optrede van die voorligter beskryf, met die nodige aanvoeling oor die probleme van die ouers. Ten slotte word gespekuleer oor die rol van genetica in die samelewing, moraliteit, etiek, wetsaspekte en andere.

Hierdie boek kan as handleiding aanbeveel word, nie alleen vir die wetenskaplike of tegnikus nie, maar ook vir dié wat miskien nie die nodige agtergrond het nie.

A.E.R.

LUNG TRANSPLANTATION

Morphology in Lung Transplantation. Proceedings of the Symposium, held at the 7th Congress of the European Society for Experimental Surgery, Amsterdam, April 1972. Ed. by C. R. H. Wildevuur, M.D., Ph.D. Pp. 248. Illustrated. SFr. 98.-. Basel and London: S. Karger. 1973.

Clinical lung transplantation has so far failed as treatment for chronic pulmonary insufficiency, only one 10-month survival having been published. The problems related to structural changes in the transplanted lung were discussed in a symposium held at the 7th Congress of the European Society for Experimental Surgery in Amsterdam during April 1972. The results of animal experiments as well as patient experience are presented in a concise manner by the foremost workers in this field.

The first section deals with light microscopy and ultrastructural changes in human and animal lung allografts. In the second part histological changes in preserved lungs are described. It is probably harmful to use hyperbaric oxygen or intravascular flushing. Lungs should be transplanted immediately for best results. The last section discusses the regenerative and degenerative processes in transplanted lungs.

This is a very valuable book to all interested in this subject. The material is well presented and the photomicrographs are of a very high quality.

J.J.d.W.L.

NEUROGENIC BLADDER

The Urological Management of the Patient following Spinal Cord Injury. By J. W. Pearman, M.B., B.S. (W.A.) and E. J. England, M.B., B.S. (Adel.), F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.A.C.S. Pp. xviii + 280. Illustrated. \$15,50. Springfield Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1973.

This book is indeed an extremely valuable contribution to the literature available on the management of the neurogenic bladder. The authors favour intermittent catheterisation as the ideal method of management and describe it in great detail. The text, divided into 6 parts, is very adequately and well illustrated. The first 2 deal briefly with the anatomy of the normal bladder, the physiology of normal micturition and the dysfunction associated with injury of the nervous system. Diagnosis, treatment and investigations are very adequately dealt with in Part 3 for both the initial and recovery stages, as is the surgical intervention sometimes necessary to achieve balanced bladder function. Bacteriological investigation and the treatment of infection are also fully discussed. Part 6 is an analysis and presentation of urological results achieved at the unit in Perth, which are indeed commendable. This book should be available to all who are faced with the management of a neurogenic bladder.

A.G.K.

TROPICAL TUMOURS

Tumours in a Tropical Country. A survey of Uganda 1964-1967. Recent Results in Cancer Research No. 41. Ed. by A. C. Templeton. Pp. vi + 345. Illustrated. £9,20. London: William Heinemann Medical Books. 1973.

Dr Templeton and co-authors have adopted a comprehensive approach in depicting relationships between Ugandan cancer patterns and tribal, regional, sociological and environmental factors. Their accounts of cervical, penile and liver cancers, Kaposi's sarcoma, Burkitt's lymphoma, and the low rates of lung cancer and leukaemia are of particular interest.

One feels that more extensive investigation of the above relationships among particular tumours would have been valuable, and also that the standardised incidence rates for Kyodondo County and Uganda as a whole should have been given in the first chapter.

M.M.S.

ADVANCES IN PHARMACOLOGY

Pharmacology and the Future of Man. Proceedings of the 5th International Congress on Pharmacology, San Francisco, July 1972. Main Editor: G. H. Acheson.

Vol. 1 Drug Abuse and Contraception

Vol. 2 Toxicological Problems

Vol. 3 Problems of Therapy

Vol. 4 Brain, Nerves, and Synapses

Vol. 5 Cellular Mechanisms

Pp. xc + 1948. Illustrated. £51,75. Basel and London: S. Karger. 1973.

Pharmacology goes forward with great strides. The number of research workers in this field, with all its subdivisions, is probably greater than in any other branch of medical research. It is therefore not surprising to learn that the Fifth International Congress on Pharmacology was attended by more than 4 200 persons and that 1 403 papers were presented. These papers, also lectures, debates, and five symposia, have been published in five attractive volumes. The editors, with full cooperation of all concerned, have made the proceedings available remarkably soon after the congress. The tremendous number of papers and reports, with figures, tables and abundant references at the end of each, make these volumes most important reference works for everyone interested in recent advances in pharmacology.

N.S.