

CARDIOVASCULAR INNERVATION

Cardiovascular Innervation: By G. A. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., CH.M., D.Sc. Foreword by Sir Geoffrey Jefferson, C.B.E., M.S., M.CH., M.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.F.P.S., F.A.C.S., F.R.S. Pp. 356 with 217 illustrations. 55s. net. London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd.

Contents: Foreword. Preface. Acknowledgments. Chapter I. General Information. Chapter II. Autonomic Representation in the Cerebrum. Chapter III. Autonomic Representation in the Cerebellum, Brain Stem and Cord. Chapter IV. Autonomic Outflows and Endings. Chapter V. Autonomic Afferents and Endings. Chapter VI. The Peripheral Parts of the Autonomic System. Chapter VII. Innervation of Vessels in the Head and Neck. Chapter VIII. Innervation of Vascular Structures in the Thorax. Chapter IX. Innervation of vessels in the Abdomen and Pelvis. Chapter X. The Innervation of Vessels in the Limbs. References. Index.

Professor Mitchell is no newcomer in this field and his papers on the autonomic innervation of the various organs became standard references soon after they were published. His book under review is, however, a more specialized account on the anatomy of the nerve supply of the heart and blood vessels, a field which has been very much neglected by anatomists although it has attracted the attention of physicians and surgeons in ever-increasing measure within recent years. The latter will welcome this authoritative account; hitherto they have had to turn to papers scattered throughout the world—literature of the last 40—50 years.

Mitchell does not provide a dry description of his excellent and accurate anatomical dissections, which naturally form the basis of the book, but he incorporates also the findings of his clinical colleagues and presents a lively, well-balanced and comprehensive account of an increasingly important subject. He thus provides his reader with a firm foundation on which to base his own interpretation of physiological phenomena, clinical concepts and surgical measures in this field.

In the past, a great deal of uncertainty and confusion has been prevalent on this subject, brought about by the uncritical application to man of knowledge gained in animals. It is therefore a most important facet of this book that it is based on dissections and clinical experience gained in man.

The text is lucid and well written, the illustrations numerous and instructive, and the production superb.

This book can be highly recommended with the assurance that the reader will find it most fascinating and informative.

R.H.G.

MEDICAL ORTHOPAEDICS

Text-Book of Orthopaedic Medicine. Treatment by Manipulation and Massage. Volume II. By James Cyriax, M.D. (Cantab.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.). Pp. 373 + xv, with illustrations. 21s. 0d. London: Cassell and Company Ltd. 1955.

Contents: Part I—Principles and Technique of Manipulation and Massage. 1. Theory and Practice of Massage. 2. Technique of Deep Friction. 3. Indications for and against Deep Massage. 4. Passive Movement. 5. Active Movement. 6. Rehabilitation after Injury. 7. Bone-Setting. 8. Hydrocortisone. Part II.

9. Classification, Techniques and Effects of Massage. 10. Massage in Plastic Surgery. Part III—The Illustrations: Summaries of Procedures and Results. Part IV. 11. Treatment of Varicose Ulcers. Index.

Dr. Cyriax is the Director of the Department of Physical Medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, one of the leading centres teaching physiotherapy. He holds the view that physiotherapy based on sound principles and adequate technique will always be better than the empirical manipulations of bonesetters, chiropractors and osteopaths who have no demonstrable basis for their theories.

In this volume, he describes lucidly the why, the when and the how of the subject. It is meant primarily for the physiotherapist, but it would be well if the medical profession would also read Parts I and II (about 60 pages) and so learn when to use physiotherapy and exactly what to prescribe. Much of the time our hospital masseurs spend administering—senselessly and uselessly—radiant and other forms of heat, would then be more gainfully used. He also does well to stress the value of correct, and the dangers of indiscriminate, manipulation in the treatment of disc injuries and the unnecessary hardship suffered by a patient with a lumbar-disc protrusion if immobilized in a plaster jacket.

