than one of the conventional specialties. It will be of interest to a much wider audience.

Junior hospital staff and all those who may have to care for these serious emergencies, even before arrival at hospital, including nurses and doctors in industry, will find much in this book to interest and instruct them.

The major part is devoted to the care of emergencies resulting from trauma presented in the clear concise style of the author’s previous writings. The book loses nothing from, and is probably enhanced by, a rather dogmatic and in places unconventional approach.

The first chapter, Be Prepared, summarizes the first aid for those situations where there may be a danger to life. The second chapter on the General Management of the Recently Injured successfully condenses into 14 pages information on subjects varying from life-saving measures to advice on the nurse’s attitude to the press. Other chapters have titles such as The Blood and Circulation, Injury and Breathing, and Unconsciousness with particular reference to Head Injuries.

‘Shock’ is a word used in a variety of contexts. The author makes a plea that its use to describe the upset of the circulation in trauma, or other medical and surgical emergencies, be abandoned. It is pointed out that the term shock is at present used and divided into degrees to describe the observer’s interpretation of a group of clinical findings. Such an assessment must vary from person to person. The author’s logical approach to this situation is to suggest that the medical profession restrict the use of the word ‘shock’ to its everyday dictionary definition and confine itself to recording and reporting clinical observations without any expression of opinion in terms of clinical shock.

Four specialist collaborators have provided additional chapters on General Surgical Emergencies, Medical Emergencies, Obstetrics and Gynaecological Emergencies, and Poisoning. These maintain the high standard set in the earlier part of the book.

In a discussion of overbreathing tetany, it is stated that a nurse seeing such a case should be able to recognize and deal with a situation which might otherwise add her to the list of anxious bystanders.

It is suggested that the book will help many others to avoid the role of anxious bystander in a variety of situations.

J. D. Cameron


The interrelationship of the several varieties of emphysema is a problem which taxes anyone dealing with this disease, and a useful feature of this valuable book is the classification of emphysema set out in the early pages. This is commendably based upon a correlation of structure with function. For example, its main division is between those varieties associated with air trapping and those without airways obstruction. Consideration is then given to whether airways obstruction is reversible and whether there is organic bronchial disease. In this way 11 main types of emphysema are distinguished and these are allocated one chapter each. It is not immediately evident which varieties are regarded as the more important but this becomes apparent in the text, and a third of this part of the book is rightly devoted to emphysema associated with bronchitis and bronchiolitis. Not all pathologists, however, would agree with the separation of centrilobular emphysema from that associated with bronchiolitis and its relegation to the clinically less important group in which there is no air trapping. Together with simple pneumoconiosis of coalworkers, centrilobular emphysema is dealt with in 11 pages. An excellent feature of each of these chapters is the correlation of structural alteration with functional effect, which is illustrated by 50 well-documented case histories. Radiological correlation is similarly considered under each variety, and is also given a chapter of its own. A later chapter discusses the recognition and causation of the cardiovascular changes in chronic lung disease. Here again clinico-pathological correlation is prominent, and by this means the differing cardiovascular effects of chronic bronchitis and emphysema are demonstrated.

Pathogenesis is usually dealt with under each of the sub-varieties but is also considered separately in a general manner. The experimental production of emphysema is described and further work in this direction is obviously required. It can be seen that this book covers many aspects of emphysema and is recommended to all concerned with this important disease.

B. Corrin


This small volume consists entirely of abstracts from scientific publications by members of the Hungarian State Institute of Occupational Health. Virtually all major topics in occupational health and hygiene have been covered and reading through the book one is reminded that in these fields, at any rate, scientific publications in the English language seldom acknowledge the contribution of research workers who do not write up their work in English. This lack of knowledge is partly due to the difficulty of obtaining translations from a language such as Hungarian and so a book of this sort is welcome. Although some of the abstracts are not particularly informative and others are rendered meaningless by printing and other errors, this book should be examined by any research worker whose objective is to review 'the literature'.

G. R. C. Atherley