

## REVIEWS OF BOOKS : BOEKRESENSIES

### DEAF, MUTE AND MENTALLY DEFICIENT CHILDREN

*Deafness, Mutism and Mental Deficiency in Children.* By Louis Minski, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.M. Pp. viii + 82. 13 Figures. 12s. 6d. net. London: William Heinemann—Medical Books—Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* Preface. I. General Aspects of the Problem. II. Clinical Data. III. Lay-out and Staffing of the Units. IV. General Methods of Assessment. V. Audiometry. VI. Electrophysiological Methods of Assessment. VII. Psychological Testing. VIII. Discussion of the Problem. Index.

In children it is often very difficult to distinguish between those with mental defects and those who are deaf and maladjusted, or have no speech and are not deaf. As the author of this book points out, it is important to make a diagnosis, for in the one case little can be done, while in the other, proper education can help to make a normal individual of one who otherwise might spend his life in a mental institution. The diagnosis may be particularly difficult in the child suffering from cerebral palsy, and here too a correct diagnosis is all-important for the child's future.

This book is a survey of Dr. Minski's experiences at two institutions with which he has been closely associated. In the unit at Belmont Hospital, children are investigated as thoroughly and as quickly as possible in an attempt to arrive at a diagnosis, and are then recommended for, or placed in suitable schools. At such a unit the child can be adequately assessed, and not 'dismissed in a perfunctory manner following a single out-patient examination'.

The unit at Sutton is a residential home, run by a foster-mother. It admits deaf children who are deprived of affection and security and require long term treatment to remove their emotional difficulties. It also caters for those children who have had no previous education, as so often happens in this situation.

The author describes the various methods of assessment used by their units e.g., audiometry, electro-encephalography, and psychological testing, and discusses their value. One is left with the impression that though the work is tedious and difficult, it is well worth the effort.

There is much valuable material in this small but 'meaty' book, and I recommend it particularly to paediatricians, otologists and school medical officers.

A bibliography, supplemented by other useful reading material, would be a useful addition in future editions.

I.M.

### EDEN AND HOLLAND'S OBSTETRICS

*Eden & Holland's Manual of Obstetrics.* 11th Edition. By Alan Brews, M.D., M.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. Pp. xii + 751. 61 Plates, 12 in Colour and 371 Illustrations in the Text. 63s. net. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* Part I. Normal Pregnancy. Sex Cycles, Ovarian and Uterine. Sex Hormones, Ovarian, Pituitary and Placental. Maturation and Fertilization of the Ovum. Early Development of the Zygote (Fertilized Ovum). Implantation of Zygote, Decidual Formation, Chorion. Amnion, Umbilical Cord and Foetus. Circulation, Blood Formation and General Physiology in the Foetus. The Gravid Uterus. Maternal Physiology. Diagnosis. Normal Duration. Multiple Pregnancy. Antenatal Care. Part II. Abnormal Pregnancy. Common Discomforts. Hyperemesis Gravidarum. Abortion: Miscarriage. Uterine Moles. Extra-Uterine (Ectopic) Gestation. Infections of the Urinary Tract. Anaemias. Blood Incompatibilities. Glycosuria: Diabetes Mellitus. Specific Toxaemia. Essential Hypertension. Chronic Nephritis. Eclampsia. Jaundice: Icterus Gravis Gravidarum. Generalized Infections. Venereal Diseases. Respiratory Diseases. Cardiovascular Diseases. Endocrine Disorders. Neurological and Psychological Disorders. Dermatological Disorders. Developmental Anomalies, Displacements of Genital Tract. Infections of Genital Tract. Tumours of Genital Tract. Hydramnios and Diseases of Placenta. Abnormalities of Embryo and Foetus. Part III. Normal Labour. Onset. Stages. Anatomy and Physiology of 1st and 2nd Stages. The Foetus. The Forces. Anatomy and Physiology of the 3rd Stage. Mechanism. Management. Control of Pain. Uterine Stimulants. Delivery of Foetus and Placenta. Nursing Care after Delivery. Part IV. Abnormal Labour. Occipito-posterior Positions of the Vertex. Face and Brow Presentations. Breech Presentations. Transverse Lie. Twin Labour. Prolapse of Cord and Limbs. Pelvic Contraction: Aetiology and Varieties. X-ray Pelvimetry. Contracted Pelvis. Management of Delivery. Ovarian and Uterine Tumours. Rigidity of Cervix and Pelvic Floor. Abnormality of Uterine Action. Obstructed Labour. Maternal Injuries in Parturition. Ante-partum Haemorrhage and Placentography. Post-partum Haemorrhage. Part V. The Puerperium. General Physiology. Management. Infection. Inflammation of Breasts. Chorionepithelioma. Mental Disorders. Unexpected Death (or Near Death). Part VI. The Foetus. Pulmonary Respiratory Peri-natal Asphyxia (Foetal and Neonatorum). Intra-Uterine and Post-nata.

