Book Reviews

Principles of Orthopaedic Surgery. By Paul C. COLONNA, M.D., Professor of Orthopaedic Surgery, Emeritus, University of Pennsylvania Medical School. Revised edition. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ in. Pp. x+799, with 500 figures, 10 in colour. Index. 1960. London: J. & A. Churchill Ltd. Price 150s.

This book has changed its format, its name and its publisher, but is an expansion and further development of *Regional Orthopaedic Surgery* published in 1950. There are chapters on the physiology and pathology of bone, neuromuscular disabilities, and tumours of bone, but the main part of the book is still on a regional basis. It is a reflection of the author's personal experience and is written to help the general practitioner as well as the specialist in bone and joint surgery. Emphasis is placed on trauma as well as the chronic condition.

The chapter on the pathology of bone is one of the best in the book and is very complete and well illustrated. Brucellosis, Hansen's disease and bone changes of endocrine origin are adequately described.

Many surgical procedures have been advocated for correction of recurrent dislocation of the shoulder and are named here but without description, and the advice is that the operative procedure must be chosen in accordance with the pathological lesion found at the time of exploration. This is not particularly helpful for the young surgeon. Kocher's method of reduction is advocated for reducing a dislocated shoulder. The importance of bicipital tendinitis in the production of the frozen shoulder is discussed and fixation of the tendon in its floor advocated to decrease pain and promote recovery. This is done through an S-shaped incision, presumably to lessen the likelihood of a keloid scar.

As one would expect, congenital dislocation of the hip is one of the best sections of the book. The author does his derotation of the femur at the supracondylar area and in the young child apparently by a closed "manual" method. The limb does not get much attention. A good description of the operation for deepening the acetabulum is welcome. A similar operation was described by Hey Groves about forty years ago but never achieved the popularity that Colonna's method has. For the maintenance of reduction in the treatment of a slipped upper femoral epiphysis a Smith-Petersen nail is used, although in this country pins of a less damaging nature are preferred.

Three operations are suitable for the treatment of hallux valgus but are not described, nor does the author state any preference, though in the treatment of hallux rigidus he says that sometimes a Keller type of operation is necessary and there he describes the operation. There is no mention of fusion of the joint as a method of treatment for the rigid type of hallux.

The term "Charley horse" is defined as soreness or stiffness of muscle after strain, and the condition and its treatment are adequately described.

This book will certainly be of considerable value to the general practitioner; the author states in his preface that this is his desire; for an orthopaedic surgeon the book would be a little sketchy and with too little detail and advice.

The book is very well produced—this time by an English publisher—and the illustrations leave nothing to be desired.—Walter MERCER.

Casualty Services and their Setting. A Study in Medical Care. Prepared by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ in. Pp. viii+135, with 3 figures and 11 tables. 1960. London, New York, Toronto: Oxford University Press. Price 7s. 6d.

Words: For fifty years there has been no lack of words to admonish individuals, hospital authorities, the medical profession and the Government upon the needs for reorganisation of the *accident and casualty services*. From the time of the first agitation by the British Medical Association in 1912 there have been others by the same body; there have been interdepartmental committees: a memorandum on the accident services by the British Orthopaedic Association in 1943; and a spate of further discussions and reports in recent years leading to the British Orthopaedic Association Memorandum of 1959 and now this report from the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust. We know also that two national committees are making further reviews.