

explore numerous human factors that drive or stall research projects. These include management styles; interactions between academic investigators, pharmaceutical companies and regulatory agencies; games that sponsors and investigators play; and a brief section on doctors who should not conduct clinical trials. In addition to these, I would have welcomed discussions of the underrepresentation of women in medical research and the recent changes at the Food and Drug Administration.

Spilker claims in his introduction that this is not a cookbook; nevertheless, he delivers all of the necessary ingredients for professional research in a style free of jargon and, at times, full of delight. He takes the trial out of clinical trials. Investigators, research personnel and subjects, medical writers, students, and others will find essential knowledge here.

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CARDIAC EMERGENCY CARE

Third edition, edited by Edward K. Chung, MD
Lea & Febiger

This is the third edition of this book by the author. It contains 22 chapters relating to cardiac emergency. The writing style is simple, descriptive, and practical. Medical students and junior residents will find it valuable as a quick summary of cardiac emergencies, including etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, differential diagnosis, laboratory findings, and final diagnosis. The last part of each chapter discusses management and prognosis in a brief and practical way.

The last few chapters deal with less common cardiac-related problems such as endocarditis, myocarditis, cardiac pacing, hypertensive emergencies, digitalis intoxication, pediatric cardiac problems, and surgical cardiac emergency care. In addition, one chapter covers nursing aspects of cardiac emergency care. Two chapters, on coronary angioplasty and cardiac electrophysiologic studies, do not fall into the category of cardiac emergency; however, this additional reading is good as an introduction for beginners in cardiology.

The book's strengths are its simplicity and practical approach to problems. However, it is not a thorough reference: illustrations are few, and the authors do not discuss all cardiac emergencies. This basic summary of the diagnosis and management of the most common cardiac emergencies will be worthwhile for graduating medical students or junior medical residents scheduled to deal with cardiac floors or cardiac emergencies.

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EYE TRAUMA

Edited by Bradford J. Shingleton, MD, Peter S. Hersh, MD, and Kenneth R. Kenyon, MD
Mosby Yearbook

This handsome multi-authored textbook covers virtually all the major issues regarding ocular injury. Besides dealing with anterior segment, posterior segment, orbital, and adnexal trauma, there are separate sections on neuroophthalmic trauma and the evaluation and surgical preparation of the eye trauma patient. The chapters on clinical evaluation, diagnostic imaging, and medicolegal aspects of ocular injury will be valuable for

emergency room physicians as well as ophthalmologists.

Certain chapters that are particularly noteworthy deal with alkali burns and traumatic hyphema, and discuss in detail the pros and cons of various therapies including experimental drugs and surgery. There is also an excellent review of the mechanics of corneal suturing.

The overall presentation is detailed yet easy to read. Numerous, clear, line diagrams and color plates complement the text. Checklists and box-charts of management guidelines are also very useful. Though the book is a more-than-adequate source of practical information, it may fall short of satisfying the theoretician as a reference work. However, this is a minor shortcoming, since the numerous up-to-date references provide a wealth of information. This is an excellent book for ophthalmologists in training, specialists, and emergency room physicians.

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REHABILITATION OF THE HAND: SURGERY AND THERAPY (3rd edition)

Edited by James M. Hunter, MD, Lawrence H. Schneider, MD, Evelyn J. Mackin, PT, and Anne D. Callahan, MD, OTR/L
CV Mosby

This book is rightly described in the foreword as a "classic." It is a dynamic educational tool that presents material necessary for patient care. Its many revisions and additions attest to the need for this new edition: 34 chapters are new, 15 chapters completely revised, and 55 partially revised.

The book's 17 major parts cover the spectrum of hand surgery and rehabilitation, including birth defects, trauma, infections, connective tissue diseases, neurologic conditions, vascular pathology, pain, and psychological pathology. Medical students, hand surgeons, and occupational and physical therapists will find valuable information in this text, as will professionals in fields such as psychiatry, pain therapy, neurology, neurosurgery, orthopedics, plastic surgery, general surgery, prosthetics, and worker's compensation. A substantial new section deals with hand problems of performing artists.

Surgical and rehabilitative facets of care are superbly blended throughout. This book provides a great deal of material with fine explanations of the theory behind the information. The shortcomings are relatively minor. For example, the discussion of anatomy and kinesiology uses "laterally" when referring to the ulnar aspect of the hand and "medially" when referring to the radial (page 14); this usage appears to differ from the usual anatomic position. However, later in the chapter this was changed. One therapy section recommends that the first postoperative evaluation of the surgical wound be carried out when the therapist changes the dressing; in my opinion, the hand surgeon and the therapist should work together. Some sections might benefit from expansion: for example, the section on Dupuytren's contracture. The section on evaluation of impairment may benefit from more recent material.

But these are small criticisms of an otherwise superb text. Much of this book should be required reading for specialists involved in hand surgical care. Hopefully, future editions will continue the evolution represented by this volume and will continue to update the bibliography.

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