

the standard of presentation and content. However, this unavoidable disadvantage is more than offset by the authority with which the majority of the authors are able to discuss their subjects. The contributors are drawn from widely differing disciplines such as biochemistry, zoology, clinical medicine, pathology, physiology, pharmacology, dietetics and haematology. The final result is that of a holistic review of a vast subject. The symposium is divided into different sections including environment and heredity, the problem of the infarcted muscle, the anatomical, physiological and pathological factors affecting the coronary arteries and myocardium, blood coagulation, and the various systemic factors affecting the heart.

Stimulating papers abound. Gregg's review on the development of collateral coronary circulation places many current attempts at treatment in perspective. The chapter on the role of nicotine in myocardial infarction is probably the best review on this controversial subject to date—surely we tend to be too lenient in letting our ischaemic patients continue to smoke. The sections on coagulation cover many aspects of the process, and raise many problems.

It is interesting to note the trends in thought concerning the aetiology of atheroma. Even in the U.S. there tends to be an increasing bias towards the theory of intravascular thrombosis, the abnormal lipid metabolism acting by increasing the tendency to the intravascular clotting.

The list of references at the end of each chapter is comprehensive and from this aspect alone this book serves a useful function.

The conveners of this symposium deserve our gratitude—they have produced not only a valuable work of reference but an integrator of knowledge on a subject all too important but nevertheless subjected all too frequently to conjecture and confused thought.

### Endogenous Inflammation of the Uveal Tract

ALAN C. WOODS, M.D. Pp. xviii + 531, illustrated. Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins. London: Baillière, Tindall & Cox. 1961. 152s.

The late Alan C. Woods, an outstanding ophthalmologist, was Professor of Ophthalmology at the Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine and Ophthalmologist-in-Chief of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. An authority on uveitis, his researches on this subject continued throughout his life and his writings brought order out of chaos. He classified the terminology by introducing the terms 'granulomatous' and 'non-granulomatous' to describe the two aetiological distinct forms of clinical uveitis.

The book contains chapters on basic clinical symptomatology, classification, pathogenesis and problems of diagnosis. Rarer forms of uveitis, clinical syndromes and disputed entities are discussed and full details given of specific and non-specific forms of therapy. The advances in this subject have been rapid and this authoritative work will meet the demand for an up-to-date textbook. This volume is an outstanding contribution to ophthalmic literature. Well illustrated with numerous colour plates and figures, it is a model of clarity. The extensive bibliography covers the relevant literature. This classic will rightly take its place in every ophthalmic library.

### The Psychological Basis of Medical Practice

Edited by HAROLD I. LIEF, VICTOR F. LIEF and NINA R. LIEF, with 52 authors. Pp. xvi + 572. New York, Evanston and London, Hoeber Medical Division: Harper and Row. 1963. \$12.50. 94s.

The editors state that this book is primarily addressed to the medical student and to the physician who is not a psychiatrist and it is designed to provide 'a comprehensive approach to the psychological considerations in health and disease'. However, they believe that the volume should also be of interest to the psychologist, the psychiatrist and others working in the field of mental health.

It will be agreed that authors who set out to heighten awareness of the role of psychological factors in disease processes by providing a concise yet comprehensive source of related information for general use are facing a difficult task in view of the vast literature in this field. Unfortunately, this book does not overcome these difficulties. For the most part it is a dull and unbalanced production. Should, for instance, the clinician be interested in the psychiatric aspects of coronary artery disease, he will find that the considerable literature on this subject is dismissed in half a page; yet an account of training for 'detached concern' in medical students extends to 24 pages. Again, hyperthyroidism receives only scant attention in two pages, yet the clinician would probably be more interested in emotion and disorders of the thyroid gland than in, for example, 'Operant Conditioning and Behaviour', which is judged to merit 15 pages. Such disproportionate treatment might be understandable if adequate references were given, but again the book is lacking in this respect.

This volume is unlikely to appeal to those for whom it is primarily written. Furthermore, an audience more sophisticated in relation to psychological disorders, such as psychiatrists, will find neither text nor references rewarding.

### Comprehensive Biochemistry

Volume 10: 'Sterols, Bile Acids and Steroids'. Edited by MARCEL FLORKIN and ELMER H. STOTZ. Pp. xii + 209. Amsterdam, London and New York: Elsevier Publishing Co. 1963. 55s.

The series of volumes making up 'Comprehensive Biochemistry' is planned to provide a complete advanced treatise not only on classical 'metabolic' biochemistry, but also on its physical and chemical background. The volume under review is part of Section II of the whole series, dealing with chemistry of biological compounds.

A brief introductory chapter by D. Kritchevsky deals with general configurational problems and with the chemistry of cholesterol and of related compounds, including plant sterols and vitamin D. Biochemical matters are not discussed. G. A. D. Haslewood summarizes the chemistry of bile salts and comments briefly on their functions.

G. I. Fujimoto and R. W. Ledeen give a short account of the androgens, covering their general properties and methods of isolation. P. A. Katzmann and W. H. Elliott provide a thorough description of the natural oestrogens, dealing with their structure, chemical reactions of the rings, separation procedures and in outline with their determination. Half the book is taken up with H. J. Ringold and A. Bowers' account of the chemistry of the adrenocortical hormones, both natural and synthetic. Their structures and reactions are described and the processes for their synthesis (triumphs of organic and microbiological techniques) given in detail. Relations of structure to function are stated, but physiological and biochemical processes only outlined. J. A. Zderic deals with progestational compounds, their synthesis and the development of new compounds with altered activity.

