

HAM'S HISTOLOGY

*Histology.* Third Edition. By Arthur Worth Ham, M.B., F.R.S.C. Pp. xv+894. 582 Figure Numbers, including 8 Plates in Color. 80s. net. London: Pitman Medical Publishing Co., Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* Part I. *What Histology Is and How It is Studied.* 1. Histology and Its Relationship to Other Subjects. 2. How Histology Is Studied: Ordinary Histologic Methods. 3. How Histology is Studied: The Study and Interpretation of Sections. 4. Electron Microscopy and Other Special Methods. Part II. *Cells, Intercellular Substances and Fluids.* 5. Cells. 6. Intercellular Substances. 7. Tissue Fluid. 8. The Cells of Blood. 9. The Cells of Blood (continued). 10. Platelets and Fibrin. Part III. *The Four Primary Tissues and Their Subdivisions.* 11. The Four Primary Tissues of the Body. 12. Epithelial Tissue. 13. Epithelial Tissue (continued). 14. Connective Tissue. 15. Cartilage. 16. Bone. 17. Joints. 18. Hemopoietic Tissue. 19. Hemopoietic Tissue (continued). 20. Muscular Tissue. 21. Nervous Tissue and the Nervous System. Part IV. *The Histology of the Systems.* 22. The Circulatory System. 23. The Integumentary System (The Skin and Its Appendages). 24. The Digestive System. 25. The Respiratory System. 26. The Urinary System. 27. The Endocrine System. 28. The Female Reproductive System. 29. The Male Reproductive System. 30. The System of Sensory Receptors. Index.

In its third edition this classic work contains much new information derived from electron microscopy. A new section of the book gives a simple account of the principles of this technique and of other specialized methods of histological investigation, including interference and phase-contrast microscopy. Another subject now dealt with in more detail than in previous editions is tissue transplantation.

Clear descriptions of the relation of structural details to function have always been a feature of Ham's Histology and this approach is well sustained in the latest edition. On topics such as muscle contraction and blood coagulation, where new concepts have recently been introduced, the book is commendably up to date. Each chapter is followed by a well-selected list of references to original papers.

Its size, although the third edition is only 30 pages longer than its predecessor, may deter some from reading the book, but those who abstain will miss a most rewarding experience. The student at any stage in his career, or the University teacher, will find in Ham's histology a clear, comprehensive, and up-to-date account of modern histology both as a science in its own right and also in its relation to other medical sciences. It remains the first choice of textbooks for the serious student of histology.

A.W.S.

A SYNOPSIS OF OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

*A Synopsis of Otorhinolaryngology.* By John F. Simpson, F.R.C.S., Ian G. Robin, F.R.C.S. and J. Chalmers Ballantyne, F.R.C.S. With a section on Neurology of the Ear, Nose, and Throat by Charles Harold Edwards, M.R.C.P. Pp. xii+455. 88 Illustrations. 42s. Bristol: John Wright & Sons Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* Preface. Part I. *The Ear.* Section I. Surgical Anatomy. Section II. Audiology. Section III. Equilibrium. Section IV. Diseases of the External Ear. Section V. Diseases of the Middle Ear Cleft. Section VI. Diseases of the Otic Capsule. Section VII. Diseases of the Inner Ear. Part II. *The Nose and Paranasal Sinuses.* Section VIII. Surgical Anatomy. Section IX. Applied Physiology of

Nose and Paranasal Sinuses. Section X. Diseases of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses. Part III. *The Pharynx.* Section XI. Surgical Anatomy. Section XII. Applied Physiology of the Pharynx. Section XIII. Diseases of the Pharynx. Part IV. *The Oesophagus.* Section XIV. Surgical Anatomy and Applied Physiology. Section XV. Diseases of the Oesophagus. Part V. *The Larynx.* Section XVI. Surgical Anatomy. Section XVII. Applied Physiology of the Larynx. Section XVIII. Diseases of the Larynx. Part VI. *The Trachea and Tracheo-Bronchial Tree.* Section XIX. Surgical Anatomy. Section XX. Applied Physiology of the Trachea and Bronchi. Section XXI. Diseases of the Trachea and Bronchi. Part VII. *Neurology of the Ear, Nose, and Throat.* Section XXII. Applied Anatomy and Physiology of the Nervous System. Section XXIII. Diseases of the Nervous System in Relation to Otorhinolaryngology. Index.

This volume is a welcome addition to the well-known 'Synopsis' series and an outstanding addition to the available literature in the field of Otorhinolaryngology. A speciality in which the majority of text books have in the past been noted mainly for their 'woolly' and untidy nature.

