disease entities, such as arrhythmias, are further delineated into more specific diseases (e.g., Atrial Fibrillation), followed by specific pharmacological treatments for specific clinical presentations. For example, Section IV, “Pharmacotherapies for Common Conditions,” begins with a chapter (Chapter 15) on cardiovascular disease (CVD) that includes a glossary of terms, an introduction to CVD, a subsection discussing prevention strategies such as exercise and lifestyle modification, followed by other sections that are further categorized into particular CVD-related disease entities (e.g., Hypertension, Hyperlipidemia, Cerebral Vascular Disease, Peripheral Arterial Occlusive Disease, Systolic and Diastolic Heart Failure, and Cardiac Arrhythmias). Subsequent chapters in Section IV focus on other disease entities in the same way.

Pharmacology for Women’s Health offers readers a concise and in-depth text covering a wide array of complex pharmacological treatments for a plethora of conditions. The book covers the most effective pharmacological and therapeutic treatments for women affected by non-gender specific conditions, as well as treatment options for conditions that only affect women (including obstetric and gynecologic-specific disease entities). Complex diseases and their pharmacological treatments are presented an easy-to-follow, accessible, uniform format that will make it a frequent resource on the bookshelf. This text is highly recommended for health-conscious, informed consumers and as a reference for physicians treating women.

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Handbook of Gender and Sexuality in Psychological Assessment. Edited by Virginia M. Brabender and Joni L. Mihura. New York, NY: Routledge; 2016, US $114.95 (Paperback). 730 p. ISBN: 978-1138782051.

Brabender and Mihura’s Handbook of Gender and Sexuality in Psychological Assessment provides a comprehensive overview of how issues of gender and sexuality can impact both the assessor and the client during psychological assessment. The chapters elegantly weave together reviews of the current literature when it exists—noting where more research is warranted—along with illustrative case studies and vignettes, in order to provide suggestions for how to best interweave what is known into actual practice. This text does an excellent job of balancing the discussion of tools to reduce gender bias with an understanding of how gender- and sex-specific information can better inform assessment. A consistent theme tying the chapters together is that, while sex and gender issues are often not the main issue that brings the client in for psychological assessment, adequately addressing issues of sex and gender can greatly enhance the assessor’s understanding of the client and interpretation of the assessment results.

The introductory chapters, written by the editors, set the stage for the remainder of the book by defining essential terms, presenting a helpful introduction of assessor pitfalls, and noting suggestions for helpful assessor attitudes and behaviors during the different stages of psychological assessment. Several chapters of the book highlight how sex and gender, both that of the assessor and of the client, can interact with psychological assessment and influence specific disorders and traits. These chapters note that while gender nonconforming identities do not in and of themselves indicate underlying psychopathology, a better understanding of the psychological basis of such identities can still greatly inform and enhance treatment of such individuals seeking psychological assessment. The book includes excellent case illustrations and discussion of multi-dimensional gender-based issues such as its intersectionality with race, culture, and development. The final chapters discuss how to integrate the knowledge presented in the book into practice, to better train professionals, and to enhance professionals’ motivation to change their biased thinking and/or behaviors.

Although there is some repetition between chapters, particularly in redefining terms throughout the handbook, each chapter is able to stand alone and to provide unique insight into how gender and sexuality influence assessment. The chapters, while informative and providing an unbiased review of the literature, are also quite engaging, particularly the chapters that provide personal examples of the authors, which bolster the academic material presented. This text does not just explain epidemiological information about sex and gender differences in the assessment arena but also convincingly highlights reasons why it is important to further explore gender and sexuality in psychological assessment. Most chapters do assume prior knowledge of the assessment measures and psychopathology, and the book is therefore best suited to clinicians and researchers who are already knowledgeable on the topic but who want to gain better insight into the interplay between sex, gender, and assessment.

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Discovering Human Sexuality. Third Edition. Simon LeVay, Janicec Baldwin, & John Baldwin. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, 2015, US $81.22 (Paperback). 645 p. ISBN: 978-1605352756.

