tion, fluid balance, the metabolic response to injury, immunology as applied to surgery and shock.

It will obviously be of considerable value for the candidate working for his Primary FRCS but all surgeons will find that they can read this excellent book with both interest and profit.

Pathology of Ischaemic Heart Disease

Crossing the hyphen between one discipline and another seems both sensible and fashionable for meetings and symposia at which major problems can be attacked from all angles by experts in the different fields. It cannot be doubted that this is good, and in this book, wherein a single distinguished author whose personal discipline is histopathology writes on ischaemic heart disease from several approaches, we have a rather special example. He starts off with the anatomy of the coronary arteries including the physiology of coronary blood flow, goes on to methods of examination of the coronary arteries in the post-mortem room including radiographic and plastic cast techniques. He then considers the pathogenesis of ischaemic heart disease, the pathology of coronary artery occlusion, the pathology of sudden death and of myocardial infarction and its complications. Next are considered the changes in the blood and biochemistry in ischaemic heart disease and the aetiological factors ranging from sex and geographical differences through dietary and metabolic theories. The evidence for the incrimination of the major risk factors is not omitted and the author adds his weight to the theory that hard water may play a part in augmenting the incidence of ischaemic heart disease.

This is a short book and easy to read. Although it is primarily intended for the trainee pathologist it will be of equal value to cardiology and senior students with an interest in cardiology. It is highly recommended as representing not only good value for money but good value in information gained per number of words read.

Peripheral Manipulation (2nd edn).

The practice of manipulation of both vertebral and peripheral joints has become progressively more widespread in Great Britain over the last decade. The most commonly used techniques are manipulation under anaesthetic or those described by Maitland or Cyriax. Each technique has found its supporters in various quarters and some centres find the methods complementary. The second edition of Maitland's book describing the manipulation of peripheral joints is therefore a welcome companion to the new edition of his better known work on vertebral manipulation.

The book is aimed primarily at the physiotherapist or medical practitioner who wishes to develop his knowledge and skill in the field of manipulation and mobilization of peripheral joints. The basic principle of Maitland's manœuvres is that repeated gentle oscillatory passive movements can be used to relieve joint pain and stiffness. The first section of the book is devoted to expanding this theory with particular emphasis on examination and repeated assessment of joint range. The second section describes in detail, with the help of simple diagrams, the various methods by which each joint may be mobilized. Finally there is a section on methods of assessment of the treatment and of recording ranges of movement which will appeal to research workers in this field.

The author has purposely avoided discussing diagnosis which will undoubtedly disappoint many medical practitioners who are often faced not only with the problem of treatment of a painful joint and its surrounding soft tissue but the diagnosis as well.

Controlled studies are obviously still necessary to establish the full value of this form of treatment. Meanwhile, this useful book serves to highlight an aspect of physical treatment for the painful stiff joint and will undoubtedly be very helpful to those already using these techniques or those wishing to start.

Postgraduate Nephrology (2nd edn).

The major changes in the second edition of Postgraduate Nephrology are the addition of multiple choice questions and case histories now obligatory for all books aimed at the MRCP market.

There are, however, one or two errors of fact such as the statement that renin levels are usually reduced in malignant hypertension and that chlorpropamide is of value in nephrogenic diabetes insipidus. In places, there is a surprisingly dated emphasis, notably when the impression is given that uretersigmoidostomy is the current operation for bladder replacement. In the discussion of renal artery stenosis there is confusion between the urinary excretion and urinary concentration of substances, and the use of essential and benign interchangeability in hypertension is also odd. The spelling in the index is frankly eccentric - one only wishes there were such things as nephrogenic streptococci - unhappily they tend to be nephrogenic.

Nonetheless Dr Gabriel's book is readable and lucid, well organized and balanced, and can be recommended as a primer in nephrology.

Practice. A Handbook of Primary Medical Care. Instalment V

With the appearance of the fifth instalment, this handbook is now complete. Many of the problems that arose when parts were missing have now been resolved. This, however, exposes a question which the publishers should consider for the future. Now that the complete handbook is available, who is going to purchase it in instalments?

Every cloud has a silver lining. Some of the best sections of this book are to be found in the later instalments and those who were put off by reading isolated chapters earlier should now reconsider them as a whole. If they are not available in their practice library, its value is not confined only to the doctors in the National Health Service in the United Kingdom. The problems presenting in primary care are the same all over the world. This is equally true for the doctor who calls himself a general practitioner, the family doctor, the internist or the paediatrician. The problems as presented by their patients are the same and so, too, are the ways the doctor should be looking at these.

Recent Advances in Medicine. Number 17

Soft cover £9.00.

There are many hours of enjoyable reading amongst the eighteen chapters in the latest Recent Advances in Medicine. None is other than well written, with up to date information and bibliographies. There are some excellent reviews of topics in the main stream of general medicine, such as hepatitis, hyperlipidaemia and cardiovascular disease, bile salts and gall stones, gastro-intestinal hormones, the endocrinology of the hypothalamus and anti-bacterial chemotherapy. Hodgkin's nancy gets a generous share, with chapters on epidemiology, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and acute