of traumatic shock. There are expert contributions on all the main organic effects on the renal, splanchnic, cardiac, pulmonary and neurological systems. The problems of fluid replacement with its electrolytic, blood and plasma balances are well described. The research papers suffer from the fact that small rodents were the experimental animals, and the effects on larger mammals, and especially the anthropoids, are not given. There is no mention of the possible effects of neurogenic shock. The conference was held in November 1969 but this report was not published until four years later. The English translation is not perfect, but is clear and lucid, if at times quaint. Nonetheless, this is a valuable volume and is worthwhile reading for those involved in accident services.—R. I. WILSON.

Pathologie de l'Artère Vertébrale et des Racines Nerveuses: dans les Arthroses et les Traumatismes du Rachis Cervical. (Pathology of the Vertebral Artery and the Nerve Roots in Arthritis and Trauma of the Cervical Spine.) By A. JUNG, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Director of Laboratory of Surgical Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Strasbourg; and P. KEHR, Chef de Clinique, Strasbourg. 16×24 cm. Pp. vii+179, with 100 figures and 7 tables. Index. 1972. Paris: Masson et Cie. Price 97 F.

This monograph gives an account of five syndromes in which the vertebral artery, or the roots of the brachial plexus, or both are compressed. Each disorder is described in considerable detail and the results seem to justify the authors' preference for operative treatment. The book will be of considerable value to orthopaedic and vascular surgeons who share this difficult no-man's land.—A. Graham APLEY.

Chirurgie Vasculaire: Artères, Veines, Lymphatiques. (Vascular Surgery.) By Cl. OLIVIER, Professor of Clinical Surgery and Vascular Pathology, Hôtel-Dieu, Paris. 13.5×21 cm. Pp. 272, with 401 figures. Index. Paris: Mason & Cie. Price 66 F.

Professor Claude Olivier has compressed the operative techniques of vascular surgery into a paper-back manual that would slip into a jacket pocket. The text and the numerous line drawings are both clear and succinct. The methodical accounts of the more extended procedures provide clear evidence that the author speaks from his own experience, and the techniques are identical to those used here.

The book's main appeal to a French-reading orthopaedic registrar or consultant lies in an excellent short account of arterial trauma. The following is a translation from the section dealing with closed injuries and gives an idea of the author's crisp style: "As soon as arterial obstruction has been recognised, whatever its level, operation should be immediate, without wasting precious time in sympathetic blocks, vasodilators or attempts at external reduction. Whatever may have been said by eminent voices, *reversible arterial spasm is not present* in these cases. It is a serious mistake to believe them and try to improve an arrested circulation by medical means. Results of operation depend largely on how soon it is done. But the standard six-hour limit for reparative (vascular) surgery no longer holds. Ischaemia depends not only on duration, but on the extent of interruption of the collateral circulation. The following should be considered *irreversible signs of tissue necrosis*, rendering useless and even dangerous restoration of vascular patency: *skin anaesthesia, paralysis of major muscle groups, rigidity of the calf, extensive skin necrosis.*"

This is an admirable and stimulating short monograph.—Martin BIRNSTINGL.

Color Anatomy and Kinesiology of the Hand. By Hosein A. MOTAMED, M.D., Associate, Department of Orthopedic Surgery, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago. 23×30 cm. Pp. xii+145, with 120 colour plates and 7 black and white. Index. 1973. Published and distributed by the author, 7141 North Kedzie Avenue, No. 1504, Chicago, Illinois 60645. Price \$50.

This short book is a record of the author's personal preparation, study and photography of 120 fresh and sixty cadaver human hands. There are 120 superb colour plates of carefully labelled specimens which take the reader back to the dissecting room, and demonstrate a passionate interest in the hand. Chapters on osteology, arthrology, the neurovascular system and kinesiology, with an excellent plate index, enable rapid revision of detailed important anatomy. The text is short, clear and factual. The many superb coloured illustrations explain the high cost of the book at \$50 but it is a very good reference atlas of human anatomy for use during surgery of the hand.—A. H. C. RATLIFF.