Death. Cranial Injuries. *Part VII. The Newly-born Child. Breast Feeding. Artificial Feeding. Early Progress. Management of Prematurity. Digestive Disturbances. Birth Injuries. Disorders. Part VIII. Obstetric Operations. Induction of Abortion. Induction of Labour. Version. Obstetric Forceps. Caesarean Section. Destructive Operations on Fetus. Pabiotomy and Symphysiotomy. Part IX. Maternal Mortality and Morbidity. The Maternity Service. Appendices. 1. Diet during Pregnancy and Lactation. 2. Antenatal and Postnatal Exercises. Physiotherapy. 3. Social Care of Women in Pregnancy. 4. Emergency Obstetric Units. Index.*

Eden and Holland's textbook has always been an excellent manual for both the undergraduate and the postgraduate student. The present edition which has been brought up to date by editor Alan Brews is certainly no exception to the previous editions.

Chapter I on normal pregnancy, is very well written and is most probably the best chapter in the book. Chapter 2 is rather the exception, in that the classification of abnormalities in pregnancy is rather disjointed and could be improved upon, to make it less confusing to the student. Most subjects are touched upon, and the medical complications of pregnancy could be more clearly elucidated. The chapter on normal labour is clear and concise and the obstetrical mechanisms from the point of view of the undergraduate clearly explained. Profuse and well selected illustrations greatly assist in understanding the text.

Chapter 7 on the newly born child is again contributed by R. H. Tallerman, and is packed with practical information in necessary detail, which is so often overlooked.

An appendix on Emergency Obstetrical Units has been added. A particularly useful feature which is maintained, is the guide to further reading which follows each chapter. This includes the literature from the most recent journals.

Much new material has been included. The contributions which are models of simplicity and easy reading, can hardly fail to stimulate further any student or doctor with an interest in Obstetrics.

J.A.

## HISTORY OF PSYCHIATRY

*Roots of Modern Psychiatry—Essays in The History of Psychiatry.* By Mark D. Altschule, M.D. Pp. viii + 184. 15 Figures. \$5.75. New York and London: Grune & Stratton, Inc. 1957.

*Contents:* Preface. 1. Ideas About Anxiety Held by Eighteenth-Century British Medical Writers. 2. The Pineal Gland: Memory Valve or Seat of the Soul? 3. Broussais and Griesinger: The Introduction of Ego-Psychology into Psychiatry. 4. The Growth of the Concept of Unconscious Cerebration before 1890. 5. Allegorical Somatognosy and Psychosomatic Medicine. 6. Venus Ascendant. 7. The Concept of Civilization as a Social Evil in the Writings of Mid-Nineteenth-Century Psychiatrists. 8. Eclecticism in the Treatment of Mental Disease in the Nineteenth Century. 9. Greek Revival.

Dr. Altschule has written a source book of the history of Psychiatry. His own comments are succinct and to the point, and he allows us to enjoy a large number of quotations from a considerable number of authors. His selections vary from the Yellow Emperor's book on Medicine (ca. 2600 B.C.) to excerpts from Tuke, Griesinger and Maudsley, and they also include a stimulating number of quotations from the ancients. His history goes up to Freud but no further: Jung is only mentioned twice and Adler not at all, and the more modern developments from 1910 onwards are not included, but we must be grateful for what we have been given, as this is undoubtedly one of the best books of its kind so far published.

