Book reviews

Experimental Models of Chronic Inflammatory Diseases. Edited by L. E. Glynn and H. D. Schlumberger. (Pp. 460; illustrated + tables. US\$34.40.) Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York. 1977.

These are the proceedings of the sixth Bayer Symposium held at Grosse Ledder in May 1976. From the list of participants it must have been a very distinguished gathering indeed and this is reflected by the high quality of the papers presented. The book is divided into six sections: on experimental models of rheumatoid lesions, experimental models and systemic lupus erythematosus, experimental immune complex disease and allergic vasculitis, arthritis during the course of experimental or natural infection, control mechanisms in inflammatory responses, and a final section on whether the inflammatory response should be stimulated or suppressed. Without in any way belittling the contributions of other participants, some papers are of a very high standard, especially those on experimental models of rheumatoid inflammation (Dumonde), a brief but masterly review of chronic infections by C-type RNA viruses (Teich and Weiss), the pathogenesis of tissue injury produced by immune complexes (Henson), a definitive account of the present status of the virus hypothesis as the cause of rheumatoid arthritis (Marmion and the late Mackay), and the pathology of lymphoid tissue in rheumatoid arthritis (Schnitzer).

The final section, which is rather challengingly entitled, 'Should we stimulate or suppress the inflammatory response?', not only reflects a current therapeutic controversy but also emphasises the important point that experimental models of chronic inflammation should be helping in the development of more effective therapeutic measures in the rheumatic diseases—hence the interest of Bayer in organising this symposium. However this section merely helps to reinforce the view that current models of acute inflammation, which are usually used for the preliminary screening of drugs, are not adequate when translated to the clinical setting. Indeed the contribution of Morley, Bray, and Gordon in

which they show that inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis may lead to defects in immunoregulation warns that our present drug regimens may be contributing to perpetuation of chronic inflammation. This would indeed be paradoxical.

Drs Glynn and Schlumberger as well as the publishers are to be congratulated on producing this book so soon after the symposium. It is remarkably free of errors and is of a very high quality, especially in the reproduction of microphotographs. I recommend this book to those rheumatologists, pathologists, immunologists, and pharmacologists who are interested in the experimental aspects of chronic inflammatory disease.

G. S. PANAYI

Textbook of Orthopaedic Medicine. Vol. 2. Treatment by Manipulation, Massage and Injection. By James Cyriax and Gillean Russell. 9th edition. (Pp. 472; illustrated. £7.50.) Baillière Tindall: London. 1977.

The *Textbook of Orthopaedic Medicine* is a very personal exposition by Dr Cyriax of his views on localised musculoskeletal problems. He retains full authorship for the first volume (6th edition, 1975) but has taken Gillean Russell, his former senior physiotherapist, as co-author for this 9th edition of the second volume.

The second volume has its main emphasis on local treatment, which is considered in an anatomical sequence. Each section defines the lesion and has a summary of physical signs identifying the disorder being considered. He bases his work on the idea that all pain arises from a lesion which treatment must reach and benefit. Logical treatment he claims still eludes much outpatient therapy which relies often on heat, 'massage', and exercises. He wonders if application of hot dung to drive out devils would really be much different.

Dr Cyriax says his book aims to bring reason to the problems of orthopaedic medicine as applied to nonspecific painful disorders of the moving parts of the body. He aims to diagnose lesions very precisely and treat accurately, explaining to the

patient to gain co-operation whether treating by manipulation, massage, or injection. Deep friction he considers the only significant form of massage and he goes into considerable detail about this. Active exercises, passive movements, and manipulation are also considered. In steroid therapy used locally he deals with a topic more familiar to most rheumatologists. He considers that deep massage in many conditions is equivalent to steroid therapy, but considers that some conditions respond only to injection and some to the massage. In use of either therapy he considers great precision very important. He prefers 10 mg/ml triamcinolone for most purposes. Relative rest for a week after injections was emphasised.

Most of the book is taken up with illustrations and text to describe techniques of manipulation, massage, or injection, but diagnosis receives emphasis, too. Injection of silicone oil is recommended as a treatment for osteoarthritis of the hip although this has been shown to be no better than saline in the knee. No mention is made of surgery for osteoarthritis of the hip though this is one of the century's most successful operations. This seems a strange omission when surgery is mentioned in many other contexts. A lot of the book is relevant to sporting injuries and would no doubt be helpful to those venturing into this field.