The book is a precise, accurate and rapid means of reference and revision. Diagrams are clear and explicit. It is complete and lacks only the details of operative technique. It is up to the minute and includes reference to stapledolysis, myringoplasty and tympanoplasty and the use by the authors of the term 'Systemic Disinfection' to cover all current antibiotics in vogue should keep it from dating for a considerable time.

It is of especial value to the postgraduate student for higher degrees or diplomas in the speciality. It is of definite reference value to the busy general practitioner, a high proportion of whose work includes complaints referable to the upper respiratory tract.

The book is divided into parts on anatomical basis, the first sections of each being devoted to the relevant anatomy, anatomical principles of surgery, applied physiology and radiology and these are first rate. The last section on diseases of the nervous system in relation to Otorhinolaryngology is by the consultant neurologist to the Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Group of hospitals in London and is of outstanding merit. Future editions of this book might profitably include a section on stridor in children.

At a very reasonable price it should be read by all interested in this speciality.

G.B.

TUMORS OF THE SOFT SOMATIC TISSUES

*Tumors of the Soft Somatic Tissues.* By George T. Pack, M.D., F.A.C.S. and Irving M. Ariel, M.D., F.A.C.S. Pp. xvi+820. Illustrations. \$30.00. New York: Paul B. Hoeber, Inc. 1958.

*Contents:* Collaborating Authors. Preface. Acknowledgments. Section I. Classification and Natural History of Tumors of Soft Somatic Tissues. Section II. General Principles of Treatment of Tumors of the Soft Somatic Tissues. Section III. The Treatment of Specific Tumors. Section IV. Sarcomas of the Soft Somatic Tissues in Infants and Children. Section V. Regional Anatomic Considerations in the Treatment of Tumors of the Soft Somatic Tissues. Section VI. Prognosis. Index.

This magnificently produced book has a master surgeon as its chief author. The work of Dr. George Pack on malignant tumours is so well known and his reputation so firmly established that one can expect a great deal from a book bearing his name, and in this one is not disappointed.

The pathogenesis, pathology and outlook in the more common and rare tumours are all illuminated in the light of his great experience of over 25 years. The production of the book leaves nothing to be desired. The text is clear and unambiguous and the illustrations really do illustrate.

The book explains step by step how each type of tumour should be handled, from the initial clinical evaluation of the patient to the performance of the biopsy and the institution of the therapeutic plan, and discusses the anticipated prognosis.

Divided into 6 sections, Section I deals with the natural history of tumours of the soft somatic tissues. Section II discusses the technique of wide local excisions, resections of the tumour and its draining glands *en bloc* as well as amputations. Section III discusses the treatment of specific tumours. Section IV is concerned with the sarcomas of infancy and childhood. Section V discusses the principles of treatment of those tumours which occur in the neck, the abdominal wall, the buttocks and the retroperitoneum. Section VI summarizes the end results of treatment with an analysis of the factors underlying prognosis.

The question of whether a benign somatic tumour ever becomes malignant is discussed in detail as is whether a sarcoma metastasizes to the local glands.

It is the sort of book that has all the marks of a classic and will have to be kept on the shelves of every clinic dealing with malignant tumours and of every practising surgeon.

S.S.S.

## MODERN SEX LIFE

*Modern Sex Life.* A completely revised and rewritten edition, based on the book *Modern Sex Life*, first published as *Sex Power in Marriage*. By Edwin W. Hirsch, M.D. Pp. 150. New York: The New American Library. 1957.

*Contents:* Introduction. 1. The Male Sexual Apparatus. 2. The Female Sexual Apparatus. 3. Sexual Frigidity. 4. Prematurity. 5. Sexual Nervousness and Sexual Fear. 6. Unilateral Sexual Attraction in the Male (Male Homosexuality). 7. Unilateral Sexual Attraction in the Female (Female Homosexuality). 8. Men with a Penchant for Feminine Attire. 9. Advice for Young Marrieds. 10. Case Histories. 11. Modern Sex Life. Cardinal Principles of Psychomatics.

This little book may offend some people by its outspokenness. It does, however, fill a want and is very suitable for young people and newly marrieds who come to the doctor for advice for what is at that moment the most important aspect of their lives.

The colloquialisms can be forgiven. Some terms, in spite of the educational effects of American films, will still require to be translated into the King's English, but the basic idea behind the book is a sound one. It explains sex in simple terms and the book can be recommended to general practitioners and gynaecologists.

T.S.

