

BOEKBESPREKINGS : BOOK REVIEWS

STUDY OF BREAST-FED AND ARTIFICIALLY FED INFANTS

Weight Gains, Serum Protein Levels, and Health of Breast Fed and Artificially Fed Infants. A clinical and biochemical study based on 946 infants and children at the Mother's Hospital (Salvation Army) and the Queen Elizabeth Hospital for Children, London. Medical Research Council Special Report Series No. 296. By B. Levin, M.D., Ph.D.; H. M. M. Mackay, M.D., F.R.C.P.; C. A. Neill, M.D., M.R.C.P.; V. G. Oberholzer, B.Sc.; and T. P. Whitehead, F.R.I.C. Pp. x + 154. 69 figures. 16s. net. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1959.

This is the outcome of a longitudinal study which continued for 3½ years. Infants, full-time and premature, were under observation from birth and data were also obtained for older children. From this material a mass of information, written, tabulated and graphical, has been assembled.

Particular attention was given to the serum proteins, as a whole and as albumin and globulin. These are discussed in some detail and in relation to birth weight, age from concep-

tion, and actual age. The weight charts are similarly treated.

The association of weight gain and protein intake is demonstrated and the protein needs of a normal full-term infant are shown to be met by an intake of 0.85 g. per lb. per day, but prematures need more.

This is a worthy addition to the MRC Special Report Series. It is an essential addition to the reference library of every specialist paediatrician, biochemist, and medical school.

F.J.F.

DIURETIESE MIDDELS

The Physiological Basis of Diuretic Therapy. By R. F. Pitts, Ph.D., M.D. Pp. xiv + 332. 38 figures. 78s. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas. 1959.

In die eerste deel van die boek word die volume, samestelling, en meganismes waarby homeostase van die liggaamsvloeistowwe teweeggebring word, sowel as die abnormaliteite wat in edeem aangetref word, behandel. 'n Uitstekende uitgebreide oorsig oor die fisiologie word deur die skrywer verstrekk. Interessant en leersaam is die hoofstuk oor renale filtrasie, re-

absorpsie, en uitskeiding waar die fisiologiese meganisme in die lig van renale histologie (deur elektronmikroskopie verkry) gesien word.

'n Hoofstuk word afgestaan aan die regulering van volume en osmotiese konsentrasie, en die integrerende rol van die hormone wat verskillende sentra beheer, word uitgebeeld. Die eerste deel van die boek word afgesluit met 'n bespreking van die renale faktore wat verantwoordelik is vir die vorming van edeem. Die tweede deel gaan oor die meganisme en terapeutiese gebruik van diuretiese middels. 'n Uitgebreide uiteensetting van samestelling, werking, kontraindikasies, gevare, en gebruiksaanwysings van alle bekende diuretiese middels word uitgebeeld. Die voorafgaande fisiologiese uiteensetting vergemaklik die begrip oor werking van die diuretiese middels.

Die boek word aanbeveel vir alle nagraadse studente wat geïnteresseerd is in nierfisiologie en vir diegene wat 'n breër insig in diuretiese terapie wil bekom. C.L.W.

IMMUNIZATION IN CHILDHOOD

Proceedings of a Symposium on Immunization in Childhood. Pp. 139. 5 figures. 17s. 6d. net + 1s. 1d. postage abroad. Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. 1960.

This symposium was held in London in May 1959 in 5 sessions — risks of immunization, poliomyelitis and pertussis vaccination, combined prophylactics and other immunizations, programmes and recommendations. Each subject was introduced by a speaker of authority, and then discussed by the meeting. The whole makes most interesting reading, particularly those hazards of immunization, viz. provocation poliomyelitis, pertussis encephalopathy and convulsions, and faults in sterilization of instruments.

The importance of early inoculation against pertussis was stressed, some workers having started as early as the first week of life. This was done because the blood antibodies against pertussis are always low, and no doubt because it was felt that the infant could form antibodies at this early age, when the mortality is highest. On the other hand it was considered that poliomyelitis immunization was best delayed until 7 months of age to avoid interference by maternal antibodies.

