

This could provide a useful tool for clinicians although a test employing 100 elements may be found impractical.

Language acquisition is reviewed with a description of the Behaviourist Model and a review of Chomsky's review of Skinner. The authors (Shames and Rubin) quote that it would be a mistake to classify cleft palate children as having significant language impairment. The chapter on ear disease is useful, describing the common pathologies and suggesting that decreased mobility in the tympanic membrane is a most important physical finding. Instrumental diagnostic evaluations are described in terms of radiological measures, acoustic measures of nasality and nasalisation, oral and nasal airflow and electromyographic measures.

The substantial middle of the book will provide a valuable source of reference to the whole field of speech pathology in cleft palate. The following section, on therapy, is disappointing in comparison. The ubiquitous "programs" appear, mainly using behavioural approaches to articulation drills and a rationale is provided for "residential concentrated summer speech therapy". We are, however, suddenly cast back into the world of improvisation and intuitive therapy when, in the chapter on Direct Muscle Training for Velopharyngeal Function, we are informed that "devices that have proved particularly effective in direct muscle stimulation include long-handled plastic spoons or cocktail stirrers, artists brushes and long-handled cotton applicators."

The book should be placed on library shelves for reference.

CAROL MILLER

PLASTIC SURGERY: FUNDAMENTAL INTERNATIONAL TECHNIQUES. Edited by JOHN WATSON, F.R.C.S. and ROBERT M. McCORMACK, M.D. Third Edition in the Series on OPERATIVE SURGERY: General Editors CHARLES ROB and RODNEY SMITH. Pp. 556 with numerous illustrations. (London and Boston, 1979, Butterworth and Co.). Price £55.

This is a new edition of a well-known work. Its new subtitle "Fundamental International Techniques" has widened the field of contributors and this is reflected in the subjects chosen and the authority with which the various techniques are described and illustrated.

With the exception of the sections on the deltopectoral flap (Bakamjian), Hypospadias (Horton *et al.*) and Cleft Lip (Kernahan), the American contributions are the most disappointing in the book. The illustrations are outstandingly good and make many of the operations look deceptively simple. This can be dangerous when some of the flaps (as drawn) cannot possibly close the defect or unwise when complicated manoeuvres like the insertion of split rib grafts into a skull defect are carried out without shaving any of the hair immediately adjacent to the wound.

The text is well written and does not waste space describing points better shown in the drawings. Most sections quote no references to the world literature and this is a welcome relief to the reader. Those that do could be usefully revised in the next edition, as there are quite a number of misprints. The most common fault is the omission of "acute" accents in French words, the repeated addition of an "acute" accent to Robert Abbe's name and an extraordinary spelling of Nové Jossérand which is new to me. Wardill is credited with an "h" to which he is not entitled.

At the end of some of the sections the Editors have added little notes to explain some of the differences in practice on either side of the Atlantic or to stress a few of the pitfalls that may not be immediately obvious in the preceding pages. This new Third Edition is a vast improvement on its predecessors. The Editors, illustrators, contributors and publishers all deserve our thanks for producing a volume that *must* be included in any Plastic Surgery Library.

MICHAEL N. TEMPEST

DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF PALATO-GLOSSAL MALFUNCTION. Edited by R. E. ELLIS and F. C. FLACK. Pp. 89, with illustrations. London. (Monograph No. 2. The College of Speech Therapists, 1979). Price £5.25.

This monograph represents a multidisciplinary approach to the subject of palato-glossal problems which, in Britain, has received increasing attention in recent years. The editors have assembled papers presented at an Exeter meeting by speech therapists, physicists, dentists, orthodontists and plastic surgeons and the writers are, without exception, notable for the concise clarity of their presentations.

In his contributions, Shprintzen, from America, discusses firstly the evaluation of the physical and speech results of pharyngeal flap surgery and indicates that the preoperative assessment of lateral pharyngeal wall movement is the prime determiner of postoperative success. The second paper describes how, using a group of objective and subjective assessment procedures, patients with hypernasal speech and without obvious oral abnormalities, are found to have anatomical defects related specifically to absence of the musculus uvuli. The "mystery" is thus "solved". The use of endoscopy for investigation is described in two papers. Pigott uses the technique in conjunction with X-ray to determine the most appropriate line of treatment. Some of the general and specific problems of the procedure are indicated. This is endorsed by Huskie and McGrouther who consider that whilst X-ray alone has limitations in the one-dimensional view afforded, nasendoscopy provides essential information for diagnosis and treatment. A further paper on diagnostic and prognostic procedures is presented by Ellis, describing nasal anemometry.