## PAEDIATRICS FOR NURSES

*Paediatrics for Nurses.* 2nd Edition. By Arthur G. Watkins, M.D., F.R.C.P. Pp. 200. 22 Figures. 15s. 0d. + 10d. Postage. Bristol: John Wright and Sons Ltd. 1958.

*Contents:* I. The Child and the Hospital. II. Social Paediatrics. III. Growth and Development of the Normal Child. IV. Mortality, Morbidity, and Prevention. V. Breast Feeding. VI. Artificial Feeding. VII. Weaning, Mixed Feeding, and Diet Tables. VIII. Diseases of the Newborn. IX. Alimentary Disorders in Infancy. X. Deficiency and Nutritional Diseases. XI. Metabolic Disorders. XII. Endocrine Disorders. XIII. Juvenile Rheumatism and Rheumatoid Arthritis. XIV. Tuberculosis. XV. Allergic Disorders. XVI. Disorders of the Mouth and Oesophagus. XVII. Disorders of the Alimentary Tract. XVIII. Disorders of the Liver. XIX. Disorders of the Genito-urinary System. XX. Disorders of the Upper Respiratory Tract. XXI. Disorders of the Lower Respiratory Tract. XXII. Disorders of the Heart and Circulation. XXIII. Disorders of the Blood, Spleen, and Glands. XXIV. Disorders of the Nervous System. XXV. Mental Deficiency. XXVI. Functional Nervous Disorders. XXVII. Disorders of the Skeleton—Muscle, Bones, and Joints. XXVIII. Venereal Disease. Index.

The first edition of this book appeared in 1947 and sought to present to the nurse the main paediatric problems she would meet during her training. It set out to be essentially clinical in its approach and only touched on medical treatment; it omitted nursing techniques and the infectious fevers as it was felt that these were adequately treated elsewhere.

After 10 years the changes and advances in paediatrics made revision necessary. New diseases and syndromes are described in the present edition and others now more fully understood are elaborated. The changes in treatment and prognosis resulting from chemotherapy and the antibiotics are noted and reference is made to the trend towards more prevention by immunization.

The present tendency to carry out more ordinary treatment in the home and for hospital care to be extended to congenital conditions and the rarer metabolic diseases is mentioned and two

new chapters have been added to remind nurses that hospitals are not the only agents for the care of the sick children and that when they have to be admitted they are subject to dangers both physical and mental.

The nurse interested in the care of sick children will find this a useful addition to her bookshelves.

H.T.

## ESSENTIALS OF CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY

*Essentials of Chemical Pathology.* By D. N. Baron, M.D. Pp. xii+247. 28 Figures. 25s. net. London: The English Universities Press Ltd. 1957.

*Contents:* I. Water and Electrolytes. II. Acidosis and Alkalosis. III. Carbohydrates. IV. Proteins. V. Lipids. VI. The Endocrine Glands. VII. Calcium, Phosphorus and the Bones. VIII. The Liver. IX. The Kidneys. X. The Alimentary Tract. XI. The Cerebrospinal Fluid. Appendices. Index.

This book is based on lectures and tutorials given by Dr. Baron at the Middlesex and Royal Free Hospitals to medical students and postgraduates. He felt that there was room for a small book to help the student and junior practitioner to apply his (or her) knowledge of biochemistry to clinical problems and to guide them to the best use of chemical pathology in the investigation and treatment of individual patients. Progress in electrolyte control, for instance, makes a practical knowledge of this essential for the efficient houseman. In this and similar difficulties it should prove very helpful.

It is not a book intended for the chemical pathologist. It does not give details of laboratory methods, but there is a short account of sideroom tests and of the part which the ward staff must play in the conduct of more elaborate investigations. It covers a great deal of ground, much of it very well, but of necessity in so small a book many topics are hardly more than mentioned. Such brevity is good but assumes a good foundation in physiological chemistry and needs often to be supplemented by further reading; references are not given and this is a definite defect. Instead a list of tomes for consultation is given in an appendix with a few lines describing their contents; this may be useful but is a poor substitute for proper references. The index is good and should lead quickly to the information provided.

A few corrections are needed. For example on one and the same page it is stated that the urine phosphorus is low in hyperparathyroidism and that the high urine calcium and phosphorus cause the characteristic polyuria. Such errors are a pity but exceptional.

A good small book at a very moderate price.

G.C.L.

## HEADACHE

*Headache—Diagnosis and Treatment.* 2nd Edition. By Robert E. Ryan, B.S., M.D., M.S. (in Otolaryngology), F.A.C.S. Pp. 421. South African Price: £2 17s. 6d. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company. 1957.

