

between ventilation and blood-flow in the lungs, the transport of gases by the blood, and finally some applications of pulmonary physiology in relation to medical problems. In these last chapters it ranges over subjects such as smell and taste, mucus secretion, and removal of dust, and includes an excellent summary of work on surfactant in the lung and respiration in the newborn.

Perhaps too much is said about some subjects and too little about others, but that is personal opinion, and in 230 pages of text the content could not easily be better chosen. The references for further reading about subjects in the different chapters are well chosen, up to date, and cover American and European sources. The book is a "must" for any medical student, physiologist, or doctor who wants an introduction to the present concepts of the physiology of respiration in man.

PHILIP HUGH-JONES.

Toxic Side-effects

Drug-induced Diseases. Symposium, Leyden, 1964. Edited by L. Meyler and H. M. Peck. (Pp. 163 + vii; illustrated. £4 10s.) Amsterdam, New York, London, Milan, Tokyo, and Buenos Aires: Excerpta Medica Foundation. 1965.

The last quarter of a century has witnessed a pharmacological revolution. As Dr. Louis Lasagna has said, this has had a great impact for good, but like most other revolutions it has produced serious injury for some. Its results can never be completely undone, even if we so desired, but a proper understanding of the problems involved is the first step to their intelligent solution. In consequence, a plethora of books has appeared in recent years on the toxic effects of drugs and on drug-induced diseases—sometimes called rather ironically "diseases due to medical progress." Some of these—like the present volume—give a balanced and valuable account of the more important aspects of iatrogenic illnesses;

others catalogue long, uncritical lists of reported toxic side-effects to drugs; they are all apt to give a rather unbalanced impression, as they do not discuss the benefits of the therapeutic explosion but only its evils.

This volume is a record of a symposium on drug-induced diseases organized by the Boerhaave courses for postgraduate medical education held at Leyden in 1964. The proceedings published here appeared as No. 85 in the Excerpta Medica's International Congress Series. Those taking part were mostly distinguished authorities in the Netherlands, but there were three British communications, three American, and one Swiss. All the papers are interesting and informative, and the great problem of diseases caused by drugs is admirably reviewed in the introductory lecture by Dr. Lasagna. The communications cover all the more important aspects of drug toxicity, ranging from agranulocytosis to cataracts, from hepatic toxicity to hypertensive crises, from teratogenicity to infections as complications of drug therapy, and so forth.

The book is beautifully produced and illustrated, but the price of such a slim volume is unlikely to recommend its purchase to the general reader.

DERRICK DUNLOP.

Boxing Injuries

Medical Aspects of Boxing. Proceedings of Conference, London, 1963. Edited by A. L. Bass, J. L. Blonstein, R. D. James, and J. G. P. Williams. (Pp. 124 + vii. 42s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1965.

Will boxing end in this country with a ban or a whimper? A conference organized by the British Association of Sport and Medicine under the chairmanship of Sir Arthur Porritt discussed the emotionally charged subject of boxing, and the report has now been published. There seems to have been no attempt to eliminate emotion but rather to see that

contrary emotional views cancelled each other out. As the participants included Mr. Dickson Wright and Lady Summerskill, with Mr. J. Solomons occasionally interjecting from the audience, the report has its lighter moments.

Until the detailed study recommended by the Royal College of Physicians is completed this book will stand as one of the best guides to the facts about boxing injuries. It seems a pity that references are not given at the end of the contributions from the leading speakers. For example, both Byrom and Critchley state their belief that blows which do not cause "knock-outs" may result in damage to brain cells. Though comments from such experts carry considerable weight the detailed evidence on which they are based is not given. However, few perhaps would think that the burden was on those wishing to abolish boxing to perform the task of counting the number of brain cells killed by each sub-knockout blow. Much of the evidence is at an anecdotal level. It sometimes inadvertently exposes some of the nastier tricks of the professional boxer. For example, bandages on the hand have at times been used in such a way as to become "knuckle-dusters," and "broken gloves" form wicked weapons. Certainly, careful control has done a great deal to reduce the risk of injuries, but, as several recent widely reported accidents have shown us, serious injuries still occur.