Much of the book is controversial, but this can uncover some of one's own prejudices as well as the authors' and help review one's diagnostic habits and reconsider some aspects of treatment.

J. D. GOODE

Biomechanics of the Knee. With Application to the Pathogenesis and the Surgical Treatment of Osteoarthritis. By Paul G. J. Maquet. (Pp. 230; illustrated. US\$68.90.) Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, and New York. 1976.

Human joints are remarkable engineering bearings. When they begin to wear, sound engineering principles are required to restore their function. In recent years this truth has dawned on a small group of enlightened orthopaedic surgeons, who

have been prepared to abandon the usual empirical approach of their profession for a more rational, scientific appraisal. Some have even laid aside their mantle of deity and brought themselves to believe that engineers, without any medical qualification, may achieve an understanding of the mechanical functioning of joints equal to their own.

Dr Maquet, a distinguished European orthopaedic surgeon, has grasped the importance of biomechanics in relation to joints and applied the principles to the knee. The book is beautifully produced and illustrated, although not easy to read. Its aim is to develop surgical procedures for the relief of osteoarthrotic symptoms, based on these principles. This comes over particularly well in the procedures for correcting valgus and varus deformities, as well as those for reducing patellofemoral forces. His simple models to explain the concepts of stress, and the use of photo-elastic techniques to demonstrate stress distribution, are interesting and valuable to the uninitiated.

The book presumes that the relation between stress and osteoarthritis is clear—which it is not! Likewise, the model of

the knee used for the force analysis is oversimplified. It does not permit the book's authoritative statements. Dr Maquet has made life difficult for himself in his laborious force analysis, some of which is unsound (e.g. the patellofemoral force analysis). The technique for the study of the load-bearing function of the menisci is dubious. The results, although interesting, are therefore not conclusive and would not withstand rigorous examination.

My mechanical engineering colleagues with whom I discussed this work used more earthy terms to discuss their reservations. As a clinician I prefer to give Dr Maquet a pass mark for the attempt.

V. WRIGHT

Principles of Joint Protection in Chronic Rheumatic Disease. By M. Brattström. (Pp. 111; illustrated. £3.00.) Student-litteratur: Lund, Sweden. Distributed by Wolfe Publishing: London. 1977.

The first part of this pleasant little book is meant for physicians and therapists.

I think it might appeal to students, but rheumatologists in training would do better to see their occupational therapy colleagues in action. The references are scanty and some are incomplete but there is an excellent, very brief account of the pathology of rheumatoid disease followed by a detailed 'analysis of functional handicaps' which is really about the benefit of analysing the anatomical and physiological strains undergone by the diseased locomotor system in the performance of perfectly ordinary tasks such as washing up. Function of the hand is dealt with separately from function of weight-bearing joints and the many illustrations show the 'right' and 'wrong' methods.

Part two of the book illustrates instruction leaflets for patients. The first, for example, is called 'A word about the anatomy of the hand', and then there are leaflets about common difficulties and how to overcome them and about common deformities and how to prevent them. I do not think the average British patient would be very interested in the leaflets but I fear that they would prove fascinating to the already obsessional.

MARY CORBETT

Notes

Handbook of the International League against Rheumatism — VI Edition, 1977

The latest edition of the *Handbook*, the official register of all member rheumatologists, is now available. It has a size of 11.9 × 21 cm and 620 pages. The new edition has been completely revised and brought up to date. It is graphically produced in such a way as to allow the information to be found quickly and easily. In addition it contains a listing of the ILAR Standing Committees with their chairmen and members. Copies may be obtained at Sfr 42 each, plus postage, from ILAR, PO Box 149, CH-4010 Basle, Switzerland.

English edition of the *Revue du Rhumatisme et des Maladies Ostéo-Articulaires*

The *Revue du Rhumatisme*, the official publication of the French Society of Rheumatology, has published since 1933 most of the work devoted to rheumatology by French authors and numerous French speaking foreign authors. This English language edition of the *Revue du Rhumatisme* is designed to encourage diffusion of this work in English speaking countries. It will include three issues yearly in which will be published the most interesting reports from those appearing in the French language edition.

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