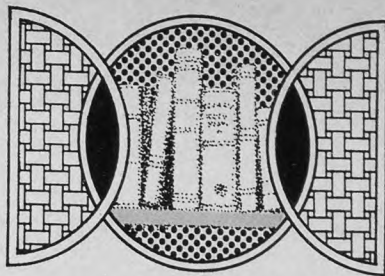


Book Reviews



Psychiatry in Primary Care. *Remi J. Cadoret and Lucy J. King. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1974, 368 pp., \$15.50.*

This compact, soft-covered, durable text is a highly recommended addition to the library of medical students, residents, and practicing physicians.

The text is crisp, the format easily readable, and the organization is the finest this reader has encountered in recent years. The authors have successfully stripped away much of the double talk and obfuscation which plagues most psychiatric texts.

The problem-oriented approach to psychiatric syndromes is logical and concise. Initial concern regarding "labeling" of patients by arbitrary standards is allayed in the final well-written psychotherapy section.

Primary care and mental health "teams" can both benefit from initial reading and frequent reference to this valuable volume.

*William A. Fisher, MD
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Pocketbook of Pediatric Antimicrobial Therapy. *John D. Nelson. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1975, 42 pp., \$1.50.*

This slim reference booklet will serve a useful purpose for family practitioners and pediatricians, particularly those who utilize the hospital to any great degree. The house staff will find it especially valuable, and it should be available in Emergency Rooms and in pediatric and newborn areas next to the PDR and the hospital formulary, since it will be used in much the same fashion. Its primary use will be for checking recommended dosages of appropriate medications for bacterial, fungal, and parasitic disease in chil-

dren, from the premature infant through the teens.

It is worth spending 10 or 15 minutes glancing through this booklet, and reading the brief chapter introductions; this sort of perusal will orient one to its format. The information available, given the tendency for emergence of resistant strains of organisms and the steady introduction of new drugs, will require updating every few years, and it is hoped that Dr. Nelson will write periodic revisions.

This booklet is an item that some drug company might distribute as a service to the profession, as was done with Kunin's small book on urinary tract infections. In all, a handbook well worth having in hand.

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Office Orthopedics (4th Edition). *Lewis Cozen. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1975, 588 pp., \$24.50 (cloth), \$18.95 (paper).*

Office Orthopedics was written to describe management of problems seen in the orthopedics office or clinic, many of which do not appear in the literature. As such, it is more appropriate to the orthopedic specialist than the family physician. The strengths of this book for the family physician are the descriptions of common orthopedic problems and physical examination criteria for their diagnosis and evaluation. Many good tips and clues to early signs are given and these portions of the text are very readable.

Chapters are problem-oriented, eg, "Painful Arm or Leg in a Child." The chapter on the "Medicolegal Orthopedic Report" is well organized. The pediatric chapters are well done and give valuable clues to early recognition. The text is profusely illustrated,

but overloaded with pictures of orthopedic appliances, and many illustrations are of poor quality. Unusual problems are discussed briefly and are not treated from a viewpoint helpful to the physician seeking information on recognizing such cases from among a high volume of more common conditions. Treatment of the medically oriented problems is out of date.

In short, there is much in this text in the way of diagnostic and evaluation "gems" for the family physician, but they are generally so difficult to ferret out that the family physician will find it a frustrating reference.

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Obstetrics and Gynecology: The Clinical Core. *Ralph M. Wynn. Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1974, 226 pp., \$10.00.*

This short work is packed with factual information that describes the core of knowledge necessary for minimum clinical competence in the practice of obstetrics and gynecology. It is organized in an interesting fashion with the data printed nearest the left-hand margin representing the absolute minimum of factual information a medical student must learn. Less pertinent information is indented varying distances from the margin representing relative importance in core content. Italics are used to emphasize certain topics and facilitate rapid review. There are no photographs and very few graphics. The volume is well organized by topic and has a meaningful table of contents and index.

Because this text was developed to describe a basic core curriculum and reduce the factual information to be learned, it does not go into great depth of knowledge but, in my opinion, it would be a valuable addition to the family practitioner's library as an accurate, concise book for reference and rapid review. It could serve the same purpose for residents and allied health personnel.

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