As always, the facts are incomplete, and so each individual will finish this book making a decision which is unavoidably tinged by his emotional bias. In my view the abolitionists' arguments presented here carry much more weight, but abolition may be an unnecessary *coup de grâce* if both professional and amateur boxing continue to dwindle, as present statistics suggest. This book should be of interest to all concerned with boxing, but should in particular be required reading for medical officials responsible for schoolboy boxing.

ROGER BANNISTER.

Books Received

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

The Secret of the Knife. A Surgeon's Story. By R. Campbell Begg, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S. (Pp. 162 + x; illustrated. 21s.) Norwich: Jarrold. 1965.

Neuro-Ophthalmology. Vol. 2. Symposium. Edited by J. Lawton Smith, M.D. (Pp. 278 + xi; illustrated. £8 3s. 6d.) London: Henry Kimpton. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. 1965.

The Individual, Society, and Health Behavior. By Andie L. Knutson, Ph.D. (Pp. 533. \$6.50.) New York: Russell Sage Foundation. 1965.

Bacteriologie Medicală. Edited by Professor N. Nestorescu. (Pp. 979; illustrated. No price given.) Bucarest: Editura Medicală. 1965.

Medicina Culturii Fizice. Edited by Professor Fl. C. Ulmeanu. (Pp. 536; illustrated. No price given.) Bucarest: Editura Medicală. 1965.

Cybernetic Medicine. By Professor Aldo Mas- turzo. (Pp. 142 + xv; illustrated. \$6.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1965.

Neurological Surgery of Trauma. Edited by Arnold M. Meirowsky, M.D. (Pp. 604 + xxxi; illustrated. \$6.25.) Washington: Office of the Surgeon General, Dept. of the Army. 1965.

The Structure and Function of a University Department of Surgery. Inaugural Lecture, Queensland, 1964. By William Burnett, M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S., F.R.F.P.S., F.R.A.C.S. (Pp. 29. 6s.) Queensland: University Press. 1965.

Foundations of Anesthesiology. In 2 volumes. By Albert Faulconer, Jun., M.D., M.S., and Thomas E. Keys, A.B., M.A. (Vol. 1: pp. 715 + xlix. Vol. 2: pp. 719-1337 + xlix; illustrated. \$38.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1965.

Pediatric Electrocardiography. Normal and Abnormal Patterns, Incorporating the Vector Approach. By Warren G. Guntheroth, M.D. (Pp. 150 + viii; illustrated. £2 9s.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

Gonadotropins: Physicochemical and Immunological Properties. Ciba Foundation Study Group No. 22. Edited by G. E. W. Wolstenholme, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.I.Biol., and Julie Knight, B.A. (Pp. 125. 18s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1965.

Currents Concepts of Clinical Gastroenterology. Edited by John R. Gamble, M.D., and Dwight L. Wilbur, M.D. (Pp. 282 + xiv; illustrated. \$11.00.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1965.

Methods of Forensic Science. Vol. 4. Edited by A. S. Curry. (Pp. 369 + xii; illustrated. £5 5s.) London and New York: John Wiley. 1965.

Medicina Si Muzica. By Dr. E. Nichifor and Dr. C. Bocirnea. (Pp. 131; illustrated. No price given.) Bucarest: Editura Medicală. 1965.

Handbook of Clinical Laboratory Data. Edited by Henry C. Damm, Ph.D. (Pp. 469 + ix. £6.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1965.

Experimental Physiology. 7th edition. Edited by B. L. Andrew, D.Sc. Foreword by George H. Bell, B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.(Glasg.), F.R.S.E. (Pp. 244 + vii; illustrated. 37s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: E. & S. Livingstone. 1965.

Intra- und Postoperative Zwischenfälle. Vol. 2. Abdomen. Edited by Professor Georg Brandt, Professor Hubert Kunz, and Professor Rudolf Nissen. (Pp. 328; illustrated. DM. 88.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1965.