the topics covered include the role of phenylethylamine in the effects of antidepressants on sexual behaviour and a subsequent chapter on the role of monoamines in the mediation of male sexual performance. Further chapters describe the role of *p*-chlorophenylalanine and serotonin in female sexual behaviour, the role of endogenous opiates in the male and the relations between aggressive behaviour and testosterone level. The clinical chapters cover the sexual side effects of drugs, including drugs of abuse, neuroleptics, antidepressants and the psychopharmacology of sexual disorders of old age. This book, although it provides coverage of selected specialized topics, will be of interest to psychiatrists, endocrinologists and urologists who are interested in the scientific basis of sexual dysfunction.

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Smoking Out the Barons: the Campaign Against the Tobacco Industry. A Report of the British Medical Association Public Affairs Division. Wiley Medical Publication. Pp. vii + 192. John Wiley, Chichester, New York, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore, Published on behalf of the British Medical Association, 1986. £6.95.

This is a fascinating description of the BMA's fighting campaign against the tobacco industry. Their organizer knew that the industry could count on the support of about 100 MPs who had constituency or financial links with the tobacco or advertising companies. The campaign had to be well prepared, and the first part gives a candid month by month account of efforts to ban cigarette advertising and sports sponsorship of cigarettes and at the response made by the tobacco companies. Controversial policies such as the use of the black-edged cards for MPs are discussed. Each section contains lessons for campaigners making it an invaluable book for all those who seek to reduce the many unnecessary deaths from smoking.

Simon Chapman exposes the spurious arguments of the industry whose promotion leads to over a million deaths worldwide each year. Other sections deal with the companies efforts to encourage young women to smoke, and the reaction of children to cigarette advertisements. Embarrassment was caused by the BMA's publication of medical bodies investing in tobacco companies, including five medical schools and 12 health authorities. Many of them were unaware that companies such as Grand Metropolitan were

involved in tobacco production and a number of them have since sold their shares. This small book is easy to read and will be widely used. The BMA are to be congratulated on this account of their forceful campaign.

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Surgical Infection in Critical Care Medicine, edited by Jonathan L. Meakins. Clinics in Critical Care Medicine Series. Pp. viii + 342, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, 1985. £22.00.

This book, written by several authors, is a comprehensive summary of events leading to infection and its pathogenesis, investigation, diagnosis and management in an ICU setting. However, no real effort has been made to demonstrate the importance of prevention of nosocomial infection in such patients, or to distinguish between colonization and infection. The style of English is simple, easy to read and understand and flows smoothly.

Understandably some of the recommended antibiotics in certain clinical situations differ from those normally used in the United Kingdom. Furthermore, in certain chapters there are highly controversial statements. On a similar token, effective treatment of some clinical conditions has been mentioned without quoting appropriate references. For a work of this nature, some overlap and repetition is probably unavoidable. On laboratory investigations sophisticated immunological tests, though helpful in understanding the body's defence mechanism to invasion by microbes, are beyond the reach and competence of most pathology departments, and are therefore not very practical suggestions.

It is not clear for which group of specialists the books is intended. Those who have the knowledge and expertise of managing patients in the Intensive Care Unit on a day to day basis are unlikely to benefit as there is nothing new in this book, but reading it may be compared to attending a refresher course. Recognition of team approach in management is welcome, in particular the important role of a keen radiologist in interventional radiology. The price, at £22, is reasonable. No doubt the book will benefit those who would like to make a career in ICU medicine.

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