

the "day hospital" as "part, or the forerunner, of an era which may be called tentatively the era of social psychiatry and syntho-analytic psychotherapy". As if all psychiatry were not by its very nature "social", and psychotherapy not both analytic and synthetic in its techniques and objectives! Social psychiatry is defined as the science which aims at the prevention and treatment of the suffering and poorly integrated individual or group in its universal setting, the latter implying all causes, including those of environment and relationship on the one hand, and constitution and physiology on the other.

There is much to be gained from the rest of the pamphlet and, in particular, insight into some of the newer "social" techniques for the treatment and rehabilitation of persons suffering from psychological handicaps. The challenge of the problem is immense, and one must admire every new approach—conventional or otherwise.

MORRIS MARKOWE

The Principles and Practices of Rehabilitation. Edited by Henry K. Kessler. 1950. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger. 132 illus. Pp. 448. Price \$9.

This book is divided into two parts, "Principles" and "Practice", a division which does not improve it as the subject matter in part II has already been covered in many places in part I. The chapters on the various disabilities, however, are well done, and those on general

considerations and physical restoration, by the editor, are both very good.

"Rehabilitation with Plastic Surgery" is well covered by James Barrett Brown and Minot Fryer. "Physical Therapy in Rehabilitation" by Richard Kovacs, covers the problem, but this chapter and that on "Physical Conditioning" by Donald A. Covalt could have been under one heading. There is too much emphasis on passive therapy and not enough on active physical exercises in a well-graded programme. The description of a rehabilitation centre does not help the British medical officer who wants to know what these centres can accomplish in the way of restoring the disabled. The chapter on occupational therapy is good, but it does not explain the developments, which in this country have been pioneered by Austins, Vauxhall Motors Ltd., and the Luton and Dunstable Hospital, and embody the use of the machines of industry to produce the necessary remedial exercises for restoration of function.

The book is well produced and illustrated and will be read with interest by all those who are practising rehabilitation. It is full of information, but the repetitive style does not give a clear picture of the problem as a whole.

The medical rehabilitation centres and the industrial rehabilitation units of the Ministry of Labour and other organizations in this country, are more advanced in their concept of rehabilitation than any organization described in this symposium.

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The Principles and Practices of Rehabilitation

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