detailed haematological tests would have been valuable in those cases in which the haemolytic phenomena were demonstrated. Since all the patients were receiving phenothiazine drugs, these haemolytic phenomena might have been a function of phenothiazine action rather than anything specifically schizophrenic. It would be desirable to study untreated schizophrenic patients, and patients suffering from other diseases treated with phenothiazine drugs. However, if the results of the present study are confirmed, they would lend support to hypotheses connecting schizophrenia with cellular enzymic abnormalities or with some plasma factor (Frohman et alii., 1960).

FIGURE I.
(Reproduced by permission of J. & A. Churchill, London.)

CONCLUSION

A mild haemolytic process appears to have been demonstrated in five out of 19 patients diagnosed as suffering from schizophrenia.

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REVIEW

A new Look at Anesthetics, with Particular Reference to Specialised Postgraduate Education. By James Parkhouse, M.A., M.D.: 1965. London: Pitman Medical Publishing Co. Ltd. Melbourne: Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Limited. 8½ x 5½, pp. 92. Price: £1.25.

Anesthesia as a specialty has been effective only during the last two decades, when specialist organizations, training programmes and post-graduate examinations have been firmly established, at least, in the western world. Initially, the greatest stimulus towards the recognition of the status of the specialty came from Britain with the introduction of the National Health Service, and this was further developed academically, through the efforts among others of Professor Sir Robert Macintosh and the Nuffield Department of Anesthetics in Oxford. It is therefore appropriate that a "new look" at and review of the achievements and problems of the form of practice and training in Britain should come from Oxford through the medium of the First Assistant, Dr. Parkhouse. He writes with force and clarity and obvious experience of the successes and shortcomings of the English system.

In this short book the author applies himself exclusively to his local scene, but the local scene interested in the future of anesthesiology is too large, or with of his nationality. This is particularly true of Australia, where the form of specialist practice, post-graduate teaching and training and the organization of hospital staffs are still evolving around a broad base which aims to incorporate the best in the various systems throughout the world. The dangers that a scheme of training "could be worked out with no references to the ultimate employment of its end products" or that "the use of the word 'exploitation' as a description of the way junior anesthetists are used during their so-called training" must not be ignored by our own leaders and planners. Equally, we must accept that "no examination can act as a substitute for effective post-graduate education".

If we are to attract competent graduates to the specialty of anesthesiology, we must provide effective outlets for their enthusiasm, as "no medical practitioner can ever be content to work as a mere technican".

This book provides stimulating reading and thought-provoking discussion. There is much, but not too much, critical of present practice, with constructive ideas for future improvements. Disagreement on principle should be minimal, although detailed suggestions are limited in application to the English scene. Perhaps Dr. Parkhouse wants to change too much too quickly; but he qualifies his comments as his "Utopian view of the future".

Anesthetists who read this book will be well rewarded for a couple of hours spent, as these are attitudes towards problems in Australian anesthesiology that will be broadened and clarified by the experience.

A Pocket Medicine. By G. E. Beaumont, M.A., D.M., F.R.C.P., D.D.H.; fifth edition, 1965. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. 7¾ x 4¾, pp. 220. Price: 20s. (English).

Among the many pocket-sized references for the medical student and practitioner, this one deserves serious consideration from the prospective buyer. Its author is highly qualified and has several larger works to his credit. The size is convenient, and it has the virtue of a hard cover; the print is clear and large, and there is an adequate index. In the scant 200 pages, Dr. Beaumont has managed to be remarkably comprehensive, almost every condition likely ever to concern the medical practitioner receiving at least a mention. There is an excellent summary of sedative drugs and a metric conversion table, and, to bring the fifth edition into line with modern demand, dosages are given in the metric system. The fifth edition is further distinguished by the revision of the text, the bringing up to date of the anatomical nomenclature and the placing of the collagen diseases in a separate chapter.

A few disadvantages of this type of book, however, have not been avoided—namely, that the systematic plan gives no clue as to the relative commonness of the different conditions and many remedies suggested are traditional and often empirical, no rationale being given for their use.

In spite of these shortcomings, this small book is an admirable one, and well worth a place in the student's pocket or the doctor's bag.