The book will be valuable to active workers in the chemistry of steroids and essential to those concerned

with steroid synthesis. Its lack of biochemical information will make it of little interest to those whose studies are more biological: for them it will not replace 'Steroids' by Fieser and Fieser. All aspects of production are first class.

### Essays on Nucleic Acids

ERWIN CHARGAFF. Pp. xii + 211, illustrated. Amsterdam, London and New York: Elsevier Publishing Co. 1963. 45s.

This series of essays consists of the texts of some of the lectures and writings of Professor Chargaff between the years of 1949 and 1962 and covers most of the modern history of nucleoproteins and nucleic acids. The author is, of course, one of the pioneers in the field and was responsible for the first demonstration of base pairing in DNA. When he started his work on nucleic acids little was known about them. The tetranucleotide theory was still fashionable and the qualitative composition of only two nucleic acids was known. However, there was a new wave of interest in these compounds as a result of the work of Brachet and Caspersson on the high nucleic acid content of cells rapidly metabolizing proteins and of Avery's demonstration of transformation of bacterial types by DNA preparations.

Professor Chargaff is an amusing writer and these essays are very readable. It is fascinating to trace the evolution of ideas on nucleic acids during the 13 years between the first and last article. Throughout, the author is concerned with repeated warnings against facile simplification of the subject and over-imaginative speculation. His feelings about this are summed up in the last chapter entitled 'Amphisbæna' ('a fabled serpent with a head at each end, moving either way'), in which he records an imaginary discussion between an old chemist and a young molecular biologist. The author's own opinions are put into the mouth of the old chemist, who, it must be admitted, is given more space in which to express his views than his opponent, who represents the credulous young worker in the field who acclaims each new theory as a great truth. Since most of the ideas in this section have already been expressed in other essays, the chapter could possibly have been shorter.

This book is of great interest to anyone interested in nucleic acids and in the history of the gradual elucidation of their structure.

### Molecular Biophysics

RICHARD B. SETLOW and ERNEST C. POLLARD. Pp. xiii + 545, illustrated. Oxford, New York, London and Paris: Pergamon Press. 1962. 84s.

This book mainly deals with those aspects of biophysics which attempt to explain biological phenomena in terms of the properties of molecules. The authors say that the standard is suitable for senior or final year students. A wide scientific knowledge is presupposed, although the authors claim that the text has been so designed that students whose knowledge is deficient in certain aspects can work through the book. It is perhaps over-optimistic to assume that a student who has to consult the diagram illustrating the elementary theory of the microscope will be able to tackle the numerical examples on the phase contrast microscope which appear 34 pages later.

The first part of the book describes the general characteristics of cells and applies thermodynamic concepts and information theory to elucidate the properties of living matter. The next part describes methods which are used to determine molecular structure. Then follows a section on such topics as the action of X-rays on cells

and information which may be deduced therefrom about the cell. The book ends with a description of muscle, nerve and eye function and with some speculations on intra-cellular processes.

The authors are not afraid of working out the numerical consequences of their speculations, and even if these prove in the future to be completely wrong, this does not detract from the profound mental stimulation that the book affords today.

The book gives a very clear idea of the number of scientific disciplines which are being used to elucidate the problems of living matter and is confidently to be recommended.

### The EMG. A Guide and Atlas for Practical Electromyography

FORBES H. NORRIS, JR. Pp. viii + 134, 41 illustrations. New York and London: Grune & Stratton. 1963. \$4.75.

In the Preface of the book under review it is stated that 'It would seem to answer the need for a simple explanation of electromyography'. This statement can unhesitatingly be endorsed. Written simply and clearly, it provides a good introduction into the basic principles and the practice of this method. Twenty-two pages are devoted to a description of instrumentation and artifacts, 64 pages to EMG findings (natural and evoked potentials), interpretation and examination. A discussion of 10 illustrative cases and a short chapter on strength-duration curves conclude the book. The newcomer will find much useful information about the technical side, including a detailed description of the recording equipment used by the author. Throughout the book the necessity of correlating the EMG with clinical findings is rightly stressed. The limitations as well as the value of the method are clearly set out. The range of normal and abnormalities in some common neurogenic and muscular diseases are described and illustrated by informative tracings. Special mention may be made of some useful tables: of certain normal values; comparison of some EMG findings in certain neurogenic and muscular disorders; and the relative significance of EMG findings. The author's approach to the subject is didactic, constructive and yet critical. The book can be warmly recommended to those to whom it is directed: medical students, postgraduate students in neurology, neurosurgery, orthopaedics and psychiatry, and senior clinicians trained in the pre-electromyographic era. To those more experienced in the method the appended bibliography will prove a useful guide to further reading.

### Preparation of the Physician for General Practice

Proceedings of a Conference arranged by the World Health Organization at Edinburgh in 1961. Pp. 114. London: H.M.S.O. 1963. 6s. 8d.

In 1961 the World Health Organization brought together 36 experts from European countries to discuss the problem of training the physician for his work in the community. This publication includes the contributions of the principal speakers and summaries of the ensuing discussions. The title will naturally give the British reader hope of finding authoritative guidance as to the best preparation for general practice as it exists in this country but it must be remembered that other nations have different patterns of medical care; in consequence the World Health Organization wisely limited the scope of the Conference to the undergraduate years and did not attempt to deal with postgraduate education, the importance of which as a preparation for general practice in Britain is being increasingly