
This is a good and comprehensive account of operations commonly used in the treatment of injuries and diseases of the limbs and spine. The quality of production, standard of writing and clarity of illustration are excellent, and the price compares very favourably with similar books published elsewhere.

It is divided into five parts. The first is concerned with operative treatment of fractures of long bones, pseudarthrosis and bone defects; it includes chapters on post-operative care, operations on tendons and muscles, operations for fractures of long bones, and for malunion, bone defects, false joints and flail joints. The second part is concerned with deformities, osteomyelitis, tuberculosis of bones and joints, bone tumours and amputations. The third deals with operations for injuries and disorders of the hand and fingers, elbow, shoulder, hip, knee and ankle joints. The fourth is concerned with the spine and pelvis; and the fifth with injuries of peripheral nerves, poliomyelitis, cerebral palsy and foot disorders.

Perhaps the only criticism one might make is that the space devoted to orthopaedic sequelae of myelomeningocele is less than one would expect to find in this country, and that the treatment of club foot is also more brief than in a comparable book of this quality written for English practice. Apart from these minor defects the book is clear, comprehensive, well written and illustrated, and is an excellent guide.

In his foreword the author makes it clear that questions of diagnosis, pathology, etiology and selection of procedure are discussed in detail in his Text Book of Orthopaedics, and that in this publication he has limited himself to a discussion of orthopaedic operations. He is to be congratulated on a publication which faithfully reflects the high standard of work at the Moscow Orthopaedic Hospital. I can recommend this finely produced book without hesitation.—Robert Roaf.


Like injuries in any other sphere, those occurring in sport, especially the more serious, are bound to be the concern of the orthopaedic surgeon and there is much in this book which he will find of interest.

The presentation is in three parts. Part 1 is a simple study of anatomy, physiology and biomechanics as applied to the special problems associated with athletic activity, Part 2 is an interesting catalogue of the individual sports and their characteristic injuries written by eminent authorities both medical and lay, and Part 3, by Tucker and Armstrong, is a monograph on the principles and definite treatment of musculo-skeletal injuries.

Its value to the medical profession is as a source of reference when confronted with injuries peculiar to sport, and to those associated with activities of this sort it has a much wider scope.

There is a unique sense of enthusiasm in Part 2, given by the illustrious names of those who have written or been interviewed and aided by some lovely action pictures. The reader is welcomed straight into the crisp atmosphere of athletic achievement, where he will sense the stress and struggle, the sweat and fatigue, the glow of success and the tragedy of injury.

It is also designed to instruct people associated with sport: trainers, coaches, seconds, gymnasts, manipulators, physiotherapists, medical and managerial staff of sporting and athletic clubs and indeed the sportsman himself, for there is much to be learnt about correct training and the prevention of injury. For them it will be a fascinating survey of the function and mechanisms of the human frame and the cause and treatment of the injuries that are prone to occur.

The psychological aspect of handling the injured athlete, especially the less severely injured, is an important factor which needs understanding and in this respect it is disappointing that this problem has so little mention.—Philip Newman.


The author of this book is both a doctor and an archaeologist. He has made a deep study of the evidence of the presence of disease in earlier times, both prehistoric, and in earlier civilisations. The
result is a fascinating monograph, which draws on many sources for its facts, not only bones, but many kinds of archaeological specimens and preserved treasures. The material is presented in a clear fashion for the layman, that is both from the point of view of the non-medical archaeologist and the doctor interested in the history of disease.

The book is profusely illustrated with photographs, which bring the study to life. Anyone who is the least bit interested in the history of medicine or who is studying the history of development of any particular disease will find much to interest him in this volume.—H. Graham Stack.

BOOKS OF ORTHOPAEDIC INTEREST


For the beginner this is an excellent summary of the practical approach to diagnosis and treatment of the severely injured.


This volume provides a convenient review of the treatment of injuries and infections of the hand.


This volume is devoted to the radiology of the skeletal system.


This is a summary of the routine treatment of trauma with excellent line diagrams.


Cybernetics is the study of control mechanisms, and in biocybernetics an attempt is being made to elucidate the control mechanisms of the body by experiment and analogy with similar engineering controls.


Although this beautifully produced book is primarily of interest to oral surgeons, it must not be forgotten that examples of almost all bone tumours may be encountered in the jaws, and the common interlocking interests are exemplified by the rare adamantinoma of the tibia. This book will be of value to all interested in bone pathology.


This excellent little book published in German is entitled Emergency Hand Surgery. It is written and illustrated in Dr Moberg's inimitable style, and should prove very valuable in German-speaking countries for students, young hospital doctors and general practitioners. It is so concise that it is easy to read the essentials of the subject in a very short time, and to revise at short notice.