Extensile Exposure Applied to Limb Surgery. By Arnold K. Henry, M.B., F.R.C.S.I. 180 pages. 127 Illustrations. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd. 30/-.

Professor Henry has collected the work of years into a beautifully turned out, lavishly illustrated and easily read volume. His literary style is fresh and abrupt—mellowed throughout with classical quotations. After dealing faithfully with the anatomists' confused nomenclature and general ignorance of live anatomy, he proceeds to a systematic study of surgical approach to the bones and joints of arm and leg. The various ingenious procedures are illustrated with artistry by Miss Zita Stead.

The principle of wide access by muscle splitting and detachment with the minimum of dissection may not be approved by all surgeons, but the book provides excellent and stimulating reading. A necessary addition to the library of all interested in limb surgery, its perusal by students would tend to engender a healthy agnosticism of much that is taught by anatomists about the structure and function of the limbs.

Aviation Neuropsychiatry. By R. N. Ironside, M.B.(Aber.), F.R.C.P. (Lond.), and I. R. C. Batchelor, M.B. (Edin.). Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd. 8s. 6d.

This is a small book, devoted to the clinical aspect of its subject, although this is not indicated by its title. It is capably written, with abundant evidence of practical experience behind it. The case histories which are included make it readable, quite apart from its intrinsic medical interest. There is an introductory section dealing with elementary aviation physiology, and with selection for flying; and a further section gives a short exposition of routine psychiatric examination. The rest of the book, comprehensive in its scope, is concerned with the different clinical syndromes, both neurological and psychiatric, commonly found amongst aircrews.
The limitations of the book are hinted at in the preface, where the authors express the hope that the absence of references, due to the fact that the book has been written wholly on overseas service, will be counterbalanced by the validity of personal experience. In fact, throughout the book there is little or no discussion of the fascinating but controversial boundaries of the subject; and psycho-pathology and pathology are deliberately eschewed. References to the more elaborate methods of neuropsychiatric examination, including electro-encephalography, intelligence and intellect testing, assessment and classification of personality and of neurotic predisposition, and the use of the decompression chamber or of the breathing of gas mixtures to reproduce the effects of height, are either missing or too general to be of much value. Discussion of the concept of ‘lack of confidence’, which has been the cornerstone of R.A.F. psychiatry during the war, is disappointingly diffuse although far from ignored.

The book is likely to be of value much more to the tyro—in the true sense of the word,—faced with the prospect of a type of casualty to which he is unaccustomed, than to the specialist. Presumably this is the intention of the authors, although their preface does not make the point clear.

**Pulmonary Tuberculosis in the Adult. Its Fundamental Aspects.**

By Max Pinner, M.D. Charles C. Thomas, Springfield, Illinois. 1945. 7.50 dollars.

The author of this work has not attempted to write a textbook on pulmonary tuberculosis; as he remarks, such a book could not add anything to the already existing literature. Nor is his book merely a review of present knowledge, but rather a sifting of the facts, principles and theories on which has been built the present-day edifice of treatment and preventive measures. Accepted facts and theories are re-examined and critically discussed. The author expresses his opinions, but contrary opinions are quoted in the text and adequately indexed in the bibliography. The result is a stimulating survey which does largely succeed in presenting a logical and unified picture of the whole.

The pathology of tuberculosis, immunological principles and clinical manifestations of the disease are discussed at length, and the correlation of the three subjects is clearly and fully described. In a short chapter on tuberculin a full description is given of recent American work on purified tuberculin proteins. There are
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two chapters on the physiological principles of respiration and the physiological and pathological principles of pulmonary collapse respectively, and the treatment of tuberculosis with reference to these principles is well summarised.

An excellent bibliography is given at the end of each chapter. Misprints are few, the most obvious being the twice made statement that 30 per cent of pulmonary infections in the English (sic) Isles is due to the bovine bacillus, despite the fact that the correct proportion is given in the reference at the end of the chapter.

Cleft Palate and Speech. By Muriel E. Morley, B.Sc., F.C.S.T., Speech Therapist to the Royal Victoria Infirmary, The Hospital for Sick Children, and the Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 160 pages. 12 illustrations. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd. 1945. 7s. 6d.

This monograph has been written primarily for students of speech therapy and it forms a most concise and practical summary of the present outlook on the treatment of cleft palate. The earlier chapters deal briefly with the development, anatomy, and physiology of the palate. This is followed by a chapter on the history of cleft palate surgery—perhaps of doubtful value in a book of this size and purpose. The remaining chapters deal with the functional results of the cleft on feeding and speech; the typical defects in cleft palate speech; and the methods of treatment. These latter are described in detail and examples of typical cases are given. Emphasis is laid upon the importance of surgical repair before faulty speech habits have been acquired; on the necessity for speech training in many cases of successful repair; and on the need for team work between the surgeon, the dentist, and the speech therapist. This is a most valuable little book and one to be commended to all who have to deal with the treatment of cleft palate.