

REVIEWS

PAIN RELIEF

By J. G. Hanningtonkiff

W. Heinemann, London, 1974.

This is a concise resume of present day concepts of pain pathophysiology and its management. The book is well planned and written with basic consideration on the use of various drugs and special surgical measures as applied to different forms of pain. A short chapter is given on acupuncture and the rest of the book is then devoted to regional pain syn-

dromes and their treatment.

Of special note is the stress on a rational plan of pain management. This book is strongly recommended to all medical personnel since the relief of pain is a requisite of all doctors.

James C. M. Khoo

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HUTCHISON'S CLINICAL METHODS—16TH EDITION 1975

R. Bomford, S. Mason and M. Smash

(ELBS & Balliere Tindall)

The book which has been indispensable to generations of clinical students has undergone "a very thorough revision" in this latest edition which incidentally is also the first E.L.B.S. edition. In basic clinical methods it is surprising that thorough revision is at all necessary. In any case, this new edition, with the participation of two new authors, bears the unmistakable stamp of excellence of the

preceding editions. There is a short welcome introduction to S.I. units and the last chapter on "co-operation with the laboratories" is specially useful in the context of present-day medical practice. This book remains a "must" for clinical students.

Lim Pin

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OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH PRACTICE

By R. S. F. Schilling

Butterworth, London, 1973

This book is a collection of articles written by full-time and visiting lecturers of the Institute of Occupational Health, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. It is not a basic text-book on the subject as such, but a manual on the practical aspects of Occupational Health. Most of the chapters are written in a concise and clear style. Many of the points mentioned therein are not easily found in the usual standard texts on the subject. The nuances of such important aspects as routine medical examinations, sickness absence protective clothing and equipment, and ethnics in occupational health prac-

tice are adequately dealt with, to name a few only. Specimens of important documents, such as medical records, should prove extremely useful to the doctor establishing an industrial practice.

This book richly deserves a place on the shelves of the libraries of general practitioners looking after workers, factory doctors and consultants in Occupational Medicine. It should also be an adjunct to the reading of basic texts by the postgraduate student training in Occupational Medicine.

Phoon Wai On