The author gives us the latest views on treatment in his subject and it would appear that the expert physiotherapist must still be cruel to be kind. Some methods are laborious and time-consuming and require fortitude on the part of the patient. Yet so rapid is progress in this day and age that, even in the short time that has elapsed since this book was written, we see trends that promise more expedition and comfort in the treatment of many injuries of joint and muscle. In the next edition we expect to read of the wider use of hydrocortisone, manipulation under local anaesthetic, ultrasonics, muscle relaxants, etc., etc.

But these are suggestions for the future, and we congratulate Dr. Cyriax on his admirable pioneering effort.

A.J.H.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR MIDWIVES

The Midwife's Text-Book. Seventh Edition. By R. W. Johnstone and W. I. C. Morris. (Pp. viii + 396, with 219 illustrations.) London: A. & C. Black. 21s. net. 1955.

Contents: I. Anatomy and Physiology: 1. Pelvic anatomy. 2. Physiology of menstruation. II. Physiology of Pregnancy: 1. Conception. 2. Changes in the mother's body resulting from pregnancy. 3. The diagnosis of pregnancy. III. The Foetus. IV. The Principles of Ante-natal Care and Hygiene. V. Labour in the Various Presentations: 1. Preparations for the confinement. 2. The clinical course of normal labour. 3. Physiology of labour. 4. Mechanism of normal labour. 5. Management of labour. 6. Nursing points in the management of labour. 7. Posterior positions of the occiput. 8. Face and brow presentations. 9. Breech presentation. 10. Transverse lies of the foetus. 11. Plural births. VI. The Normal Puerperium. VII. Asphyxia Neonatorum. VIII. Pathology of Pregnancy: 1. Diseases in association with pregnancy. 2. Vomiting in pregnancy. 3. Toxaemia of pregnancy. 4. Haemorrhage in the early months of pregnancy—Abortion—Hydatidiform mole—Tubal pregnancy—Displacements of the uterus. 5. Abnormalities of the amnion, placenta, and cord. IX. Pathology of Labour: 1. Abnormal uterine action—Precipitate labour—Prolonged labour—Obstructed labour—Contracted pelvis—Prolapse of the cord. 2. Ante-partum haemorrhage. 3. Post-partum haemorrhage. 4. Injuries to the genital tract. X. Pathology of the Puerperium. 1. Puerperal infection. 2. 'White leg'. 3. Breast troubles. 4. Sudden death. 5. Insanity. 6. Post-natal examination and supervision. XI.

Drugs and Solutions in Common Use in Midwifery Practice. XII. Obstetrical Operations in Domiciliary Practice. XIII. Ante-natal and Post-natal Exercises. XIV. The Newborn Child. 1. The physiology and hygiene of the newborn. 2. Breast feeding. 3. Artificial feeding. 4. Prematurity. 5. Diseases of the newborn. XV. The Rhesus Factor and its Importance in Midwifery. XVI. Radiography in Obstetrics. XVII. Midwifery in Relation to Public Health. XVIII. History of Midwifery. Index.

A book may fall into one of three categories—good, bad or indifferent; without hesitation it may be said that this text-book qualifies for the first. One is immediately impressed by the easy, lucid manner in which the subject-matter is presented; and technical terms are clearly defined so that even the beginner will have no difficulty in understanding the text, which is well served by diagrams and photographs.

Antenatal care and hygiene in pregnancy are fully described and special attention is given to the important relaxation-exercises which today are accepted as an essential part of antenatal supervision. The mechanism of labour is presented in a simple manner. In the management of labour the writers stress the all-important subject of surgical cleanliness and advise the liberal use of antiseptics in the prevention of intra-uterine infection.

The emergency treatment of the various complications and malpresentations met with are described in a concise manner and specific instructions given regarding the preparations to be made while awaiting medical aid. The management of postpartum haemorrhage is set out in detail, especially manual removal of the placenta. A sound knowledge of this technique is essential, for it may be a life-saving procedure where medical aid is not immediately available.

On the nursing aspects of midwifery the authors have had the valuable advice of the Matron of the maternity wing of the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. There is a fascinating chapter on the history of midwifery.

There is little to criticize and the accoucheuse who is versed in the knowledge contained in this book should have no difficulty in practice. It can therefore be recommended without reservation to the nurse in training as well as a book of reference for trained personnel.

S.B.C.

