tered in the management of injuries in this region.

Joseph Imbriglia has covered the problem of rheumatoid disease clearly and with a clear understanding of the difficulties as seen in this particular group. The remainder of the section discusses degenerative arthritis, arthroplasties and arthrodesis and really covers the field extremely well.

Dieter Buck-Gramcko's section on congenital and developmental conditions is quite excellent, and the final section on rehabilitation is an extremely good guide to the therapist endeavouring to treat patients with problems at this level.

Each chapter has an excellent bibliography. The line drawings and plates are clear and well produced and the index is comprehensive. This book is the first in a series planned by Churchill Livingstone, and at the moment 9 such volumes covering individual areas of hand surgery are planned. *The Interphalangeal Joints* is the first in this series and will be a must for any surgeon who is undertaking any significant amount of hand surgery. If the remaining planned volumes are of the same high quality this series will be of a quality to rival the GEM series.

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Pathology for the Primary FRCS, D.L. Gardner and D.E.F. Tweedle. Pp. iii + 216, illustrated. Edward Arnold, London, 1986. £11.95.

This book takes a novel approach to pathology. The authors have somehow noted the topics raised in recent pathology vivas for the Primary FRCS, put them into alphabetical order, and provided under each heading what they think the examiners would want the candidate to know about each one. This format produces some strange bedfellows, for example, collagen disease, commensal organisms, complement, and congenital disease, can be found on the same double page spread.

What needs to be known ranges from one liners, such as 'Hepatitis A is mainly of medical significance', which would obviously go down well at a Reagan press conference, to three and a half pages on irradiation, with four subheadings and five tables.

Many topical subjects, such as monoclonal antibodies, oncogenes, tumour markers, the immunogold technique, are here, but some controversial matters get fairly short shrift, for example, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and some cannot be found in the index at all – parotid tumours do not appear under 'parotid', 'tumour', 'pleomorphic adenoma', 'mixed parotid tumour', or 'salivary gland tumour'. In fact, trying to put myself in the place of a candidate, I think I would ignore the rather good index altogether and enjoy reading the book straight through in the nights between the papers and the viva – the bits I already knew would be encouraging and those I did not might stick, especially the too few biographical footnotes. Who was Ziehl-Neelson?

It is nicely produced for the white coat or dressing gown pocket, not particularly user-friendly because it will not stay open at the page, and it has an attractive cover photograph,

in which I presume the examiner is the one on the left with the greying sideburns. Which of these topics was under discussion?

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Nutrition and Feeding of the Handicapped Child, edited by Iris M. Crump. Pp. xi + 163, illustrated. Taylor and Francis, London, New York, Philadelphia, 1987. £17.50.

This book provides a practical source of information about nutrition and handicapped children. The underlying theme is that developmental potential can be maximised by the maintenance of good nutrition. The authors from San Diego are dietetic and educational experts, thus the text includes suggestions for nutritional educational programmes applicable in the classroom and individually. The first chapter consists of a basic and readable account of recommended dietary allowances and the factors which affect nutritional needs, the functions of different nutrients and the signs of deficiency states. Food sources are listed and a table giving the contents of different servings at meal times is included, the terminology reflecting the Californian life style. A brief chapter on the interaction of drugs is followed by a section on the evaluation of dietary uptake and nutritional status. Children with developmental disabilities have difficulties in integrating sensory information as well as having problems with the physical mobility needed for handling food. These concepts form the basis for a useful presentation of the interdependence of feeding, speech and sensory modulation and their relationship with the development of sucking, chewing and swallowing. The importance of detailed assessment of an individual child in relation to the underlying pathogenesis of disruptive behaviour patterns is discussed, leading on to advice on the use of specific treatment techniques. Disorders such as vomiting, rumination, constipation and diarrhoea are mentioned in the context of practical suggestions on management; allergies of course are not forgotten. Obesity receives special attention, the author's weight control programme is described in detail complete with record charts and specimen contracts for parents and participants. A separate chapter on the atmosphere at meal times is devoted to successful school eating arrangements discussing specialized staff and equipment and menu planning. Management of inappropriate behaviour and dealing with difficult children is illustrated with case studies.

The book ends with examples of ways in which nutritional and dietary management can be expressed within the individual educational programmes (IEPs) which are required by Federal Legislation for all children receiving special education services in public schools. The strategies needed in designing instructional goals, assessment of competence, feedback and review are all outlined. The whole text is enlivened with line drawings and diagrams which even include a teaching wordsearch. A short glossary, a useful index, and a list of American information and support organisations is provided. The book is well presented and will