

most commonly used tests are included. This volume is in loose-leaf style and further additions are proposed. Only one method is at present given for most procedures.

The two works are complementary and together form an extremely useful reference work for the general laboratory of clinical pathology. The total price is perhaps rather high by British standards for a work which does not yet give complete cover of the subjects treated.

N. F. MACLAGAN.

## Geriatric Medicine

**A New Look at Geriatrics.** By Robert Kemp, T.D., M.D.(Liverpool), M.R.C.P.(London). (Pp. 69. 7s. 6d.) London: Pitman. 1965.

In this monograph, which is one of Pitman Medical's interesting "New Look" Series, Dr. Kemp sets himself the task of dispelling three stated misconceptions: first, the attitude that one never wants to live to be old; secondly, that geriatrics is (in the words of the gibe) merely the practice of "medicated survival"; thirdly, that the care of the elderly is unimportant and unrewarding. His views, as set out in the six chapters of this attractively produced slim paperback, are provocative, but there seems to run through them a thick strand of pessimism.

The misconceptions and attitudes he writes about were certainly widely held 15 years ago, especially among the old guard of physicians and family doctors who did not wish to recognize a problem about which their medical schools had taught them nothing. If this book had appeared then it would have had a powerful impact. In the meantime the idea of practising good geriatric medicine has gained wide acceptance in Great Britain, and the size and complexity of the problem

presented by the elderly is on everybody's lips. So the walls against which Dr. Kemp seems to be beating his head, though by no means down, are now widely breached. The stress he lays on the preventive aspects of the subject is of great importance, and so is his plea for more effective clinical and gerontological research; but few people who know the field will quite share his enthusiasm for local-authority geriatric clinics or his championship of the medical officer of health as necessarily the person on whom "the real work of prevention [in geriatrics] must fall." What about the family doctor, once he has had a real opportunity to take the subject seriously? This small book can be recommended to anyone in the process of conversion from the older ways of thinking, provided he will also take notice of what is being achieved now by the practice of the British geriatric method.

J. N. AGATE.

## Electronic Equipment

**Principles of Electronics in Medical Research.** By D. W. Hill, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.Inst.P., M.I.E.E. (Pp. 288+xiii; illustrated. 67s. 6d.) London: Butterworth. 1965.

Electronic devices of many kinds are useful in the study of disease and the management of patients, as well as in the basic biological sciences related to the practice of medicine. Modern instrument technology requires the services of specially trained engineers, not usually available in the hospital service. Consequently much of the work of the instrument technologist is done, successfully but somewhat inefficiently, by doctors, physicists, or technicians. Dr. Hill's book

offers something for all three groups. The physicist who is new to the work will see how familiar circuits and principles are used in clinical measurement, but will skip the elementary discussion on such topics as Ohm's law and the Wheatstone bridge. The doctor will be able to see what lies behind some of the technical terms and electronic equipment that he meets in his work. He will, however, find much of the text heavy going.

While these two classes of readers will probably dip into the book for occasional enlightenment, electronics technicians could profitably study the whole of the text, which is written in a style that they will readily understand, with many useful photographs and line diagrams.

J. M. A. LENIHAN.

## Clinical Anatomy

**Case Studies in Anatomy.** By Ernest Lachman, M.D. (Pp. 238+xii; illustrated. 24s.) New York: Oxford University Press. 1965.

This book sets out to give students of anatomy some clinical cases to illustrate the importance of anatomical knowledge in clinical medicine. A case history is presented, and this is followed by the subsequent clinical findings at examination of the patient. The diagnosis of the condition and further management are briefly mentioned. After this there is a discussion of the symptoms and signs, which are correlated with the anatomy of the appropriate regions. The discussion is in the form of questions and answers.

This book may be of use to students revising anatomy in the clinical period.

W. J. HAMILTON.

## Books Received

*Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.*

**The Diabetic Life.** A Concise Practical Manual. 17th edition. By R. D. Lawrence, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.Lond., LL.D.Toronto. (Pp. 250+x. 20s.) London: Churchill. 1965.

