having been involved in the administration and practice of sports medicine for many years, and his chapters make very fascinating reading.

The opening chapter is controversial, dealing with the medico-legal aspects of sport injuries and in the light of violence both on and off the pitch at present, is worthy of more than a few lines and provides much food for thought amongst sport administrators. Subsequent chapters deal with the organisation and teaching of sports medicine and contain a great deal of valuable information. Those on training are well handled, not gone into in great depth, but would make a sound basis for further reading.

The prevention and treatment of injuries reflects the vast knowledge the author has accumulated during his work and those sections on the treatment of the unconscious patient on the sport field are especially valuable as so often in these circumstances the victim is mishandled with occasional disastrous effects.

This book I believe is not only for the medical practitioner, for which it is obviously intended, but also would benefit the paramedical profession associated with sports medicine who will find this an excellent reference manual. Each chapter is complete in itself, is easily read and the bibliography is extensive. I would certainly consider this a useful addition to the bookshelves of any doctor with a passing interest in sport or sport injuries and a must for those who consider they have a special interest in the subject.

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Goldberg's Genetic and Metabolic Eye Disease, Second edition, edited by William Andrew Renie. Pp. xiii + 574, illustrated. Little, Brown, Boston, Toronto, 1986. £72.90.

The first edition of this book was published in 1974 since when there have been massive changes in the depth and range of knowledge pertaining to all aspects of genetics. This second edition is, therefore, timely, and has a number of changes compared with its predecessors, the main ones being a new chapter on DNA technologies and resultant changes dealing with biochemical techniques and cytogenetics.

The book is in two main parts, the first dealing with methods of study in genetic eye disease and the second with genetic determination of clinical eye disease.

The first section is outstanding and, despite multi-authorship, has a uniform style which is readable, informative and of high scientific content. The second section is larger, and comprehensive, the balance of subjects in the section fairly reflecting the incidence of defects and, of course, the authors' expertise. However, it would have been helpful to have had a chapter included on neuro-muscular hereditary diseases with related ocular problems, and more emphasis on hereditary syndromes with mainly medical defects and consequent ocular problems.

There is an extensive bibliography at the end of each chapter although the most recent references seem to be at least three years old, which no doubt reflects the problems of editing a book of 20 chapters and 35 authors. Nevertheless, this is a book which all academic departments of ophthalmology should possess, despite its price, for the first section

alone. Perhaps the third edition, which will surely come about, may include some of the suggestions mentioned.

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Haematology, David Linch and A.P. Yates. Colour Aids Series. Pp. ii + 124, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, 1986. £5.95.

This little book on Haematology in the Colour Aids series is a delight to peruse. A combination of clinical pictures with the blood and marrow films together with other laboratory aspects epitomises that delight of haematology, a combination of clinical and laboratory practice and as such will, I am sure, serve to stimulate any budding student, doctor or MLSO to enter haematology.

However, the succinct thumbnail sketches of each disease with associated pictures cannot explain the pathophysiology in the manner of the larger standard student textbooks but I suspect the book will be extremely valuable to students as an addition, particularly prior to their practical examinations. In the postgraduate realm, those entering haematology after a period of general medical training (as is conventional) will find this extremely useful as a starter but I am afraid will soon leave it behind. However, the price of £5.95 will not be off-putting and the standard of production at this price is remarkably good.

On the whole, a delightful little book which will repay for a short-term investment to the postgraduate student who realises he has to pass on to something bigger and the undergraduate in the longer term.

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Manual of Chest Medicine, John E. Stark, John M. Shneerson, Tim Higenbottam and Christopher D.R. Flower. Manuals Series. Pp. iv + 255, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, 1986. £9.95.

Manual of Chest Medicine is a compact book which the authors have written for hospital doctors in training. The book is structured to give a practical guide to diagnosis, investigation and treatment of common respiratory diseases. The authors have divided the manual into four sections, the first discussing common symptoms and signs. Breathlessness (rather than the outmoded term 'dyspnoea') is elegantly reviewed using a series of questions to highlight the different possible causes, both general and in particular in relationship to lung diseases. This questioning approach is an excellent reminder to the reader of the types of question he should be asking during the history taking. However, the brevity of the examination section I think reflects the hospital doctor's tendency to use investigations.

The second section reviews such chest orientated investiga-