**Book Reviews**

**EPONYMS IN SURGERY AND ANATOMY OF THE LIVER, BILE DUCTS AND PANCREAS**


This is an excellent little book written by Professor Stringer, based in the Department of Anatomy in the University of Otego, in New Zealand.

The book is a well researched summary of ‘Eponyms’ related to the anatomy and surgery of the liver, bile ducts and pancreas.

The book is laid out in alphabetical order beginning with Abernethy each section begins with a short summary of the surgical or anatomical details of the eponym.

There then follows a page or two on the biography of the person upon whom the eponym is based.

The book is an easy read and there are a number of amusing anecdotes - for example on page 3. Abernethy’s proposal of marriage was as follows “My time is essentially occupied, and I have therefore no leisure for courting …… reflect upon this matter until Monday.” This lady subsequently became Mrs Abernethy and they had two daughters!!

The book is useful for anyone interested in the history of medicine. However I would also recommend this book to students as the little piece of anatomy or surgery at the beginning of each section is of educational value.

For the more serious students of history each section is followed by a brief bibliography.

The book is liberally illustrated throughout with photographs of the persons after whom the eponyms are named with many historical photographs of instrumentation, theatres etc.

The book is an excellent read for one’s leisure time or when travelling for the student of medicine, the anatomist the general physician, the general surgeon or the hepatobiliary specialist. I enjoyed the book immensely and can recommend it thoroughly.

**Professor Roy Spence**

**RECENT ADVANCES IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY 24**


Recent Advances in Obstetrics and Gynaecology 24 is another high quality volume from the ‘Recent Advances’ series. It brings together eighteen chapters by over thirty authors, of topical analysis of developments in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in one handy volume.

Within obstetrics, nine chapters deal with a wide range of topics. A chapter on gestational diabetes highlights the back to basic principles of high carbohydrate low glycaemic index diets and yet makes reference to the introduction of insulin or oral hypoglycaemic therapy in women with incipient fetal macrosomia, even in those with apparently adequate glycaemic control.

Further maternal issues covered include a comprehensive chapter on management of shock. The importance of the team approach and well-rehearsed ‘fire drills’ in each unit is emphasised.

A very informative chapter on HIV and pregnancy from an African perspective not only explores the role of antiretroviral treatment but also discusses the more general issues such as the risks associated with breast feeding infants in low-resourced areas. Breast-feeding doubles risk of infection for an infant, yet the risks of replacement feeding may outweigh the risk of HIV transmission.

Additional fetal issues discussed include the associated problems with recreational drug use in pregnancy. Reference is made to the 2.1% of British women whose alcohol dependence subjects their fetuses to risks of growth retardation, neurodevelopment problems including behavioural problems, specific dysmorphic features, cardiac and joint anomalies.

Further fetal issues specifically dealt with include fetal macrosomia and abnormalities of the fetal urinary tract.

The place of operative vaginal delivery is discussed. This is an area of considerable interest due to training issues influencing the choice of instrument used to aid vaginal delivery. Resultant effects on Caesarean section rates are discussed as well as the likely shortfall of availability of expertise in complex operative vaginal delivery in the future.

The complexities of trophoblastic disease is described as is the success of the centralised registration and treatment system in the UK. This registry was established in 1973 and has enabled the development of effective and safe management policies which are now used worldwide.

Gynaecology is awarded a further eight chapters. The role of serum anti-Mullerian hormone (AMH) in the prediction of ovarian reserve and of ovarian response to gonadotrophin stimulation is discussed. Indeed, its role as a potential marker of obstructive azoosperminia in male patients may have significant clinical relevance.

The difficult subject of conservative management of fibroids is discussed with reference to magnetic resonance guided thermal ablation therapy. Although still within the realms of research, this technique, as recognised by NICE, is showing promise for patients wishing to conserve their uterus.

A fascinating chapter is given to the ethically challenging area of pre-implantation genetic diagnosis (PGD). With the indications being continually extended, the debate regarding
Dr John Winder

MASTERING EMERGENCY MEDICINE: A PRACTICAL GUIDE. 1ST EDITION.

Editors: Chetan Trivedy, Mathew Hall, Andrew Parfitt

This is a welcome 1st edition text for trainees in Emergency Medicine. Never before has there been such a concise, revision-focused text that aids preparation for the Emergency Medicine clinical exams, at both Membership and Fellowship standards.

This well-designed text is in a format closely based on the College of Emergency Medicine (CEM) syllabus. In the 34 chapters, there is coverage of the core curriculum with sections including: Resuscitation, Wound Management, Infectious Diseases, Acid-Base Disorders, Toxicological Emergencies and Psychiatric Emergencies. A chapter on Medico-Legal Aspects of Emergency Medicine encompasses all relevant issues such as: consent, capacity, children in the emergency department, living wills, complaints procedures and confidentiality. Northern Ireland trainees should be aware that the Mental Health Act 1983 applies only to Great Britain and the Mental Health Order 1986 (not covered in this book) applies in Northern Ireland.