child with Down's syndrome. The case allows the authors to raise many of the issues that are then explored in more detail in subsequent chapters. The conclusion picks up the story of the same family and reviews many of the complex issues raised in the book. Each chapter of the book explores an issue related to prenatal testing, beginning with the first chapter, which reviews basic genetics.

The second chapter describes the more common tests, such as alpha-fetoprotein, amniocentesis, and ultrasound. These tests are carefully explained with regard to their purpose, limitations, and risks. This chapter also includes an explanation of less commonly used tests such as chorionic villus sampling and DNA analysis, which gives readers some sense of where the field is headed.

In the third chapter, the authors review the prevalence, genetics, and natural history of selected genetic disorders such as Down's syndrome, sickle-cell anemia, cystic fibrosis, Tay-Sachs disease, and spina bifida. It is not completely clear why these conditions were selected, but, through the discussion of these disorders, the authors provide information that could be helpful in making important reproductive decisions.

The fourth and fifth chapters, which deal with ethical and legal issues, should be useful to lay readers and to health professionals as well. The authors confront issues such as abortion, use of genetic technologies for questionable practices such as gender screening, equity in access to advanced technologies, and problems with errors in testing. Legal issues, discussed in the last chapter, are also reviewed in a clear and direct fashion.

In summary, the book is a well-conceived, well-written survey of the rapidly changing landscape of prenatal testing for a general audience. The goal of the authors is to inform parents and potential parents about genetic disorders in order to assist them in their reproductive decisions. The volume could be useful as a teaching resource for health professionals faced with explaining these issues to parents. The discussion of ethical and legal issues may be especially valuable for health professionals, whose training may have focused more on the technical aspects of prenatal testing. The rapid changes in the field of prenatal testing will, no doubt, place an ever-increasing demand on health care professionals to be versed in these ethical and legal areas.

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Regulating Reproduction. By Robert H. Blank. New York, Columbia University Press, 1990. 235 pp. $27.50.

In Regulating Reproduction, Robert Blank describes a first sexual revolution, in which reproduction was removed from sex, and a more recent, second sexual revolution, in which sex has been removed from reproduction. Blank, a professor of political science at Northern Illinois University, describes what he sees as a most pressing need for a coherent political policy to deal with the new legal issues raised by this second revolution. In Blank's opinion, the goals of this policy would be to "maximize the benefits" and "minimize the dangers" of new techniques to enhance fertility.

Blank begins his book with a description of current reproduction-aiding tech-
niques and those which may soon become available. Included are discussions of
techniques for prenatal diagnosis, sex selection, in vitro fertilization, and reversible
sterilization for men and women. These discussions are complete and medically
accurate, while at the same time uncomplicated enough for non-physicians to
understand. Blank ends this portion of the book with a plea for national guidelines to
regulate the use of these procedures.

This plea serves as a lead-in for the rest of the book, which raises many
complicated social and legal issues concerning technology-mediated reproduction.
Among these issues is cryopreservation, presented in a good discussion, and what
should be done with frozen embryos. Blank also discusses surrogate motherhood for
profit, non-consenting sterilization of inmates and the mentally retarded, and
insurance coverage for infertility treatment. One of the most complex and intriguing
issues Blank raises has to do with prenatal diagnosis of genetic defects. If a physician,
because of his own feelings about abortion, does not recommend prenatal diagnosis
to a couple with a history of genetic disease, or if the physician recommends prenatal
diagnosis and the couple declines, is either party liable for the genetic abnormalities
of the child? Could this child later bring a wrongful life/birth tort against the parents
or their physician?

Blank concludes with a thorough discussion of the policies toward technology-
mediated reproduction in other countries. Included are several good tables summa-
izing this data. Regulating Reproduction ends with Blank again raising the question of
how we can best represent the interests of future generations by making a coherent
policy to deal with these issues now.

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Living with AIDS. Edited by Stephen R. Graubard. Cambridge, MA, The MIT
Press, 1990. 463 pp. $14.95.

The AIDS epidemic has risen to the forefront of public consciousness in more
ways than one. In addition to the obvious biological and epidemiological problems,
the social, political, moral, and economic problems associated with this epidemic
have raised more controversy than any other disease epidemic in medical history. It is
therefore apt that literature addressing these issues abounds. Indeed, the production
of AIDS-related literature has become a veritable industry. It is with an expectation
of banality that one approaches yet another book about this ongoing crisis. After all,
what can this book offer that the standard writings of Randy Shilts and the works of
Larry Kramer cannot? What information in this book cannot be gathered from And
the Band Played On, or gleaned from the pages of the New England Journal of
Medicine, Science, or Nature, or extracted from Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report
and other AIDS-related publications of the CDC, or read in the pages of the New
York Times?

Living with AIDS is a compilation of 20 essays on the myriad aspects of the AIDS
epidemic: clinical, biosocial, politico-legal, international, and, yes, even personal, in
the form of a poignant account of his experience by a Person With AIDS (PWA). All
the essays are written by experts in their respective fields, and, in answer to my
concerns above, Living with AIDS manages to be both comprehensive and concise.