and disability, and the various aspects of disadvantage (handicap), such as economic self-sufficiency and social integration, that can arise.

The survey used similar methods to others of the genre, but it also included additional investigations, notably a longitudinal element, and there is an interesting chapter which examines the methods, as well as the results of this aspect of the survey. Readers will obtain a rare opportunity to consider the dynamics of disability in the community, although a more detailed examination of these dynamics and their implications for service delivery would have strengthened this chapter considerably.

The epidemiological or "community" dimensions of disability is only really found in the introductory chapters, and for example David Locker's chapter on coping with disability and handicap focuses on a small group of people disabled by rheumatoid arthritis. This is not to deny the value of the different insights offered, but those looking for a community wide perspective would find it difficult to translate some of the information to that level. The book is perhaps best viewed as a "reader" for disability in the community, as the chapters (and some show their origins as previously published papers) are best viewed as separate insights into the different dimensions of disability and handicap.


With the recent upsurge of interest in the establishment of effective cervix cancer screening has come the recognition that an organised multidisciplinary approach is needed, integrating the epidemiological, behavioural and laboratory aspects of cervix cancer screening. Too often, experts in any one of these areas are unaware of developments in the others, and it is difficult for those responsible for organising screening programmes to gain an overview of all these aspects. This issue of Cancer Surveys should help to remedy these deficiencies, though a disappointing omission is the lack of any social science perspective on participation in screening.

The first part of the book is concerned with epidemiological and organisational aspects of cervix cancer screening, beginning with a sensible introduction by the editors, indicating that technical advances in the various areas do not automatically lead to effective screening programmes. This is followed by a very complex chapter by the same authors, measuring the effectiveness of cervix cancer screening using statistical modelling, which would probably be beyond the understanding of most readers. Hakama and Lohi have contributed a valuable chapter on the effective population based Finnish programme, which provides useful lessons for other countries. (Some gremlins seem to have converted Martti Hakama to "he" in the bibliographical notes). The chapter by Cuzick and Boyle provides interesting and detailed data on trends in cervix cancer mortality by age for 15 different countries from 1950-1985.

The second half of the book is concerned mainly with basic laboratory research, including a chapter on recent work in developing biological markers for predicting progression of preinvasive lesions, two (largely historical) chapters on the role of herpesf simplex virus, which make interesting reading in view of the current interest in human papilloma virus (HPV), and another on the possible role of Epstein-Barr virus. Three chapters on HPV provide a useful summary of current work in this area. The excellent and balanced chapter by Meanwell on the epidemiology of HPV should be required reading for all clinicians. The book concludes with a comprehensive summary of treatment of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, including pretreatment assessment, treatment options, and management of treatment failure.

This book would be a useful resource for anyone working in cervix cancer screening. For the part it is straightforward and readable, and it provides information which is not usually readily available in one source.

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