*Contents:* 1. Introduction. 2. The Physiologic Basis of Head Pain. 3. Objectives of all Headache Treatment. 4. Histamine. 5. Tranquilizing Drugs. 6. Differential Diagnosis of Head Pain. 7. History Taking. 8. Examination of the Headache Patient. 9. Histaminic Cephalalgia. 10. Migraine. 11. Abdominal Migraine. 12. Ophthalmic Migraine. 13. Tension Headache. 14. Generalized Vasodilating Headache. 15. Psychogenic Headache. 16. Nasal Sinusitis. 17. Sluder's Syndrome Headache. 18. Myalgia of the Head. 19. Mixed Type of Headache. 20. Head Pain of Otic Origin. 21. Temporomandibular Joint Syndrome. 22. Acute Meningitis. 23. Trigeminal Neuralgia. 24. Glossopharyngeal Neuralgia. 25. Facial Neuralgia. 26. Temporal Arteritis. 27. Brain Tumor Headache. 28. Brain Abscess. 29. Subarachnoid Hemorrhage. 30. Posttraumatic Headache. 31. Subdural Hematoma. 32. Lateral Sinus Thrombosis. 33. Alcoholic Headache. 34. Hypoglycemic Headache. 35. Cardiovascular Renal Headache. 36. Constipation Headache. 37. Headache Due to Bone Disease. 38. Headache Due to Blood Abnormalities. 39. Gynecologic Headache. 40. Headache Due to Intoxicants (Poisonings). 41. Headache Due to Cardiac Diseases. 42. Headache Due to Diseases of Endocrine Glands. 43. Headache Due to Cervical Pathology. 44. Headache Due to Cerebral Pathology. 45. Headache Due to Infectious Diseases of Bacterial Origin. 46. Headache Due to Diseases of Virus Origin. 47. Headache Due to Infectious Diseases of Rickettsial Origin. 48. Headache in Diseases of Mycotic Origin. 49. Headache in Diseases of Protozoan Origin. 50. Various other Conditions Associated with Headache. 51. Allergic Headache. 52. Oral Cavity Head Pain. 53. Muscle Tension Headache. 54. Migraine in Children. 55. Postspinal Puncture Headache. 56. Ophthalmologic Head Pain.

This is one of those books that earns neither high praise nor strong criticism. It is a very pleasant and fairly comprehensive work, but it says nothing really new, and nothing that really justifies the publication of yet another monograph on headache. The approach is very personal, with many examples from the author's practice. It is very obvious that the author received much of his training at the Mayo Clinic, which explains why Horton's histaminic cephalgia receives undue emphasis.

The emphasis is very much on treatment, which receives very thorough attention: at times the amount of detail is frankly irritating. The quality of the clinical analyses is usually adequate but somewhat uneven. Even allowing for the sub-title, there is too little discussion of aetiology and pathology, from which a sound appreciation of the other sections could more easily follow.

It is difficult to find a place for this book, not because it is poor, but because its subject matter has been better considered elsewhere; it is not good enough to compete with rival sources of information on headache. In most cases the practitioner will do at least as well to consult a textbook of general medicine. However, the fact that this is the second edition of Dr. Ryan's work suggests that many readers disagree with this reviewer.

K.D.M.

#### PSYCHOLOGY FOR NURSES

*Psychology and Psychological Medicine for Nurses.* By Portia Holman, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. Pp. 156. 10s. 6d. net. London: William Heinemann—Medical Books—Ltd. 1957.

*Contents: Part I. The Basis of Mental Health.* Introduction. I. The Basis of Mental Health. II. Mother and Child. III. Relationship with Father and Family.

IV. The School Child. V. Puberty and Adolescence. VI. The Young Adult. VII. The Young Adult at Work. VIII. Middle Age. IX. Old Age. *Part 2. Mental Ill Health.* X. Mental Ill Health. XI. Psychosis and Neurosis. XII. Treatment of the Mentally Ill. *Part 3. Human Behaviour in Illness.* XIII. Illness in Childhood. XIV. Illness in Adults. Index.

In this new book the author has attempted to supply the need of nurses for some knowledge of psychology and psychological medicine. She has avoided formal or academic psychology and concentrates attention more on human development and on the behaviour of human beings in the family and society at different stages of their lives.

Normal development is contrasted with deviations from the normal and the second section deals with mental illness and modern methods of treating the mentally ill. Emphasis is placed on the way experiences, either good or bad, influence later development and the last section shows what the nurse must learn to expect in the reactions of human beings to illness and how they must be understood.

The book is written simply and clearly and makes interesting reading.

T.A.