Of particular interest are the chapters on the concept of the unconscious and that on the introduction of the Ego into psychology. Many of the ideas which are commonly considered to be original in Freudian psychology are found to have been used long previously—this does not detract from their value in any way, although Dr. Altschule is far from being polite about Freudianism.

There are many pithy quotations: James on the Unconscious, 'between the unconscious and the conscious state lies a distinction which is the sovereign means of believing what one likes in psychology, and the turning of what might become a science into a tumbling-ground for whimsies.' Esquirol on Gall, when the latter was asked first to study the heads of patients and then characterise their illness from this phrenological approach, 'at that Gall became mute; he had been able, with complete certitude, to relate the effect to the cause; but from the cause he could not descend to the effect.'

And in the ingenuous pronouncements of some of the medical fathers there is much that is amusing. Gilles de Corbeil (XII Cent.) specifically recommend a love affair, not as a remedy for melancholy, but as a cure for megalomania.

Dr. Altschule is well able to coin an aphorism himself, as when he says, 'many entirely sublimate their drive towards vigorous exercise by means of sexual activity—the only form of vigorous exercise that is still indulged in by adult inhabitants of American cities.'

Finally, for those who are impressed by the Greek roots of Freud's theories there are some disturbing references pointing to 'careless evaluation of evidence, slovenliness of scholarship, and poverty of invention.'

Whether one is a Freudian or an eclectic this book is a valuable book of concise reference and a corrective to much that was woolly in our minds.

J.M.M.

## DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VASCULAR DISORDERS

*Diagnosis and Treatment of Vascular Disorders.* Edited by Saul S. Samuels, M.D. with seventeen contributors. Illustrations. Pp. viii + 621. \$16.00. Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company. 1957.

*Contents:* 1. *The Anatomy of the Peripheral Circulation.* by Lawrence N. Atlas, M.D. 2. *The Innervation of the Peripheral Blood Vessels.* by Lawrence N. Atlas, M.D. 3. *Physiology of Sympathetic Innervation of Peripheral Blood Vessels.* by David I. Abramson, M.D. 4. *Examination of the Patient.* by R. H. Goetz, M.D. 5. *Angiography* by Frederick B. Wagner, M.D. 6. *Local Cold Injuries* by Harris B. Shumacker, Jr., M.D. and Robert E. Lempke, M.D. 7. *Arterial Injuries* by F. A. Simeone, M.D. 8. *Senile Obliterative Arteritis (Arteriosclerosis Obliterans)* by A. M. Boyd, F.R.C.S. and A. H. Ratcliffe, B.Sc. 9. *Arteriosclerosis—Atherosclerosis in Relation to Diabetes* by David W. Kramer, M.D. and Paul K. Perilstein, M.D. 10. *Endarteritis Obliterans* by David W. Kramer, M.D. 11. *Treatment of Gangrene of the Extremities.* by Saul S. Samuels, M.D. 12. *Thromboangiitis Obliterans* by Saul S. Samuels, M.D. 13. *Raynaud's Disease and Raynaud's Phenomenon* by R. H. Goetz, M.D. 14. *Erythromalgia* by R. H. Goetz, M.D. 15. *Arterial Aneurysms* by Murry G. Fischer, M.D. 16. *Arteriovenous Fistulae* by R. H. Goetz, M.D. 17. *Embolism and Thrombosis* by George H. Yeager, M.D. 18. *Anticoagulant Therapy* by Shepard Shapiro, M.D. 19. *Varicose Veins* by Egmont J. Orbach, M.D. 20. *Glomus Tumors* by R. H. Goetz, M.D. 21. *The Scalenus Anticus Syndrome* by George H. Yeager, M.D. 22. *Chronic Edema of the Legs* by S. S. Rose, M.D. 23. *Periarteritis Nodosa* by David W. Kramer, M.D. and Paul K. Perilstein, M.D. 24. *Medical Legal Aspects* by Saul S. Samuels, M.D.

There is in this volume a wealth of varied experience and informed opinion on many aspects of peripheral vascular disease.