A TUBERCULOSIS SYMPOSIUM

Ciba Foundation Symposium on Experimental Tuberculosis, Bacilli and Host. With an Addendum on Leprosy. Edited by G. E. W. Holstenholme, O.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch. and Margaret P. Cameron, M.A., A.B.L.S. Pp. 396 + xii, with illustrations. 42s. 0d. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. 1955.

Contents: 1. The Proteins of the Tubercle Bacillus. 2. Chemical Structure and Biological Activity of Mycolic Acids. 3. Mycobactin: A Growth Factor for Acid-Fast Bacilli. 4. Polysaccharide Components of the Tubercle Bacillus. 5. Granuloma-Producing Properties of Synthetic Fatty Acids. 6. Early Tissue Reactions to Tubercle Bacilli and their Products. 7. Succinic Dehydrogenase Activity in Tuberculous Animals. 8. Biochemical Factors which may Influence

the Fate of Tubercle Bacilli in Tissues. 9. Bacterial Components Concreden in the Early Phase of Infection. 10. Serological Activity of Various Fractions of Culture Filtrates of the Tubercle Bacillus. 11. The Serology of Tubercle Polysaccharides. 12. The Chemical Nature of the Lipoidal Factor of the Tubercle Bacillus Responsible for the Induction of Tuberculous Hypersensitivity. 13. Tubercle Bacilli as Immunological Adjuvants. 14. Relation Between Growth Inhibitory Property of Monocytes for Tubercle Bacilli and Hypersensitivity to Tuberculin: An *in vitro* Study. 15. Tuberculous Hypersensitivity and Desensitization. 16. Tubercle Bacilli in Infected Tissues Grown on Tissue Culture. 17. The Role of Bacterial Multiplication in the Establishment of Immunity to Tuberculosis. 18. On the Mode of Action of Cortisone on the Pathogenesis of Tuberculosis and its Implications for the Nature of Genetic Resistance to the Disease. 19. The Mechanism Involved in Acquired Immunity to Tuberculosis. 20. Human Lung Tissue Reactions to the Tubercle Bacilli in Relation to Chemotherapy. 21. Influence of Certain Surface-Active Agents on the Host-Parasite Relationship in Experimental Tuberculosis. 22. The Relationship Between the Growth Requirements and the Pathogenicity of Isoniazid-Resistant Mutants of Tubercle Bacilli: A Study of the Role of Host Physiology in Susceptibility to Infectious Disease. 23. Addendum on Experimental Leprosy.

This book is a report of the proceedings at a symposium on the tubercle bacillus and on the reaction of the host to the bacillus. The symposium was under the chairmanship of Dr. A. R. Rich, a recognized world-authority on tuberculosis. Like the reports of other Ciba Foundation symposia, the main papers presented, as well as the full and frank discussions which followed each paper, are printed in full. The reader is therefore presented not only with the views of recognized authorities but also the critical comments of other experts on those views—a particularly valuable feature. This symposium concerns those aspects of experimental work on tuberculosis which, in the present era of successful therapy, has tended to slip into the background, but which nevertheless remains of great importance.

Several of the papers deal with the composition of tubercle bacilli, their proteins, carbohydrates and lipoids. Others deal with the significance of these in immunological reactions demonstrable *in vitro*, or with the part they play in the production of immunity against the disease. It is not only to the student of the tubercle bacillus that the symposium is of interest. All immunologists, for instance, will find the papers and discussions on the serological reactions and artificial immunization against bacteria and bacterial fractions of particular interest. The adjuvant effect of certain waxy constituents of the tubercle bacillus is well known. To them also can be attributed the development of the delayed type of sensitivity as distinct from the immediate or anaphylactic type which follows injection of tuberculo-proteins alone. There continues to be no correlation between antibodies demonstrable *in vitro* or delayed hypersensitivity and resistance to infection.

This book serves a very useful purpose in focusing attention on the experimental work being done with tubercle bacilli and will help to familiarize bacteriologists and immunologists with the most important advances in this very extensive field of research. The Ciba Foundation and its editorial staff can justly be proud of the high standard maintained in the symposia and in their publication.

M. v. d. E.