

BOOK REVIEWS : BOEKBESPREKINGS

TUMOURS

Tumors of Bone and Soft Tissue. A collection of papers presented at the 8th Annual Clinical Conference on Cancer, 1963, at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute, Houston, Texas. Pp. 448. Illustrated. \$13.00. Chicago: Year Book Medical Publishers. 1965.

Twenty-six authors contributed to this annual clinical conference. The papers have been presented in a stimulating and lucid manner. Although the histology and sequelae of most of the tumours have been established, giant cell tumours of bone still present problems in classification—as stated by Mary Sherman 'most of these lesions seem to be other types of sarcoma (usually fibrosarcoma) which exhibit numerous multinucleated cells'. This book can be recommended to the post-graduate student for casual reading.

H.S.P.

PRACTICE IN ANAESTHESIA

Science and Practice in Anesthesia. Ed. by J. E. Eckenhoff, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S. Pp. 160. R6.00. London: Pitman Medical Publishing Co. 1965.

This book consists of 18 unrelated clinical and scientific papers of interest to the anaesthetist. These have been read at a reunion refresher course to commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. In the foreword, Professor Eckenhoff relates the history of his department of which he is justifiably proud. Although less than half of the articles are by workers who can be regarded as authorities in those fields, most of them are excellent. At least 5 papers have already been published in journals that are widely read by anaesthetists. Although interesting, I feel that this book's circulation will probably be limited to reference libraries.

H. J. du T.

ADDENDUM TO THE BRITISH PHARMACOPOEIA

Addendum 1966 to the British Pharmacopoeia 1963. Under the direction of the General Medical Council. Pp. xiii + 112. Illustrated. R4.50. London: The Pharmaceutical Press. 1966.

This addendum to the B.P. 1963 follows closely on the first addendum published in 1964; there is obvious reason for this. Included among the new monographs are the antidepressants Amitriptyline, Nortriptyline, Nialamide and Tranlycypromine. To the already numerous monographs on sulphonamides are added Sulphamethoxine and Sulphamethoxydiazine. Some newer antihistamines, steroids, antibiotics and vaccines are included. There are now 3 monographs on dextran: Dextran

150 Injection, Dextran 110 Injection and Dextran 40 Injection, differing in the weight average molecular weight of the dextrans present. Iron Dextran Injection is also included. There is also much other useful information in this volume.

N.S.

TRAUMA TO URETERS

Trauma to the Ureter: Pathogenesis and Management. By L. A. Orkin, M.D., F.A.C.S. Pp. xx + 530. Illustrated. R18.00. Oxford: Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd. 1965.

This is a valuable and highly necessary contribution to our knowledge of ureteral trauma. There can be no question that the author has planned his book well, and that the literature has been adequately referred to. Chapter 4 on the physiology of the ureter is particularly outstanding. In the chapter dealing with surgery of the ureter there are several instances where one disagrees with the author, but the author's advice is well reasoned.

The drawings and the general presentation of the material is excellent. The way each subject is dealt with as an entity and the necessary repetition which this entails does not detract but enhances the value of the book and particularly for reference purposes.

I think this book is a must for all who practise the different branches of abdominal surgery.

J.J.

CALCIUM METABOLISM DISORDERS

Diagnostic Procedures in Disorders of Calcium Metabolism. By B. E. C. Nordin, M.D., M.R.C.P., Ph.D. and D. A. Smith, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Edin.). Pp. xii + 268. Illustrated. R6.00. London: J. & A. Churchill. 1965.

This book comprises diagnostic procedures and pure laboratory procedures with regard to calcium metabolism. As a reference volume it should be very useful for any physician who has to investigate patients with problems in this field. For those who look for detailed appraisal of modern methods it may not prove sufficient. Regarding radioactive techniques, local uptakes and autoradiography do not appear to be mentioned. Tetracycline labelling I could not find in the index but it is briefly discussed on p. 81. In some places, as with calcium infusion tests, it would be more informative if modifications other than those used by the authors were described.

The work is nicely produced and profusely illustrated. It should be possessed by all libraries and at least by workers in the area of calcium metabolism and by physicians who do not have access to a reference library.

W.P.U.J.