In the third edition of Discovering Human Sexuality, LeVay, Baldwin, and Baldwin have compiled an astoundingly thorough introduction to the biology, psychology, and sociology of sex and sexuality. While
targeted to undergraduates, this encyclopedic text would be a useful addition to anyone’s bookshelf. In the first chapter, sexuality is introduced as more than just the biological act of sex. Instead, the authors describe how sexuality is a fluid concept that has changed over time as humans have evolved both physically and societally. Later chapters describe sex specifics in both male and female bodies, leading to a discussion of sex, gender, and transgender individuals. Two chapters are given to sexuality throughout the life span, and several more chapters address sexual orientation, atypical sexuality, and sexual disorders. Potentially negative aspects of human sexuality are also discussed, including disease and assault. Visually, the pages in Discovering Human Sexuality are equally covered in well-written text and helpful images, including photographs, historically relevant pictures, and anatomical diagrams. If six hundred pages was not enough, the book has a companion website, complete with summaries, study questions, and online activities.

What is truly impressive about Discovering Human Sexuality is the positivity with which the authors approached the presented topics. Unsurprisingly, the text is written in a highly sex-positive way, which allows it to remain informative while dealing with subjects that may make readers uncomfortable at times. The unbiased manner in which the authors discuss sexual positions or group relations allows the text to be instructive, yet nonjudgmental. It is clear that the authors put effort into being inclusive of the diversity that exists in human experiences. Thus, this textbook is an ideal resource for the variety of students enrolled in a college course on human sexuality. Overall, the interdisciplinary collaboration of LeVay, Baldwin, and Baldwin has produced a comprehensive guide, and generally good read, to one of the most pervasive aspects of human nature.

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Gender Circuits, Second Edition. By Eve Shapiro. New York, NY: Routledge; 2015, US $39.95, (Paperback). 280 p. ISBN: 978-0415638531.

While humans are working harder than ever to drive technological discovery, sociologists would argue that, in turn, these advances in technology are changing what it means to be human. With the release of its second edition, Gender Circuits discusses the sociological impact of changing technology on sex, gender, and society in an instructive and relatable manner. Written for the average undergraduate, Shapiro’s work is easily accessible and relatively free of jargon, with all key concepts clearly defined. The reader is given numerous examples, including first-hand stories and historical accounts that relate sociological ideology to the reader in a personable manner.

The first chapter begins with a reference to the film Kinky Boots, using the story of Lola, a drag queen who pioneers high-heeled shoes designed for male bodies, to illustrate that new technologies have shaped how gender is perceived, and in turn redefining gender necessitates innovation. The author then steps back to provide a historical background of technology and gender from a social perspective. Later chapters discuss how information technologies allow exploration of gender and identity in today’s digital world and how biomedical technologies allow individuals to modify their physical bodies in new ways.

Mixed in with the broader chapters are individual case studies that provide in-depth analysis of specific areas where technology and gender interplay. These alternate chapters discuss varied topics such as the relationship between tattooing and masculinity or bloomers and the nineteenth-century woman, allowing the reader to apply concepts learned in the main chapters to novel scenarios.

Overall, Gender Circuits is a pleasure to read, the text manages to be informative without coming across as overly didactic, owing to the plethora of examples and stories provided by the author. Rather ironically, several updated cases of information technologies added to the second edition, such as MySpace and Second Life, would likely be considered outdated by today’s average undergraduate. Instead of detracting from the work, this fact could be used to begin a discussion about new technologies that have shaped and been shaped by modern society.

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Gendered Worlds, Third Edition. By Judy Root Aulette and Judith Wittner. New York, NY: Oxford University Press; 2015. US $79.95 (Paperback). 564 p. ISBN: 978-0199335619.

Gendered Worlds, Third Edition, by Judy Root Aulette and Judith Wittner explores the multiplicity of issues within the concept of gender inequality. By introducing an array of gender-influenced topics, the book serves as an excellent resource for stimulating discussion in undergraduate and graduate-level women and gender studies courses. The strength of this textbook lies in its analysis of intersectionality—this is, the role that “cross-cutting inequalities” such as race, class, and sexuality influence gender disparities. Supported by “real world” examples, each gender theme is addressed with consideration to these complicating factors.

Aulette and Wittner begin with a general overview of the gender assumptions that infiltrate all societies to varying degrees, introducing the notion of gender inequality. From here, the reader is positioned to tackle more in-depth analyses pertaining to the consequences of and movements challenging gender-related inequalities. While maintaining a succinct style, Gendered Worlds addresses diverse topics from the biological components that influence one’s gender to the perpetuation of gender stereo-