Further Section

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Book Reviews

J. Ballantyne and T. Groves
Scott-Brown’s Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat

Since the publication of the 3rd edition there has been a steady growth in the scientific foundations upon which otorhinolaryngologic practice is built and there has also been a steady expansion of clinical knowledge. For this reason no single volume from the last edition could stand without revision.

The first volume of this handbook, dealing with basic sciences, had to be considerably enlarged. Volume 2, dealing with otology, needed a substantial revision and extension because of the recent advances in audiology, applied neurophysiology, plastic and reconstructive surgery of the external and of the middle ear as well as in rehabilitation of the deaf. The 3rd volume (nose and sinuses) covers the whole field of rhinology, including cosmetic surgery, hypophysectomy and surgery of the pterygopalatine and retromaxillary space. The 4th volume presents a treatise on the diagnosis and management of the diseases of the oral and pharyngeal cavities, of the larynx (including traumatology) and the esophagus. Head and neck surgery as well as neurological affections of the larynx and hypopharynx, including phoniatrics, complete this last chapter of otorhinolaryngology. Illustrations and graphic display of this textbook are in a way rather orthodox or conventional, but nevertheless attractive. Although quite a number of competent authors have made their contributions to this textbook, the editors have succeeded in publishing an up-to-date classic handbook of ORL which covers the whole field from basic sciences to the most recently developed methods of surgery, without losing a certain uniformity of style or form. For those reasons it will remain one of the fundamental sources of information both for the postgraduate student in ORL and the practising ENT surgeon.

C.R. Pfaltz, Basel

K.G. Dieroffetal.

Hals-Nasen-Ohren-Heilkunde und Arbeitsmedizin
VEB Verlag Volk und Gesundheit, Jena 1979 253 pp.; M 47.50

Clinical symptomatology and pathology of occupational diseases is of major interest to every physician who is either involved in a health control system of the working classes or who is confronted with the problems of medical expertises in the field of industrial medicine. This monograph presents a comprehensive discussion of organic lesions which are due to occupational factors and confined to the ear, the upper respiratory and digestive tract. The most important chapters deal with exposure to industrial noise and consecutive hearing loss, ototoxic lesions of the cochleovestibular apparatus, due to industrial toxic agents, the direct local and the more generalized allergic effect of chemical substances on the mucosa of the nose, the paranasal sinuses and the laryngotracheal segments of the upper respiratory system and finally
the influence of exposure to cancerogenic agents on the development of “malignant tumors in the field of otorhinolaryngology. Apart from the chapter about rules and guidelines of occupational and industrial medicine, issued by the ‘Zentralinstitut fur Arbeitsmedizin der DDR’, this book is of general interest to all ENT specialists confronted with the various problems of occupational diseases. It is an excellent manual and instructive guide to industrial and occupational medicine within the field of otorhinolaryngology (unfortunately it is written entirely in German without any English abstract).

C.R. Pfaltz, Basel
W. Messerklinger (ed.)
Endoscopy of the Nose
Urban & Schwarzenberg, Munich 1978
180 pp.; DM 160.-
ISBN 3-541-71211-2
An extremely instructive book presenting in detail techniques and indications of rhinoendoscopy (nose – paranasal sinuses – nasopharynx). Illustrations are outstanding, particularly endoscopic photographs, the text is concise and well written. This book should become a basic text for every postgraduate student in otorhinolaryngology, who has to learn this new, precise endoscopic method of rhinosinusoscopy. It will also become an invaluable source of information for the experienced ENT surgeon who is practising rhinoendoscopy. Moreover, it deserves widespread use by physicians or surgeons concerned with the diseases of the upper respiratory tract.
C.R. Pfaltz, Basel