The symposium agreed on two schedules for immunization, but the main preference appeared to be for Schedule B (set out below). Another schedule has been suggested in this *Journal*¹ (10 January 1959) and the whole matter still appears to be much of a matter of individual preference, and related to the epidemiological and economic features of different countries.

SCHEDULE B

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Injection	Interval
2-6 mths	1	Triple*	1	4 wks or more
	2	Triple*	2	
	3	Triple*	3	
7-10 mths	4	Poliomyelitis	4	4 wks or more
	5	Poliomyelitis	5	
15-18 mths	6	Triple*	6	4 wks or more
		Poliomyelitis†	7	
Smallpox some time during the first 5 years				
School entry	7	Diph. & tetanus	8	
8-9 yrs	8	Diph. & tetanus	9	
		Smallpox (re-vacc.)		
10-15 yrs	9	BCG	10	

* Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis.

† A 4th dose of poliomyelitis vaccine will be necessary, but its exact timing has not been decided.

1. Questions Answered (1959): S. Afr. Med. J., 33, 37.

P.V.S.

MENTAL HEALTH OF STUDENTS

The Student and Mental Health. Edited by Daniel H. Funkenstein, M.D. Pp. xxv + 495. £1.15.0. net. London: H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. 1959.

This is a record of the First International Conference on Student Mental Health, which was held at Princeton in 1956

and was sponsored by the World Federation for Mental Health and the International Association of Universities. The main theme of the Conference, at which 10 countries were represented, was the promotion of mental health, in all its aspects, in colleges and universities.

As this book contains the opinions of a large number of authorities in this field, and as its scope is wide and its merits striking, it is impossible to mention in a review the individual sections in particular; each chapter is important and makes a significant contribution. At best one can mention a few points. The contributions include Eriksen's formulations on late adolescence; concepts of identity crises in psychosocial development; the conflicts and difficulties which affect the adolescent and which serve to make the period of study in a university less effective than it might be; and the function of the mental health worker in the university in the treatment of the disturbed student; as well as in bringing the principles of dynamic psychology and the other behavioural sciences to the awareness of staff and students.

The book serves to emphasize the realization that there can be few matters of greater importance for study and action than the problems of the large group of young men and women who go to colleges and universities to prepare themselves for their work in life; it also underlines how much needs to be done from the point of view of ensuring the greater stability and effectiveness of those who will often be leaders of the future.

Additional features for which the book deserves praise are an excellent summary, a series of recommendations, and an index.

This book is a valuable work and a credit to its editor. It is a *must* for all those who are concerned with the emotional components of late adolescence and education, and for those responsible for the administration of universities and colleges. H.M.

VOG IN DIE PARENTERALE HOLTES VAN DIE LIGGAAM

The Fluids of Parenteral Body Cavities. By Paul D. Hoeprich, M.D. and John R. Ward, M.D. Pp. iv + 98. Illustrations. \$4.75. New York and London: Grune & Stratton, Inc. 1959.

Hoewel dié siektetoestande wat te doen het met vogophoping in die sereuse holtes van die liggaam, die sinoviale ruimtes, en die serebrospinale voggroottes, klinies min te doen het met mekaar, word hulle tog in hierdie monografie saam bespreek vanweë hulle verband met vogversameling in die streke.

Die fisiese en biochemiese eienskappe van die voghoud in hierdie verskillende ruimtes word in oënskou geneem. Daar is 'n uiteensetting van die normale anatomiese en fisiologiese aspekte van voggvorming in hierdie gebiede.

Daar volg ook 'n verklarende beskrywing van die kenmerke van vogophoping in hierdie holtes by verskillende siekteprosesse.

Die sereuse vog is naasteby 'n dialisaat van bloedplasma, terwyl dié in die gewrigholtes 'n meer komplekse samestelling het met die byvoeging veral van musien. Die serebrospinale vog het 'n nog meer gekompliseerde ontstaan, want hier word die inhoud van verskillende stowwe in die vog verder bepaal deur die aktiewe sekresie deur die choroïdale plexus en deur die meganisme van 'n bloed-serebrospinale vogversperring.

