ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND ARTERIAL THROMBOSIS IN THE LOWER LIMB. A Roentgenological Study. By Ake LINDBOM, from the x-ray diagnostic Department of Karolinska Hospital, Stockholm. $10 \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. 80, with 42 figures. 1950. Stockholm: Acta Radiologica Supplementum LXXX. Esselte Aktiebolag. Paper cover. Price not quoted.

This monograph is intended to correlate the arteriographic picture with the pathological changes in the arteries of the lower extremity, and to this end the author has made a painstaking study of a large number of arteriograms made during life and at necropsy. He has devised a graphic method of recording the incidence of narrowing or obliteration of the arteries at different levels, and he has had the assistance of pathologists in the interpretation of the morbid anatomy. The technique of arteriography is described and attention is drawn to the advantages of retrograde puncture of the femoral artery. It is stated that intimal thickening and medial calcification show an inverse relationship to each other, and that thrombosis is much more common in the leg than in the thigh. The author lays stress upon the importance of intimal haemorrhage, which he believes to be the cause first of considerable thickening of the intima, and later of intimal calcification and arterial occlusion. The haemorrhage into the intima is said to be due to tearing of the sclerotic artery during movements of the limb, a supposition which is supported by the clinical history of many cases of arterial thrombosis.

Although there may not be much that is new in this work, it is valuable as a careful record of radiographic and pathological investigations of a large number of patients with arteriosclerosis.—J. Paterson Ross.

ÜBER DIE GROSSEN AMPUTATIONEN AN DEN EXTREMITÄTEN UND DIE PROTHETISCHE VERSORGUNG DER AMPUTIERTEN. By Fritz JENNY. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. v + 166, with 82 figures. 1950. Berlin: Springer-Verlag. Paper cover. Price 31s. 6d.

The author works in Switzerland, where one would expect the amputation rate during the last forty years to be as low as in any European country. He has written on most aspects of amputation and limb fitting in a book of 166 pages.

The subject matter is classified into the types of amputation, after-treatment, complications and a large section on prostheses. The technique and details of operations are not described, but the advisable level of amputation is discussed and illustrated. As in other similar books there is more than mention of certain operations that most surgeons consider obsolete. The after-treatment is on lines used in this country. No new work is reported in the causation of painful stumps or painful phantom limbs. The central European work on the Krukenberg operation is briefly reported. Quite half the book is concerned with artificial limbs. This is very practical and up to date. The socket made from laminated wood blocks on a copying machine and the suction socket are described. Many artificial hands are described and illustrated; it is not known whether this is because of the popularity of such an appliance with fingers or because of the failure to produce a model of real use to most arm amputees, which is common experience. The fitting of tools and appliances to a forearm prosthesis is on usual lines.

There is no book written in English which contains the information on prostheses in so small a space, and it is for this the book will be read. The earlier part of the book is necessary to lead to this subject matter. The author is to be congratulated on the bibliography at the end of each section. This is up to date and the references are to books and articles from at least six countries.—St J. D. BUXTON.

INTRODUCTION TO CLINICAL NEUROLOGY. By Gordon HOLMES, M.D., F.R.S. Second edition. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ in. Pp. vii + 189, with 43 figures. Index. 1952. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price 12s. 6d.

Neurology and orthopaedic surgery overlap; who of us has not missed a diagnosis of disseminated sclerosis? This small book is only an introduction to neurology but it shows how a distinguished neurologist approaches his subject. It brings to light facts forgotten or unknown. Not everyone for instance knows the difference between rigidity and spasticity, or fibrillation and fasciculation. It is, perhaps, not a book to buy but it is certainly one to read. A profitable evening can be spent with it.—George PERKINS.