The development of appliances to train palatal movement has recently stimulated considerable interest. The Palatal Training Appliance (P.T.A.) developed by Selley is reported to produce tactile feedback or velar movements, stimulate sensory neurological development and encourage dorsal tongue relaxation. The appliance can be modified to provide a "Visual Speech Aid" and in discussing the therapeutic use of the P.T.A., Curle reports the advantages over conventional speech therapy, if used in intensive programmes. Intensive speech therapy programmes are also advocated by Huskie in Glasgow and Albery and Chapman in Bristol. The factor of teamwork is also of obvious significance in their encouraging results.

Margaret Edwards reviews opinions on auditory dysfunction and speech problems and, whilst emphasising the need for further research, points out that opinion seems to indicate the importance of auditory feedback for prosodic features of speech and oro-sensory feedback for articulation.

The final paper, by Parker and Kelham, discusses the relationship between orthodontic and speech phenomena, through the presentation of three case studies. Their suggestion of joint clinical teaching is perhaps an important message of this publication. The increased awareness of the role of different disciplines arising from such training, should lead to better use of our colleagues and a knowledge of the constraints of their disciplines.

These papers are an exciting example of the results of co-operation and teamwork in a variety of settings.

CAROL MILLER

SURGERY OF THE VEINS OF THE LEGS AND PELVIS. Edited by ROBERT MAY. Pp. 214, with 256 illustrations. (W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia/London/Toronto, 1979.) Price £21.

The editor (and author of a large proportion) of this book is Dr Robert May of Innsbruck and there are contributions by 12 other authors. It is primarily concerned with the large veins of the leg and pelvis and is presumably aimed at general and vascular surgeons for whom, no doubt, it would be very useful.

Of some interest to the plastic surgeon are chapters on venous anatomy, with details of variations and anomalies (relevant for those involved in free flap surgery to the leg), and on experimental venous surgery (for which there are 8 pages of references). There is a brief account of micro-venous surgery, for which the most recent reference given is 1971. The chapter on lymphoedema, by Cockett, is short but authoritative. Although describing his own experience, no mention is made of the work of O'Brien and others in the development of lymphatico-venous anastomoses using the microscope. The book shows the impoverishment which results from lack of cross-fertilisation between specialities.

It is beautifully produced on glossy paper with many illustrations (mainly radiographs and diagrams) of very high quality. The translation is precise and sometimes rather quaint. It was nice to read that the vascular sheath of the pelvic vessels is "artfully intertwined". Some of the "science" is equally quaint. It was fascinating to be told, for example, that the scar following ligation of perforating veins is "considerably improved if baths are prohibited for 6 weeks".

Only a few pages of the book are likely to be of real benefit to plastic surgeons and, at £21 for the book, these pages are probably too expensive for the plastic surgical library.

B. C. SOMMERLAD

CANCER OF THE BREAST. 2nd Edition. By W. L. DONEGAN and J. S. SPRATT. Pp: xiv + 701. Numerous illustrations. (W. B. Saunders, Philadelphia, 1979.) Price £17.00.

With books on breast cancer published almost as frequently as magazines devoted to less pathological aspects of the organ, it is not easy to decide whether a further book adds to the library already extant. Hence, this newest one must be considered against those books currently available.

For the surgeon who wants an overall account of breast disease, Haagensen's text book remains pre-eminent and still in a class of its own, not only because of comprehensiveness but because of the distillation within it of a lifetime's personal experience. It lacks only the most recent developments. From a more restricted viewpoint, the recent book, "Problems in the Pathology of Breast Disease" by Azzopardi seems destined to become a similar classic since it discusses pathological processes most lucidly and sets them in the context of the clinical disease. In contrast, most recent books on breast cancer (usually in the form of review series) seem superficial, repetitious and ephemeral—and they are. They tend to catalogue all recent publications, including the most unscientific and fatuous, but lack balance and fail to subject the reviewed papers to scientific appraisal or set them in perspective against personal experience.

Hence, it is a great pleasure to find one which can be recommended strongly and in fact complements the two books detailed above, to provide a comprehensive coverage of breast cancer at least until 1977, which seems to be the cut off point for references. It gives an excellent summary of almost every aspect set against the background of the study of 2,600 case histories at the Ellis Fischel State Cancer Hospital. (One says almost every aspect, because the one chapter which is decidedly weak is that on reconstruction of the breast). The style of presentation is somewhat intense, so that it is better regarded as a reference book than one to read through to learn about breast cancer. But as a reference book, it is excellent since the authors seem to have the knack of including those problems which are too rare to find their way into standard textbooks, yet common enough to be met occasionally in clinical practice.