**Buchbesprechungen**


This second edition of ‘Current pediatric therapy’ reflects as completely as possible all the fast changes in therapy which have taken place in the past two years. Of the 393 separate articles in this volume, 172 have been rewritten or revised. Additionally, 61 new articles show the latest methods of management. New improved methods are mentioned for intracranial abscess–larynx disorders–acute leukemia–pyloric stenosis–eczema– and many others more.

All instructions are clear and comprehensive, all discussions are approached from the pediatric point of view although dosages, diets, prescriptions and so on are formulated in the Anglo-American way.

This new volume can be strongly recommended to all those who are entrusted with the care of sick children.

R. Salzberg, Basel


Fasc. 38 of ‘Bibliotheca Gynaecologica’ gives an excellent review of the actual knowledge about prophylaxis, diagnosis and treatment of hemolytic disease of the newborn. Many authors describe their experiences and their views of pathogenesis and effective prophylaxis of newborn icterus, i.e. of the rhesus system. This problem is not yet solved and critical remarks that are made, seem absolutely correct. Emphasis is made on prenatal diagnosis of hemolytic disease of the newborn caused by Rh-incompatibility. Indications of exchange transfusion are discussed, very interesting articles about intrauterine fetal transfusion and open intrauterine treatment conclude these chapters. The brochure is an excellent synopsis of a specialized but very important chapter of pediatrics.

R. Salzberg, Basel


S. Karger, Basel/New York 1966. IV+112 p., 13 ill, 29 tab. Price: sFr. 27.50 Fasc. 39 of ‘Bibliotheca Gynaecologica’ summarizes details about the effects of rubella in the first months of pregnancy on the fetus. Much progress has been made since the isolation of the rubella virus. Virus isolations have been performed from fetal and embryonal tissues. The most frequently affected organ in damaged fetuses was the heart, then the eyes (especially the lenses), then sometimes inner ear and teeth epithelia. The views about the risks of fetal damage differ widely. They are greatest in the first trimester of pregnancy. Deafness, cataract and cardiovascular malformations are most frequent. Conclusions are drawn for an eventual prospective statistic study.
The paper is interesting to gynecologists and pediatricians, and also to pathologists and virologists.
R. Salberg, Basel