The first three chapters cover the relevant fields of anatomy, innervation, and physiology. In the latter section the reader might be reminded that fact and theory based on animal experiment should not necessarily be assumed to apply clinically to man. The illustrations, particularly those on collateral venous circulation are useful, though perhaps over reduced in size.

The section on the examination of the patient is practically a monograph, and incorporates a critical survey of the range of specialized manoeuvres available for estimating peripheral circulation.

The field of angiography is widely covered, together with the indications and basic techniques for various investigations. The contributor does not shy away from a description of the hazards and complications. In the section on varicose veins there is included, though not necessarily advocated, some dubious therapy, such as subcutaneous vein ligation and sclero-therapy in pregnancy.

With so many contributors it follows that changes of style and approach disrupt the continuity of the book, and provide considerable overlap. These detract from the value of the monographic structure of the chapters and the individuality of differing opinions.

J.D.S.

## MANUAL OF ANAESTHESIA

*Anesthesia: A Manual for Students and Physicians.* Fifth Edition. By Stuart C. Cullen, M.D. Pp. 295. 37 Figures. \$5.50. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, Inc. 1957.

*Contents:* 1. Use of Depressant Drugs. 2. Airway. 3. Ventilation. 4. Inhalation Anesthesia: Agents. 5. Inhalation Anesthesia: Technics. 6. Spinal Anesthesia. 7. Regional, Infiltration and Topical Analgesia. 8. Signs of Anesthesia. 9. Choice of Anesthetic Agent and Technic. 10. Recognition and Treatment of Shock. 11. Oxygen Therapy. 12. Pre- and Post-anesthetic Care of the Patient. 13. Explosions Hazards. Appendix: Anesthetic Agents Available for Office Use. Index.

In his preface, the author states that the material has been 'directed at assisting the student and physician in acquiring a basic approach to the solution to the problems of anaesthesia'. He has succeeded admirably. It would be naive to state that this or that book is 'The best' but this book could certainly be called a winner.

The first chapter—The use of depressant drugs—immediately gains attention by the recognition of the many undesirable effects of the narcotics, and by an attack on ritual and routine opiate

premedication. This latter is only too commonly, and almost universally practised. The sensible step by step treatment of drug depression, as outlined, could well be copied, framed and hung in any casualty department for the guidance of both interns and their elders.

A measure of the author's realistic and practical approach to the subject is seen by the fact that nearly one third of the book is occupied by sections on depressant drugs, maintenance of airway and ventilation, before any attempt is made to describe agents or techniques. In the chapter on ventilation the author repeatedly emphasises the importance of adequate ventilation—not only to maintain oxygenation, but to eliminate the hidden enemy, carbon dioxide.

Whilst this book might be disappointing to the enthusiastic 'Do it yourself' practitioner who occasionally administers anaesthetics, and seeks dogmatic descriptions of technique, it can be unreservedly recommended to any serious student,—practitioner or anaesthetist attempting to gain an insight into many of the problems of anaesthesia.

P.J.

#### TEXT BOOK OF RADIO-DIAGNOSIS

*A Text-book of X-ray Diagnosis.* By British Authors in Four Volumes. Third Edition. Edited by S. Cochrane Shanks M.D., F.R.C.P., F.F.R. and Peter Kerley, C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., F.F.R., D.M.R.E. Volume I. Head and Neck. Pp. xii + 521. 533 Illustrations. £4 10s. net. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* List of Contributors. Preface. Summary of Contents. *Part One. Central Nervous System.* I. General Technique and Pathology. II. The Radiological Features of the Cranium, Normal and Pathological. III. Ventriculography and Encephalography. IV. Cerebral Angiography. V. Intracranial Lesions. VI. Anomalies and Diseases of the Skull. VII. The Spinal Cord. *Part Two. The Teeth and Jaws.* VIII. The Normal Teeth and Jaws. IX. Unerupted and Supernumerary Teeth. X. Inflammatory Diseases of the Periodontal Membrane and Alveolus. XI. Injuries to the Teeth and Jaws. XII. Cysts and Tumours of the Teeth and Jaws. XIII. Inflammatory and other Diseases of the Jaws. XIV. Diseases of the Temporo-Mandibular Joint and Antrum. *Part Three. The Eye.* XV. The Eye. *Part Four. The Accessory Nasal Sinuses.* XVI. General Considerations, Anatomy and Physiology. XVII. Aetiology of Inflammatory Disease of the Sinuses. XVIII. Radiographic Technique. XIX. The Use of Iodised Oil in the Diagnosis of Nasal Sinus Disease. *Part Five. The Ear and Temporal Bone.* XXI. General Considerations and Development. XXII. Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology. XXIII. Radiographic Technique. XXIV. Radiological Interpretation. Index.

