

BOOK REVIEWS : BOEKBESPREKINGS

LANDMARKS IN THE HISTORY OF HYGIENE

Landmarks in the History of Hygiene. By Henry E. Sigerist, M.D., D.Litt., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P. Pp. ix+78. 4 illustrations. 12s. 6d. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press. 1956.

A book by Sigerist is an event, and this book is no exception. In his first chapter he deals with Galen's *Hygieina*, which was written soon after the death of Marcus Aurelius and was a work of 6 volumes. He points out that its scope was very similar to the Golden Age of the Greeks.

The 2nd chapter deals with a popular book in the Middle Ages, *Regimen Sanitatis Salernitanum*, setting out the views of the school of Salerno and of which 'it has been estimated that there must be between 500 and 1,000 editions, translations and reprints'. The 3rd chapter deals with the quest for long life in the Renaissance, while the 4th touches on the life and writings of Johann Peter Frank, a pioneer in Social Medicine.

Finally Dr. Sigerist described the changing pattern of medical care in a changing world.

This book is made up of the Heath Clark lectures of 1952 delivered by the author at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine of the University of London.

A.H.T.

PATHOLOGY

Pathology. 3rd edition. Edited by W. A. D. Anderson, M.A., M.D., F.A.C.P., F.C.A.P. Pp. xv+1402. 1,294 illustrations and 11 colour plates. South African Price, £6 16s. 0d. St. Louis: The C. V. Mosby Company. 1957.

In this edition of Anderson the format has changed very little from the previous one. The content and presentation are much the same except for certain additions. Notable amongst these is the addition of two new chapters. The chapter on the pituitary, previously written by John E. Kraus, has been completely rewritten by Dorothy Russell, and that on the female genitalia,

written previously by Walter Schiller, has also been rewritten by A. T. Hertig and Hazel Mansell. Both are excellent contributions and must enhance the value of this already outstanding book. In the chapter on the adrenal, Gorman Hills collaborating with W. A. D. Anderson replaces J. A. Saxton. By including the many advances in adrenal pathology that have been made since the publication of the previous edition, this chapter too has virtually been rewritten.

The following are other less obtrusive additions. In the chapter on virus diseases there is now included a few paragraphs on the A.P.C. and ECHO (Orphan) viruses. In the chapter on cardiovascular diseases there are additions to the pathology of rheumatic fever and to the pathology of the heart in dietary and deficiency diseases; the aetiology of arteriosclerosis has been brought up to date with a detailed survey which includes contributions that have come from South Africa; and there are additions to the pathology of arteritis. In the chapter on the kidney to general changes encountered in uraemia have now been included. And in the chapter on blood diseases much of the information on the haemolytic anaemias is also new. Further, 50 new illustrations have been included in the new edition. Many of the references have been brought up to date, and it is interesting to note that some of these are of the same year of publication as the new edition—1957. It is significant that though these alterations are mainly in the form of additions yet the size of the book has not increased appreciably; the new edition contains only 9 pages more than the previous one.

Since its first publication in 1948 Anderson has come to occupy a unique position, which this 3rd edition maintains. It has become an indispensable book of reference to pathologists, because it is the only modern text-book which gives a detailed account of the pathology of all organs. For similar reasons postgraduate students in all spheres of medicine have come to regard it as a standard work on pathology. Perhaps for the undergraduate it exceeds the requirements, and for him more fundamental books are to be recommended.

C.J.U.