new chapter on manipulation has been added to this second edition and is disappointingly negative with no mention of the controlled trials that have appeared in the English literature over recent years.

The chapter on chemonucleolysis is also very disappointing with only two references later than 1977 and none later than 1986. Admittedly, I am an enthusiast for this technique but to condemn a technique without references to double blind comparative studies, for example, Fraser R D, *Spine*, vol 7; 1982: 608–17, is unacceptable in a text of this size.

The high points of this book for me were the excellent chapter on electromyography which is well written and referenced and gives a balanced view of this useful and frequently forgotten investigation, and also Tom Meyers chapter on functional restoration in which he reviews the rehabilitation of the spine which is fundamental to the success of any surgical intervention.

Overall, I find it difficult to recommend this book which in parts is already out of date, is very surgically orientated and has a strong transatlantic bias.

Unlike the wines from California this book has not travelled well.

Lewin Rehabilitation Unit, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 2QQ, United Kingdom


This book represents the papers presented at the 1989 Fifth International Conference on Behcet's disease. As such it is a set of conference proceedings rather than a book. It could therefore not be recommended to the novice reader who wishes to find out more about this disease. It is divided into four main sections but the quality of individual chapters varies enormously. The range is from single case reports, small case series, uncontrolled clinical trials through to properly conducted randomised trials. Unfortunately, most chapters tend to start with an introduction attempting to summarise the main features of Behcet's syndrome, and this does get a little repetitive. The highlights of the book are chapter two, where diagnostic classification criteria have been analysed and compared; the overview chapter on T cell immunoregulation and microbial causes of Behcet's disease (chapter 66) is also worthy of mention.

In the final section on treatment a number of protocols are suggested. Few of these, however, are properly controlled clinical trials, but those that are, are at an early stage as yet involving relatively small numbers. It seems a pity that the long term treatment with penicillin in 200 cases could not have been randomised (chapter 90). On the other hand, the chapter on topical alpha interferon treatment of oral ulcers seemed promising (chapter 92), but requires longer term follow up with larger numbers. Perhaps the most enlightening chapter was the survey on the treatment of Behcet's disease (chapter 89) which highlights the vast heterogeneity of current clinical practice in its management.

The book certainly represents a huge worldwide experience of Behcet’s disease and therefore for the more experienced reader there are some elegant descriptions of some of the HLA associations of the clinical manifestations of the disease, experimental work on aetiology and pathogenesis, and some work on various treatment modalities.

RAASHID LUQMANI

Old Matron’s House, Selly Oak Hospital, Raddlebarn Road, Birmingham B29 6JD, United Kingdom