BOOK REVIEWS


In France, the doctor who wishes to be a rheumatologist may seek the Certificate of Special Studies in Rheumatology. This will take him at least 3 years at the end of which he must pass an examination. The syllabus for the examination is described in detail and covers a wide field. This book would be a suitable text for that examination. There are no less than 43 articles packed into 774 closely printed pages, and all are good, standard reviews quoting large lists of references, (up to early 1965). Thus the book is more comprehensive than selective. None of the 23 collaborating authors rides any outrageous hobby-horse of his own through these pages. All use their allotted space in the marshalling and categorizing, exam-wise, of the divisions and sub-divisions of their subjects. This is a book for the wont not the sceptic: interesting but not inspiring. One is almost lulled into accepting the diagram on page 591, concerning various treatments for sciatica. Operation is shown as being followed by the highest proportion of improvement, in over twice as many cases as those treated with anti-inflammatory drugs, but (reading between the lines) it is clear that the cases submitted to the various treatments were never comparable, so that no conclusions should be drawn. A. St. J. Dixon.


For the past 4 years Prof. de Sèze and his colleagues at the Vijgo Petersen Rheumatology Centre at the Hôpital Lariboisière in Paris have produced annually a notable volume entitled “L'Actualité Rheumatologique”, which sets out to present and assess the year's advances in every aspect of rheumatology throughout the world. It is a pleasing tribute to the energy and devotion of workers in this field that a satisfying volume of over 300 pages has been produced without wasted space or repetition. All the work quoted—much of it original—is of interest and quality; This year's edition like its predecessors constitutes in itself a “refresher course” for the rheumatologist and a liberal education for the general physician or laboratory worker.

The subjects are arranged under general headings which include the inflammatory types of rheumatism, and degenerative forms, including iatrogenic conditions, Morquio, and Hurler's syndromes, and haemarthrosis. The side-effects of rheumatic therapy have a chapter; Surgery is excellently dealt with, and there is an interesting chapter on early synovectomy in rheumatoid arthritis. Vertebral pathology, a notable interest of the Editor's, is extensively considered, as would be expected; whilst other headings include gout, the association of certain bone disorders with abnormalities of phosphorous metabolism, and advances in such fields as auto-immunity, experimental arthritis, and synovial structure.

This is an easily-handled and well-printed book, which may well be consulted by every rheumatologist who wishes to keep his knowledge up-to-date, in a broad field. W. S. C. Copeman.


A meeting of surgeons (The Groupe d'Étude de la Main; Study Group for the Hand) brought forth this book, which will also have a wide interest for physicians and pathologists.

Dupuytren's contracture, mysterious, accessible, has intrigued surgeons for over a century, and many operations and other methods have been invented for its treatment. Much of this book concerns surgical indications and technique. Some favour local excision, others wide removal of the palmar aponeurosis. Some believe that the two histological appearances of Dupuytren's contracture (hypercellular with felted and interwoven collagen, or hypocellular with parallel collagen) represent two different varieties of the disease, others that these are two different stages of the same pathological process.

Haktian, reviewing after an interval averaging 11·1 years, patients operated on by McLindoe, found