Neurological Surgery of Trauma. Editor Arnold M. MEIROWSKY, M.D. Prepared and published under the direction of Lieutenant-General Leonard D. HEATON, the Surgeon General, United States Army. Editor-in-Chief Colonel John Boyd COATES, Jun., M.C., U.S.A. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$ in. Pp. xxxi + 604, with 273 figures and 35 tables. Index. 1965. Washington, D.C.: Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army. For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402. Price \$6.25.

This volume is based largely on the surgical experience of the American Armed Forces during the Korean War.

The first half of the book is concerned with the neurosurgical management of head wounds. The latter half is a review of open and closed spinal cord injuries, and this is extended to include conventional chapters on disc protrusion in the lumbar, thoracic and cervical regions. Finally there is a section on clinical testing and surgical treatment of peripheral nerve injuries and also the rehabilitation of the neurosurgical patient.

The book provides a good review of cranio-spinal trauma, but for the orthopaedic surgeon it will be of interest mainly as a reference book for the treatment of wounds of the spine and spinal canal. It is well produced, maintaining the high quality one has come to expect from the Office of the Surgeon General, with 273 figures comprising radiographs of excellent quality, and drawings and diagrams to match.—V. LOGUE.

The Peripheral Nervous System. By J. P. SCHADÉ, Central Institute for Brain Research, Amsterdam, The Netherlands. $9\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. 230, with 84 figures, 3 tables and 3 full-colour wall charts. Index. 1966. Amsterdam, London, New York: Elsevier Publishing Company. Price 60s.

This is an anatomical textbook describing the cranial and spinal nerves. It is divided into three sections. The first deals with the spinal nerves and the autonomic system, the second with the cranial nerves. The third section is a compendium discussing segmental nerve supply, spinal cord pathways and muscle innervations. With each of these sections a coloured wall chart is provided. The text is based on lectures given by Professor Schadé in Amsterdam. The most unusual feature of the book is the illustrations. These, in black and white, accompany the text and are highly schematic in style. Occasionally, particularly when illustrating anatomical relationships, this type of diagram is a little difficult to follow because of the small scale, but in dealing with the cross-sections of the cord and in the coloured wall charts, they are helpful and arresting.

Clinical features are no more than touched on and not always happily, but there is a great deal of anatomical information, excellently described and often brilliantly illustrated.

Although this volume does not replace the more orthodox anatomical textbooks, it will be of great use to neurologists and surgeons, and to all who seek a book which illustrates the practical and clinical anatomy of the peripheral nervous system. When such obvious efforts have been made by author and illustrator to clarify a difficult subject, it is irritating to find so many minor misprints both in the text and in the labelling of illustrations.—James ELLIS.

Angiographie in der Knochenpathologie (Angiography in Bone Pathology.) By L. MUCCHI, Mailand; I. F. GOIDANICH, Pavia; and S. ZANOLI, Bologna. $11 \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ in. Pp. viii + 172, with 104 figures and 522 illustrations. 1966. Stuttgart: Georg Thieme Verlag. DM 77.

The book presents the angiographic experience of disease processes in bone and adjacent structures accumulated by two large Italian clinics. The technique is simple and consists of exposing serial films at intervals of one second, after the intra-arterial injection of contrast medium. A wide variety of pathological conditions is covered, including fractures, dysplasias, infections and different types of benign and both primary and secondary malignant bone tumours. Individual cases are described with clinical details, plain films, serial angiograms and histological verification whenever possible. Anatomical and functional aspects of the vascular pattern are studied. Attention is given to arterial displacement and calibre, speed of circulation, the presence and character of small abnormal vessels, early venous filling and the diffuse opacification of the lesion by the contrast medium. Combinations of these angiographic signs aid in the diagnosis; they may be typical of a malignant bone tumour, sometimes giving a better indication of its extent than plain radiographic examination, while it is appreciated that a normal angiogram cannot exclude a neoplastic or other osseous lesion. The possibilities of microangiography await further development.

The authors have built up a fine collection of angiographic studies; their comments are concise and their case material and illustrations clearly set out. The work exemplifies the help to the clinician provided by radiology as an adjunct to histology, neither of which alone is infallible in the assessment of bone lesions.—H. SHAWDON.