intervention trials in this area are given. One minor anomaly is that it is recommended that streptokinase be given with hydrocortisone and an anti-histamine to prevent allergic reactions, something which is very rarely practised in Europe.

There is naturally an emphasis too on early intervention after myocardial infarction, particularly in the final chapter by Professors Kiesz and Bailey, where they make the bold statement that '... 30% of patients admitted with myocardial infarct will require revascularization or die within the first 30 days.' This naturally reflects experience in the various TIMI studies in the use of early angiography and PTCA, a practice which is not widely accepted or practicable in the UK. The earlier chapter on risk stratification, however, by Professor O'Rourke stresses the use of noninvasive means to identify high-risk patients and target angiography accordingly.

This series of 'Contemporary Management in Internal Medicine' is presumably the Southern States' equivalent of Medical Clinics of North America, aiming to update generalists in new advances in specialist fields. To my mind the format of the book and the style is more digestible than Medical Clinics and the use of learning points in a broad margin is helpful rather than distracting. The authors and the editor should be congratulated on providing a readable and balanced account of a complex and rapidly changing field.

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Recent Advances in Orthopaedics 6, edited by A. Catterall. Pp. 175, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1992. Hardback £32.95.

This, the latest issue of *Recent Advances in Orthopaedics*, has set itself the difficult task of trying to reflect the current changes in orthopaedics and also to look into a crystal ball to predict the future of orthopaedics in the next decade. On this basis, along with chapters by leading orthopaedic surgeons, there are two chapters on the epidemiology of both 'cold' and 'hot' orthopaedics, a knowledge of which, in a future with financial constraints, is essential for the planning of a service.

All the chapters have been written by acknowledged leaders in their fields, and have managed to produce short but comprehensive reviews of the subjects chosen. These reflect one view of the important advances in orthopaedics but cannot hope to be extensive. There are excellent articles on brachial plexus surgery, flexor tendon repair, the increasingly popular shoulder arthroscopy, as well as the new imaging techniques available in CT and MRI scanning. The increasing problems of the adolescent dysplastic hip and hip revision are also well covered.

One chapter deals with the management of major disasters. I am saddened that it is felt that this is a recent advance, since a large number of excellent papers and articles have been written before on this subject. The advance would be to find a way for the recommendations to be adhered to in the emergency situation.

This is an excellent book for the experienced orthopaedic surgeon wishing for an 'update' or the

trainee preparing for an examination. It is reasonably priced and presented, although there are a number of typographical errors which do detract from an otherwise most readable volume.

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Tumours and Tumourlike Lesions of Soft Tissues, edited by Vito Ninfo, E.B. Chung and A. Cavazzana. Pp. 292, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1991. Hardback £60.00.

The model reference in soft tissue tumour pathology is still Enzinger & Weiss's invaluable *Soft Tissue Tumours* (CV Mosby, Philadelphia, 2nd ed., 1988). The editors of the present work acknowledge this, and declare their intention to present a quick, concise reference tool and companion to the microscope that also includes more up to date information on immunohistochemistry, cytogenetics, flow cytometry and molecular genetics. The result is a succinct and readable text which weighs much less but covers almost the whole field albeit with less details, particularly of the commoner entities. Nine pathologists, including the editors, contribute the 12 chapters in various co-authorial combinations, resulting in more objectivity and less unevenness than in some similar works. All but two of the writers are from Europe (the cities of Padua, Göteborg and Kiel), which broadens the approach; American pathologists, for example, have a tendency to overlook the British literature, but most chapters give excellent and full lists of references up to 1989, and even on occasion 1990, so the book is (for a book) reasonably up to date. It is, however, disappointing to see synovial sarcoma, in spite of a current account of its nature, still described under the heading of tumours of synovial tissue. Illustrations are copious and pertinent; a few lack contrast, but the electron micrographs are well reproduced. Minor editorial lapses include some repetition about Ewing's sarcoma (in the chapters on primitive neuroectodermal tumours, and tumours of uncertain histogenesis), an occasional reference numbered in the text but omitted from the bibliography and, trivially, transposition of the captions of Figures 4.22 and 4.33. These points apart, having had this as a bench handbook for a few weeks, I found it useful and convenient. The price is reasonable, and I can recommend its purchase for diagnostic histopathology departments, and perhaps as background knowledge for the more interested surgeons and clinical oncologists working in this area.

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Vascular Anaesthesia, edited by J.A. Caplan. Pp. 700, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, 1991. Hardback £65.00.

This is a large, strongly bound textbook with easy, clear printing in which photographs, tables and figures

abound. The early chapters cover the assessment of the risk and of the vascular system itself. I wonder how many patients benefit from the range of tests and treatments described in the chapter on Optimisation? Maybe more will if more anaesthetists and surgeons read this text. I like the introduction to each section 'Scope of the Problem', followed by diagnostic techniques and treatment. Chapters on the coronary and the peripheral circulation follow. Anaesthesia, local and general, is discussed and also the pathophysiology, physiology and response to drugs. The chapters on the pharmacological therapy of ischaemic heart disease and a chapter on pre-medication for the vascular surgery patient are thorough. The chapter on pre-medication seems to include every aspect ranging from the diabetic patient to those for whom bronchodilator and anti-arrhythmic control are required.

One notices immediately the splendid reference list. The description of cardiovascular monitoring ranges from the Fick method for cardiac output to echocardiography Doppler techniques. Interpretation and application of lessons from the treadmill, caught my eye as did the role of the R wave. Important subjects are anaesthesia for coronary artery disease and the choice of anaesthesia, undergoing non-cardiac surgery. In those with about 300 references between them.

The rest of the book details the anaesthetic considerations for different vascular operations: carotid artery surgery, thoracic and abdominal aneurysm surgery, peripheral artery surgery, mesenteric ischaemia, sepsis and paediatric vascular surgery. There is, for the mystified, an interesting chapter on liver transplantation. The kidneys, of course, get a chapter as do blood and post-operative cardiovascular complications. This text is not a romantic novel and hence, it ends on a sad note, 'The Complications of Vascular Surgery'.

All in all there are 659 pages of interest. There are books with more pages but this is no mini. It is, however, very readable and that is important. It contains good cardiovascular advice for the general anaesthetist but should also be read by every vascular anaesthetist. The surgeon and physician would also do well to read it, for no one knows everything.

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Aesthetic Rhinoplasty, G. Aiach and J. Levignac. Pp. ix + 174, illustrated. Churchill Livingstone, London, Melbourne, New York, Tokyo, Edinburgh, 1991. Hardback £47.50.

This is the English translation of the second edition of *La Rhinoplastie Esthétique*, part of a series entitled 'monographie de Chirurgie Réparatrice'.

When I reviewed the original French version for the *British Journal of Plastic Surgery* in 1990, I expressed the hope that this excellent book will be translated into English. Dr S. Anthony Wolfe, from Florida, managed the translation extremely well and is to be congratulated.

The format is similar to the 'Clinics' series and is wholly written by the two authors, both extremely experienced rhinoplastic surgeons. Surprisingly, in a book of this size they managed to cover the subject quite comprehensively. It is divided into five sections: anatomy, techniques, cartilage grafts, sequelae of rhinoplasty and case studies. The last section is of particular benefit to those who practice rhinoplasty. Various problem cases are described in detail and illustrated pre- and post-operatively. The techniques used to correct each deformity is detailed. A good bibliography completes the volume.

The text is balanced and concise and the diagrams, with a few exceptions, are excellent. As the famous Dr Tessier points out in the preface, this book is 'sympathique' because it is practical and simple. No surgeon or trainee interested in rhinoplasty should be without this very informative book.

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