**Clinical Anaesthesia: Respiratory Therapy.** Edited by Peter Safar, M.D. (Pp. 419+xiii; illustrated. 40s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1965.

**Learning Through Group Experience.** By A. K. C. Ottaway. (Pp. 168+viii. 25s.) London: Routledge & Kegan Paul. New York: The Humanities Press. 1966.

**Conrad Gessner 1516-1565.** By Hans Fischer. (Pp. 152; illustrated. No price given.) Zurich: Naturforschenden Gesellschaft. 1966.

**Molecular Biology of Muscular Contraction.** Edited by Setsuro Ebashi, Fumio Oosawa, Takamitsu Sekine, and Yuji Tonomura. (Pp. 206+xii; illustrated. £5 10s.) Tokyo: Igaku Shoin. Amsterdam, London, and New York: Elsevier. 1965.

**Atlas of Descriptive Histology.** By Edward J. Reith, Ph.D., and Michael H. Ross, Ph.D. (Pp. 210+x; illustrated. 64s.) New York and London: Harper & Row. 1965.

**Controversy in Internal Medicine.** Edited by Franz J. Ingelfinger, M.D., Arnold S. Relman, M.D., and Maxwell Finland, M.D. (Pp. 679+xvii; illustrated. £5 1s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1966.

**Ferment in Medicine.** A Study of the Essence of Medical Practice and of its New Dilemmas. By Richard M. Magraw, M.D. (Pp. 272+xi; illustrated. £2 5s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1966.

**Social Interaction and Patient Care.** Edited by James K. Skipper, Jun., Ph.D., and Robert C. Leonard, Ph.D. (Pp. 399+xxiv. 40s.) Philadelphia and Montreal: J. B. Lippincott. 1965.

**A Guide to Preventive Child Psychiatry.** The Art of Parenthood. By Henry H. Work, M.D., and Justin D. Call, M.D. (Pp. 215+x; illustrated. 76s.) New York, Toronto, Sydney, and London: McGraw-Hill. 1965.

**Fundamentals of Clinical Hematology.** 2nd edition. By Byrd S. Leavell, M.D., and Oscar A. Thorup, Jun., M.D. (Pp. 597+xiv; illustrated. £4 7s. 6d.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1966.

**Huwelijksonvruchtbaarheid.** Een Onderzoek in Ghana. (Human Infertility in Ghana.) By Jan Hendrik Josef Marie Meuwissen. (Pp. 130+ix; illustrated. No price given.) Nijmegen: Dekker & Van de Vegt. 1965.

**What to Tell Your Children About Sex.** Prepared by the Child Study Association of America. (Pp. 117+x; illustrated. 16s.) London: George Allen and Unwin. 1965.

**Akute Psychische Begleitscheinungen Körperlicher Krankheiten.** By Manfred Bleuler, Jürg Willi, and Hans Rudi Bühler. (Pp. 208+xii. DM. 38.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

**La Mucoviscidose.** By M. Herbaut, J. Meline, and I. G. Hamvas. (Pp. 149. 28 F.) Paris: Masson. 1965.

**Précis de Colpocytologie Hormonale.** By J. Paul Pundel. (Pp. 337. 64 F.) Paris: Masson. 1966.

**Chirurgie des Surrénales.** By Sylvain Blondin. (Pp. 277. 60 F.) Paris: Masson. 1965.

**Les Cytopenies Médicamenteuses.** By Jean Bernard, Jean Dausset, and Colette Magis. (Pp. 298. 98 F.) Paris: Masson. 1965.

**Le Médianécrose Aortique.** Les Dissections Aortiques. By G. Faivre, F. Cherrier, and G. Rebeix. (Pp. 120; illustrated. 22 F.) Paris: Masson. 1965.

**Traumatologie Thoracique d'Urgence.** A l'Usage du Chirurgien Praticien. By Gilbert Schulsinger. (Pp. 140; illustrated. 32 F.) Paris: Masson. 1965.