Hoewel dit vreemd voorkom om die uiteenlopende siektebeelde wat in verband staan met vogophoping in hierdie besondere kompartemente, saam te voeg in een oorsig, vind 'n mens dit nogtans 'n baie praktiese en waardevolle samevatting.

Daar word ook praktiese wenke aangebied en goeie aanduidings gegee hoe om die vog te verkry, te ondersoek, en die bevindings te interpreteer. A.J.B.

PYELONEPHRITIS

Pyelonephritis. By Fletcher H. Colby, M.D. Pp. vii + 232. 95 illustrations. 60s. + 2s. 9d. postage. Baltimore: The Williams and Wilkins Company. London: Ballière, Tindall & Cox Ltd. 1959.

The frequency and the gravity of pyelonephritis is attested by the numerous reports that have appeared in recent years.

This is a lavish little monograph written by a urologist

who states that the book should be useful for students and general practitioners, but it is doubtful whether many will be prepared to pay 62s. 9d. — the price of this work.

This book represents a conventional but by no means comprehensive account of the aetiology and clinical features and treatment of the condition. It does, however, include a section on pyelonephritis in infancy and childhood and the relationship of diabetes mellitus, pregnancy, and hypertension to the disorder are each considered separately. It has the merit of reflecting the author's personal experience and contains valuable information from the records of the Massachusetts General Hospital. There are defects such as the lack of critical appraisal of reports of the reputed high incidence of the condition — all old scarring need not necessarily indicate chronic pyelonephritis. The sections on anatomy are not really necessary. The discussion on renal function is elementary, while studies of the functional aberrations of pyelonephritis receive scant attention. There are many very good illustrations of pyelograms, but they are unnecessarily numerous, particularly in the section on chronic pyelonephritis.

The advice on limitation of instrumentation to those patients in which it is clearly indicated, is to be endorsed. The dangers of catheterization are considered but, while advocating clean-voided urine specimens for the male, in speaking of voiding specimens in the female he states 'all seem complicated and their technique undignified'. Indignity is a poor reason for abandoning this procedure. L.E.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CHEMICAL CARCINOGENESIS

Bibliography of Cancer Produced by Pure Chemical Compounds. A survey of the literature up to and including 1947. By Otto Neubauer, M.D. Pp. xxvii + 604. London: Oxford University Press. English price 42s. 1959.

This bibliography contains the papers published on carcinogenesis by pure chemical substances up to and including the year 1947. There is a subject index, with references to 4,960 papers, subdivided into 32 sections dealing with various aspects of carcinogens, such as their chemical and physical properties, administration, effects, and intrinsic and extrinsic influences. The sections are subdivided according to the chemical nature of the carcinogen. The papers are arranged chronologically. There is also an author index, with many details, each entry being followed by a number or series of numbers, which indicate the locations in the subject index. There is also a list of tumour sites and special kinds of tumour.

Cancer research, which calls in the aid of many sciences, has provided an enormous literature, which requires to be catalogued, classified, and indexed. This bibliography records work done in a field not covered by other compilations of this nature. It will be of great help to those engaged in cancer research, and also to chemists, industrial scientists, and experimental pathologists.

RÖNTGENDIAGNOSE VAN DIE SPYSVERTERINGS-KANAAL

Röntgendiagnostik des Magen-Darmkanals. Von Prof. Dr. R. Prévôt und Priv.-Doz. Dr. M. A. Lassrich. xii + 346 Seiten. 544 Abbildungen. Ganzleinen DM 119.00. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag. 1959.

Die vraag kan miskien gestel word of daar op die huidige stadium plek is vir nog 'n handboek oor die röntgendiagnose van die spysverteringskanaal. As so 'n boek die nuttigste werk insluit, of nuwe lig werp op vorige opvattinge, dan is die antwoord ja. Gemeet aan die eerste vereiste, is daar sekerlik plek vir hierdie werk.