It is now 20 years since the first edition of the British Author's Textbook of Radiology made its welcome appearance. It was a modest three volume edition in those days and it was not until 1950—despite the War and all the setbacks which it implied—that the enlarged four volume, second edition emerged.

The third edition is now here, again in four volumes. The pages, however, are larger and in this, the first volume on the head and neck, the whole work has been increased in size. New contributors are at work and a better selection of illustrative radiographs has been employed. The text has also undergone some changes, here again with benefit to the whole work.

The subject they endeavour to cover is enormous and is expanding daily. It is no longer possible to deal in detail with all the ramifications of radiodiagnosis in four volumes. Volume One, therefore, largely provides the main basic information needed to study the head and neck reasonably well, but not comprehensively. The bibliography provided at the end of each chapter should prove sufficiently exhaustive for most searchers.

The section in which the greatest improvement is evident, when compared with the previous editions, is that dealing with Cerebral Angiography. Even so, it is still only accorded a bare 60 pages, much of which is devoted to illustration. It is clearly not possible to do anything like full justice to such a subject in such a small compass.

The problem of negative or positive illustrations still persists. Throughout the section dealing with Jaws and Teeth, the X-rays presented really look like X-rays i.e. bones, teeth etc., are white and air and soft tissues, black, which is surely preferable (to the reviewer at any rate), than the exact opposite, for no one who studies radiographs has any time or feel for positives.

There is, however, no doubt that it is pleasant to see the 'Bible' of British Radiology reappearing. Doubtless, too, it will find its rightful way on to the shelves of most students of radiodiagnosis as well as into the reference libraries of practicing radiologists, and for these purposes, it can be highly recommended.

L.J.

#### BAILLIÈRE'S NURSES' DICTIONARY

*Baillière's Nurses' Dictionary.* Fourteenth Edition. Revised by Barbara F. Cape, S.R.N., S.C.M., D.N. (Lond.). Pp. xi + 526. Illustrations. 6s. 6d. London: Baillière, Tindall and Cox Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* Foreword. Preface. Dictionary of Medical Terms. Appendices. I. Surgical Instruments and their Care. II. Materials Used as Sutures and Ligatures. III. Anaesthesia. Anaesthetics. Analgesia in Midwifery. IV. Oxygen Therapy. V. Static Electricity and Antistatic Precautions. VI. Technique for Ward Dressings. VII. Transfusion of Blood and Other Fluids. VIII. Diagnostic Radiography. IX. Radiotherapy. X. Urinary Tract Investigations. Abnormalities in Urine. Chemical Tests. XI. Antiseptics and Disinfectants in Common Use. XII. Chemotherapeutic and Antibiotic Drugs. XIII. Common Drugs and Dosages. XIV. Methods of Giving Drugs. XV. Legal Control of Poisons for Medical Use. XVI. Poisoning. XVII. First Aid Treatment. XVIII. Splints, Bandages and Bandaging. XIX. Diets. XX. Average Weight and Height of Children. XXI. Weights and Measures. XXII. Thermometers. XXIII. Abbreviations of Medical Terms. XXIV. Degrees, Diplomas, Organizations, etc. XXV. A Short Directory of Useful Addresses.

This little dictionary for nurses is in a convenient pocket size, yet it includes all the terms which a nurse need know, amongst which will be found the newest and most modern. In spite of its very full scope, space is found for line drawings to illustrate certain terms where necessary.

It is a dictionary which can be recommended with confidence not only to nurses but also to members of Red Cross, St. Johns and other similar organisations.

A.H.T.