

drugs perhaps this book should be kept as a reference.

This book will be valuable to physicians in training as well as to primary care physicians. The problem-step format is helpful, but because of the lengthy discussions of the approaches to treatment one sometimes forgets where one is in the spectrum, although the "To this point" boxes do put things into perspective. As a cardiovascular surgeon I enjoyed reading this book. I am sure that I will use it in the future, primarily to refer to the discussions of the many drugs used in cardiovascular therapy.

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**Handbook of General Hospital Psychiatry.** Massachusetts General Hospital. Edited by Thomas P. Hackett and Ned H. Cassem. 593 pp. Illust. The C.V. Mosby Company, Saint Louis, 1978. \$19, paperbound. ISBN 0-8016-0931-3

This book, which is more than a handbook, consists of 32 chapters written by 24 authors. Most are members of the clinical staff of the department of psychiatry of the Massachusetts General Hospital. This department has had an excellent reputation in the field of consultation-liaison psychiatry for many years, and the editors are leading experts in this field.

The chapters are clearly written and well organized. The main emphasis throughout the book is on the practical psychologic aspects of the care of patients in different clinical settings in a general hospital. For example, the chapters on brief psychotherapy and on coping with illness outline the reactions of persons of different personality types to illness and recommend a psychotherapeutic approach for each type. These recommendations will be useful for trainees in liaison psychiatry and for primary care physicians. The chapters on the surgical patient, intensive care, repeat dialysis and renal transplantation, the burn unit and the patient with spinal cord injury describe different phases that patients may go through in the course of their ill-

ness and provide guidelines for the psychologic management of the patients and their families. These recommendations will be useful for physicians and other health professionals working in specialized units.

Other topics in the book include the following: the historical aspects of liaison psychiatry, evaluation and treatment of the patient in pain, the main psychiatric disorders, the suicidal patient, disruptive states of

mind, the dying patient, the accident victim, psychiatric consultation in the emergency department, general considerations concerning diagnosis and management when a child is hospitalized for medical or surgical treatment, the role of the nurse-clinician in liaison psychiatry, treatment of irreversible illness, the use of electroconvulsive therapy and chemotherapy in psychiatry (with emphasis on the interactions of psychotropic drugs with

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other types of medication), the use of hypnosis in a psychosomatic medicine clinic and the legal aspects of psychiatric consultation.

This book will be of value not only to psychiatrists, residents in psychiatry and other mental health professionals providing consultation and liaison services to medical and surgical patients, but also to physicians in primary care and family practice. I recommend it highly as a useful resource book in the growing field of consultation-liaison psychiatry.

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**Hodgkin's Disease and the Lymphomas.** Volume 3. Clive R. Taylor. 437 pp. Eden Press Inc., Montreal, 1979. \$26. ISBN 0-88831-043-9

The first volume of this series was a brief review of the leading papers upon which our evolving concepts of lymphoproliferative disease are currently based; it contained a large number of references up to and including 1975. The second volume concentrated on reviewing the pertinent articles of 1976. It was also an expanded and more informative work. In particular, the last chapter provided a good general survey of the origin and histologic appearance of lymphoproliferative disorders and was illustrated with several helpful drawings. The third volume brings the text up to date, with the bibliography of approximately 1800 references based on the 1977 "Cumulated Index Medicus". This volume no longer has a single author, as one third of the 28 short chapters have been written by contributors, including Drs. R.J. Lukes and J.W. Parker.

The first 10 chapters deal essentially with the technical problems of cell identification and contain critical discussions of the E-rosette test, surface immunoglobulins, crystallizable fragment (Fc) receptors of antibody molecules and receptors of the third component of complement, the use of specific antisera, immunofluorescence and immunoperoxidase techniques, elec-

tron microscopy and cytochemistry. Two chapters then review genetic and cell kinetic studies and the development and function of the lymphoid system, with emphasis on the lymphokines and helper and suppressor cells. The remainder of the book reviews the histologic and immunopathologic features and the classification and staging of multiple myeloma, Hodgkin's disease, non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, and the acute and chronic lymphocytic leukemias. Somewhat more emphasis has been placed on the clinical aspects of these conditions than was done in the previous two volumes.

This review will be appreciated by clinicians, pathologists and research scientists who wish a general survey of the pathophysiology, diagnosis and treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders. The extensive list of references is of considerable help when one is reviewing specific topics in detail.

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**Infanticide and the Value of Life.** Edited by Marvin Kohl. 252 pp. Prometheus Books, Buffalo, New York, 1978. \$15.95. ISBN 0-87975-100-2

This book is written by 18 authors from various professional disciplines, including neurosurgery, philosophy, pediatrics, social ethics, Hebrew theology, law, pediatric surgery, psychiatry, Protestant theology and anthropology. One chapter is written by a patient with spina bifida who, after undergoing 58 operations, graduated magna cum laude in psychology and is presently working as a health care consultant and lecturer. The book includes a description of each author and a comprehensive annotated bibliography.

On the whole, I believe this study of infanticide and the value of life is comprehensive and easy to understand by any reader.

Physicians concerned with neonatology, orthopedic surgery and genitourinary surgery along with pediatricians and family physicians

are frequently confronted with the question of definitive treatment for very complicated neonatal problems. Sometimes treatment carries very high risks and yields questionable results. Recent advances in neonatology make these decisions more frequent and more difficult. They are still based on individual cases and are obviously made by persons with individual philosophies and individual professional information. The contents of this book could make discussions leading up to such decisions more comprehensive and more accurate.

I therefore recommend this book to anyone whose professional duties bring into question the value of the life of an infant.

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**Nephrology.** Edited by Jean Hamburger, Jean Crosnier and Jean-Pierre Grünfeld. 1393 pp. Illust. Flammarion Médecine-Sciences, Paris; John Wiley & Sons, Inc., Somerset, New Jersey, 1979. \$70. ISBN 0-471-01762-0

Although other large texts on this subject have recently become available or have been published in a new edition, this book is especially welcome to the practising nephrologist because it includes contributions from a worldwide group of experts. This is a move away from the previous edition, which was almost entirely devoted to the Necker Hospital. The sacrifice of a unified approach is more than compensated for by an increased breadth of perspective. For this reason I believe this work now has advantages over other purely North American texts.

The general approach is descriptive and includes many excellent illustrations, especially of histologic and ultrastructural features. However, this approach has disadvantages in some cases because not enough emphasis is placed on pathophysiology; this may not permit a clear understanding of the various subjects.

The contributing authors are generally well chosen, and I very much enjoyed some excellent chapters, such as the one on renovascular hy-