Daar is byvoorbeeld 'n verwysing na Roviralta se opvatting oor hiatusbreuk by suigeling, wat iets van die jongste tyd is. Oor prolaps van maagslymvlies in die duodenum is daar 'n interessante bespreking, hoewel die skrywers nog nie die graad van prolaps koördineer met die mate van saamtrekking van die canalis egestorius nie, soos in baie gevalle gesien word. Die neonatale gasinhoud van die dermkanaal is 'n onderwerp wat bespreek word, en so meer.

Een van die belangrikste hoofstukke gaan oor die verhouding tussen die sg. gastritisbeeld en karsinoom. Aan die hand van talryke gevalle word bewys hoe 'n sg. gastritis na 5-15 jaar in 'n karsinoom kan ontwikkel. In ons ondervinding is dit

die eerste handboek wat hierdie punt so pertinent stel, en dit sal röntgenoloë sekerlik beïnvloed om baie meer klem te lê op opvolgingsondersoeke waar 'n pasiënt met vae bobuikklaagte 'n sg. gastritisbeeld wys. Slegs oor hierdie hoofstuk verdien die boek sy bestaansreg.

Die hoofstuk oor die post-operatiewe maag is besonder geslaag. Dit sluit skematiese voorstellings in van die verskillende operasies, wat seker 'n aanwinst is. In 'n oogopslag kan nou gesien word hoe Mikulicz-Krönlein die Billroth II gedemonstreer het.

Die illustrasies het deurgaans 'n puik kontras en definisie. Hier het die skrywers sekerlik hulle eie stelling gevolg, nl. dat in geen afdeling van die röntgenologie die diagnose soveel afhang van die kwaliteit van die ondersoek as in die spysverteringskanaal nie.

Aan die debietkant kan genoem word dat Torgersen se fundamentele navorsing oor die spierstruktuur van die canalis egestorius weer eens oor die hoof gesien is. 'n Mens kan nie die prepilorie se saamtrekkings op 'n intelligente manier verklaar sonder verwysing hierna nie. 'n Jaar of twee gelede nog het McNaught, van Edinburg, Torgersen se bevindings deur sy eie disseksies bevestig.

Vir naslaandoeieindes sou dit beter gewees het as die literatuurlyk elke hoofstuk gevolg het, in plaas van om dit in 20 bladsye aan die end van die boek op te hoop. 'n Duidelike literatuurorsig, lyk dit, is iets wat nou eenmaal te veel is vir kontinentale skrywers.

'n Boek wat Forsell getrou volg en beweer dat morfologiese veranderinge van die slymvlies met die helderheid van 'n anatomiese preparaat weergegee kan word, nie deur willekeurige opnames nie, maar deur 'n goed ontwikkelde, moeitevolle deurligtingstechniek, is sekerlik sy sout werd.

A.D.K.

RADIOLOGY OF THE SMALL INTESTINE

Radiologic Examination of the Small Intestine. 2nd edition. By R. Golden, M.D. Pp. xxv + 560. 176 figures. £11 8s. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. Springfield, Ill.: Charles C. Thomas. 1959.

The first edition of this book rapidly became a standard reference. The second will do the same. It has more than twice as many illustrations, much enhanced by the use of an art paper, and it is justifiably twice as long.

The absence of illustrated definitions of many of the terms, for example flocculation and segmentation, is a major defect that is confusing. A minor defect is the imbalance of the section on intussusception. Here the emphasis is on functional intussusception, and the commoner types are not fully dealt with. The inexperienced reader may be left with the dangerous impression that a barium meal is a usual method of examining for intussusception.

The very useful chapter on post-operative states omits reference to the dumping and the afferent loop syndromes.

These minor deficiencies are more than counterbalanced by the full and detailed chapters on the other aspects of radiology of the small bowel. This volume can be recommended to radiologists, student radiologists, and physicians. H.J.

