

(*Monthly Index of Medical Specialities*), over which it scores heavily except that it does not give prices or a therapeutic classification. It gives the size of packs and the exact composition of each preparation, with rare exceptions, so that, for example, the reviewer was surprised to find that daprisal was exactly equivalent to drinamyl plus aspirin and phenacetin. In view of the dangers to which thalidomide has drawn attention it is most valuable to find here all known contra-indications and side effects noted in full. Use with other drugs is also mentioned, e.g. under zarentin the use with other anti-epileptics. Under stelazine there are 42 lines of information compared with 11 in *MIMS*, though often the discrepancy is not so great. Digitaline (Nativelle) gets 62 lines of concentrated instruction while lanoxin (digoxin) being a standard drug gets only 10 lines. Novocaine gets 27 lines while procaine, not being a proprietary, is not mentioned.

These examples are not given to suggest any imbalance in treatment but as indications that where help is needed over any proprietary drug it will be found; in fact practically everything of therapeutic value in a firm's literature is given here, tabulated and accessible. If a doctor uses it he will understand much better what he is giving, the best way to prescribe it, and what contraindications and side effects to look out for. It is really a most useful companion to the *B.N.F.* which mentions many proprietary drugs but cannot go into all the details that this Pocket Book does so successfully. As the flood of new preparations is likely to slow down for a time it will not quickly go out of date, but that is no reason for practitioners not getting it at once.

Gynaecologic Cancer. Third edition. JAMES A. CORSCADEN, Ph.D., M.D. Lond. Baillière, Tindall and Cox. 1962. Pp. xi + 574. Price 96s.

This is the third edition of Dr Corscaden's book, the first having been published in 1951. This third edition has been completely revised, so as to include the advances made since the book was first published. The greatest of these, the author considers, has been in the field of explorative cytology, and the Papanicolaon technique is dealt with in some detail in the chapter on cancer of the cervix.

The first two chapters consider cancer of the female genital tract in general, and serve as an introduction to the later ones. These deal with cancer in all regions of the female reproductive organs and details of pathology, symptomatology, diagnosis, and treatment are given. Each region is dealt with in a separate chapter and at the end of each an extensive bibliography is given. This in fact lists only the major sources consulted by the author, the total literature being so vast. The concluding chapters are again general, dealing with the menopause, management of the cancer patient, and the mode of cancer. Included in the chapter on management of the cancer patient is a section on "drug therapy" in gynaecologic cancer. This deals with anticancer agents, and has been

specially written by Dr H. C. Frick II. At the end of the book there is a very good index.

This is a well produced book, clearly printed on good quality paper. It contains many first class drawings and diagrams together with several reproductions of x-ray photographs. Undoubtedly, this is an excellent book which covers the subject of gynaecologic cancer in the greatest detail. It is however more the reference book for the specialist gynaecologist, than for the general practitioner.

The Management of Impaired Fertility. M. MOORE WHITE, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. and the late V. B. GREEN-ARMYTAGE, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. London, N.Y. and Toronto. Oxford University Press. 1962. Pp. xi+320. Price 63s.

Those who have taken a particular interest in the study of the infertile marriage have felt for some years that a standard work by Green-Armytage on this subject should be added to the literature. Just such a book has now been produced by Miss Moore White in conjunction with him, and it is our regret, as it is hers, that the work should as far as Green-Armytage is concerned be a posthumous one.

We join with her in mourning her lively, friendly and inspiring colleague. As a consequence the final preparation of the book must have fallen entirely on her shoulders, and these have proved academically broad enough to bear the strain with success.

Any family doctor with an interest in the subject cannot fail to be aided and impressed with the detail and clarity of the work which covers the entire field of the subject. The work is divided into five parts which deal with the subject as follows:

1. Development, anatomy, and function of the reproductive system are dealt with briefly and factually providing just the essential groundwork which is needed.
2. Causes of sterility or impaired fertility covering psychogenic factors, physical difficulties, faulty nidation disease, and male dysfunction.
3. Investigation. This is discussed in detail from the taking of history and simple bimanual examination to hysterosalpingography, culdoscopy, and cytology, with investigation of ovulation factors and other details. One omission in this section surprised this reader in that the Leech Wilkinson cannula, which avoids the use of the vulsellum, is not included in the hysterosalpingography armamentarium. This is a pity.
4. Medical and surgical treatment. The former we believe is mainly a matter for the family doctor, the latter often needs an expert who has made a particular study of the subject apart from the general gynaecologist.
5. Male subfertility. Let not the man be forgotten for he is all too often overlooked or his seminal specimen is reported on by a general