DERMATOLOGY

Dermatologie und Venerologie. Einschliesslich Berufskrankheiten, dermatologischer Kosmetik und Andrologie. In 5 Bänden. (Einzelne Bände erscheinen in zwei Teilen.) Herausgegeben von Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. H. A. Gottron und Prof. Dr. Dr. h.c. W. Schönfeld. 20% ermässiger Subskriptionspreis für das Gesamtwerk. Der Subskriptionspreis gilt bis zum Erscheinen des letzten Bandes. Jeder Band ist einzeln zum Ladenpreis käuflich. Band III, Teil 2. *Krankheiten der Hautanhangsgebilde einschliesslich Akne und Rosacea — Hautkrankheiten bei inneren Störungen* (Mit Sach- und Namenregister für Band III, Teil 1 und 2). Pp. xiv + 706. 317 zum Teil farbige Abbildungen. Ganzleinen DM178.-. Subskriptionspreis DM142.40. (Der Bezug von Teil 1 — erscheinen im Juni 1959 — verpflichtete zur Abnahme von Teil 2). Band III (in zwei Teilen) Ganzleinen DM343.-. Subskriptionspreis DM274.40. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag. 1959.

Part 2 of volume 3 of Gottron and Schönfeld's authoritative

work is concerned largely with skin changes associated with general bodily disturbances such as liver, pancreas and intestinal disease, as well as the dermatological manifestations of avitaminosis and deficiencies of various metals and trace elements. Professors Tappeiner and Wodmansky, of Vienna, contribute a comprehensive description of those metabolic diseases, the lipidoses, the xanthematoses, amyloidosis, hyalinosis, mucinosis, etc., the clue to which at times is revealed by characteristic skin signs. This section commands especial attention by its very completeness of textual description and the informative illustration of actual cases. It is, of course, up to date and well documented. Even the rare condition ochronosis, with its distinctive triad of symptoms—black urine, yellowish pigmented cartilage and osteo-arthritis—receives detailed attention.

Diseases of the hair and nails are fully discussed in separate chapters. That on the hair comprises 100 pages with several pages of references, and is itself a monograph on the subject. The illustrations, including an excellent one of trichoptilosis—axial splitting of the hair—are of a very high standard, conveying an accurate distinctive picture. The classification, too, is sensible and helpful, enabling one to forecast a prognosis based on pathology. The therapeutical recommendations are restrained and entirely unsensational.

Functional disturbances and diseases of the sweat glands and sebaceous glands each receive attention in separate chapters and by different contributors. Acne vulgaris comes under discussion here and rosacea (without the qualifying word acne!) but, regrettably, no new light is shed either on the aetiology or successful treatment except that favourable mention is made of superficial X-ray therapy. Hormone preparations are not wholeheartedly recommended.

Pruritus is a symptom for which patients are frequently referred to the dermatologist. More than 20 pages of text are devoted to a close examination of various pathological conditions, internal and external influences, dysfunction of internal organs, and the manifold other factors which bring about a generalized itch. The number of references to the literature runs into several hundred.

Nothing but praise can be given to the physical appearance, printing and binding. The royal-blue covers with gold lettering, preserved under an attractive dust jacket, make a fitting setting for this praiseworthy addition to a work that has already received universal acclaim.

C.K. O'M.

SURGICAL NURSING

Surgical Nursing and After-treatment. 11th edition. By T. Edward Wilson, M.D., M.S., M.Sc.(Melb.), M.R.A.C.P., F.R.C.S.(Eng.), F.R.C.S.(Edin.), F.A.C.S., F.R.A.C.S. Pp. x + 618. 361 illustrations. English price 30s. net. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. 1960.

This is the 11th edition of the late Rutherford Darling's well-known text-book for nurses; but on this occasion his former cooperator, Mr. T. Edward Wilson, has undertaken the revision necessary since the last edition, which was published about 9 years ago.

New sections have been devoted to the nursing treatment arising from new techniques in the surgery of the heart, lungs, oesophagus and adrenal glands, and new chapters have been added on the nursing aspects of anaesthesia and the care of the unconscious patient, as well as the care of patients before and after radiotherapy.

A number of other important revisions have been made which have improved an already good book, and the whole achieves its original purpose of seeking to make the nurse an essential and competent member of the surgical team.

A.H.T.

SEWAGE POLLUTION OF BATHING BEACHES

Sewage Contamination of Bathing Beaches in England and Wales. Medical Research Council Memorandum No. 37. Pp. iv + 23. 2s. 6d. net. London: Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 1959.

This small treatise of 23 pages, published by the Medical Research Council of Great Britain, is primarily devised for the non-medical reader. The technical details always inseparable

from a publication of this type are, however, available for medical and bacteriological specialists in the *Journal of Hygiene* of December 1959.

The historical background and all available information on the alleged health risks of bathing in sewage-polluted coastal waters have been most satisfactorily and exhaustively sifted. Only one outbreak of typhoid fever—which occurred as far back as 1908 in the Royal Marine Depot in Walmer, Kent—has, on epidemiological grounds, been ascribed to bathing on a beach which was being polluted by a sewage outfall.

Innumerable bacteriological examinations of sea-water, collected at different phases of tide and wind, have been carried out in various parts of the country in an effort to correlate these findings with the incidence of diseases such as poliomyelitis and the gastro-intestinal infections.

It is suggested that comminators could with advantage be installed at sewage outfalls with a view to pulverizing the sewage and so exposing it to the bacteriostatic effect of the sea-water.

All in all, the Commission finally comes to the conclusion that, apart from the aesthetically revolting sewage-polluted beaches, which definitely should not be used, there is, on the available evidence, little or no risk to health from bathing in sewage-contaminated sea-water.

There is a growing apprehension on the part of the public regarding the danger of the spread of poliomyelitis and other intestinal infections as a possible result of bathing in sea-water into which a sewage outfall discharges; and it is therefore most desirable that this publication should be closely studied by all persons who are responsible for the public health or interested in the subject.

E.D.C.

THE BRITISH FORMULARY

British National Formulary 1960. Standard edition. Published jointly by the British Medical Association and the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Pp. 272. English price 7s. 6d., interleaved 11s. 6d. Obtainable from A.P.S. Journal (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 6290, Johannesburg. London: The Pharmaceutical Press. 1960.

This handy pocket volume, with more pages than the previous edition, has not undergone any major reconstruction. The same policy has been maintained to keep this prescribers' formulary convenient in size and comprehensive. Formulae are still included if they are widely used, but some have been deleted. There is a section providing the formulae of preparations for infants and children. Many pages have been devoted to a useful comprehensive glossary of proprietary or trade names and the equivalent non-proprietary preparations with analogous therapeutic effects. In this, the standard edition, there are introductory sections with brief description of various groups of drugs—analgesics, antacids, anthelmintics, antibiotics, and so forth. There are notes on other topics that are useful to prescribers. The volume will be found to be of great assistance in practice and in hospital. Distribution to clinical students would also assist in the encouragement of rational prescribing, with corresponding decrease in hospital and national drug expenditure.

N.S.

DERMATOLOGY IN PAEDIATRICS

Pediatric Dermatology. By Henry H. Perlman, M.D., Ph.D. Pp. xii + 477. 203 figures. \$18.00. Chicago: Year Book Publishers, Inc. 1960.

Perlman has written a book on dermatology which will make its greatest appeal to the practising paediatrician in search of a single self-contained review of the subject. It is doubtful whether the dermatologist will find enough unfamiliar material within its covers to justify the outlay, or the general practitioner either, who will probably be better off with a work on skin disease covering all age-groups. The reviewer finds the work imprecise, and it seems that its writer is acting mainly as a transmitter of the opinions expressed by other Americans, little altered by his own clinical experience or discrimination. All adverse criticism of the book which one may wish to make can be reduced to these causes. Otherwise it is an attractively produced work in the best tradition of American scientific texts.

G.H.F.