

years later markers for hepatitis virus were found in 97.7% of those vaccinated and subsequently admitted to hospital, and in 72% of those vaccinated but asymptomatic. In contrast only 13% of a control group of service personnel were seropositive. However a striking result was the very low incidence of carriers of the hepatitis B surface antigen, at 0.5%, where previous studies had predicted a carrier rate of 5–10% after acute hepatitis. This finding has attracted much interest in the field of hepatitis research.

An interesting study utilising a registry of twins who were inducted into the US Army, and for whom medical records were available, indicating that genetic factors do contribute to the variation in the use of alcohol, tobacco, and coffee in late adulthood. However a significant finding was the reported history of tobacco use by 82% of the population studies. The origin of this high use was attributed to the distribution of free cigarettes to World War II soldiers. Similarly, and unfortunately, modern British soldiers also smoke more than their civilian peers, and this is probably due to the availability of duty free tobacco when abroad.

A further paper in this volume describes the follow up of the haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome which occurred in Korea, and makes a connection between viral infection and the development of chronic renal disease following similar virus infections in modern Baltimore. The latter may well represent a multimillion dollar public health problem.

A unique cohort of former prisoners of war was found still to have notable psychiatric sequelae nearly 40 years after release from captivity, and higher rates of depressive symptomatology were linked with the severity of treatment during captivity. Recent events in the Middle East show that this problem is likely to remain of considerable concern worldwide.

In a subset of military veterans exposed to the herbicide Agent Orange in Vietnam, no excess of dioxin, one of the toxic contaminants, was found in adipose tissue when comparing Vietnam veterans, non-Vietnam veterans, and civilian controls.

The last paper concerns radiation risk factors in military populations. Accurate exposure data were seldom available, but the cohorts were large and well identified, and there was potential for quick and easy mortality follow up. An excess of leukaemia deaths from one particular atomic test series was demonstrated, but no other form of cancer. Interestingly, when data from men in all the test series were combined there was no excess of leukaemia compared to contemporary US mortality rates, and a sizable decrease in deaths from all forms of cancer.

This series of papers gives a remarkable insight into the variety of uses to which military medical data may be put and the considerable opportunities such data may provide for significant epidemiological research. It contains careful and readable studies of a variety of epidemiological problems and is highly recommended to all those interested in public health medicine.

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Epidemiology of Peripheral Vascular Disease. Ed F G R Fowkes. (Pp 336; DM 225.) Springer Verlag, London, 1991. ISBN 3-540-19696-X

Peripheral vascular disease is often somewhat neglected, probably because it is believed to be more benign than arterial occlusive disease of the heart or the brain. Yet it is immensely important in many ways. It affects a large proportion of the adult population; it is associated with a poor prognosis; it is amenable to treatment; it causes enormous costs.

The book is therefore a welcome addition to the literature. It is written by a number of top experts, mostly (but not exclusively) from the United Kingdom, and subdivided into six main parts: measurement, descriptive epidemiology, vascular risk factors, social and life style factors, genetics, and natural history including prevention. Thus the title of the book is a slight understatement—the work covers epidemiology but certainly expands beyond that.

The text is highly informative. The editor should be congratulated for assembling prominent scientists from all relevant fields to give a rounded, well balanced, and complete picture. Each chapter is self contained and extensively referenced. All the information is surprisingly up to date. The text is completed by a detailed and useful index. In my view, this book should be in the library of anybody who has an interest in vascular diseases, no matter whether practical or theoretical. It provides an excellent basis for clinical as well as research work, and will surely be a basic text on the subject for quite some time to come.

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DNA Polymorphisms as Disease Markers. Eds D J Galton, G Assmann. (Pp 158; \$US 59.50.) Plenum Press, New York, 1991. ISBN 0-306-44039-3

This is volume 214 in the NATO Advanced Science Series which aims to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge with a view to strengthening links between scientific communities. Volume 214 reflects the proceedings of a workshop of some 24 distinguished participants which was held in September 1990 to consider the value of DNA polymorphisms for the prediction, diagnosis or elucidation of aetiology of common diseases.

There are four sections to the volume on the theoretical background, diabetes mellitus, hyperlipidaemias, and atherosclerosis. In each section various strategies for application of DNA polymorphisms are considered and consensus findings summarised. Most studies to that time had utilised association analysis and whilst these had been successful in identifying some genetic determinants (eg, apolipoproteins in hyperlipidaemias) they are unreliable in the presence of mutational heterogeneity. Cosegregation analysis (the central approach to single gene disorders) was

also considered but appeared to be more difficult to apply in human pedigrees for common disorders with reduced penetrance or in quantitative traits.

Subsequent progress has utilised new approaches, in particular cosegregation analysis with selective breeding in animal models of disease, transgenic animals with aberrant candidate gene expression, sib-pair analysis, and mutational screening in candidate genes. These new approaches have already helped to provide further insight into genetic determinants of common disease but the field is still in its infancy and the prediction of the editors that DNA polymorphisms as disease markers will provide a wealth of new genetic markers for analysis of the inherited basis of common diseases remains valid.

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Diet, Life-Style and Mortality in China. By C. Junshi, T C Campbell, L Junyao, R Peto. (Pp 894; £95.) Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1990. ISBN 019-2618431

Having just returned from South China I can testify that the improvement in the quality and the amount of the food is as notable as any of the other changes I have seen during the past 10 years. This encyclopaedic volume can serve as a baseline for studies of future changes as well as associations in the present or recent past between diet, lifestyle, and mortality.

A mortality study throughout China involving about 800 million people in 1973–75 is summarised, followed by a detailed study in 65 counties ranging from plasma, red cell, and urine measurements to food samples, dietary surveys, and a lifestyle questionnaire. The basic presentation comprises 733 A4 pages of data including maps and correlations. Two plotted correlations display something of the breadth of the data—mortality rate from stomach cancer for each county against the percentage of individual plasma samples positive for *Campylobacter pylori* IgG antibody, and mortality rate for colorectal cancer against mortality from schistosomiasis.

There are only 30 pages of author commentary in this massive book, but Peto gives some general reflections on the principles and purposes of such an enormous study. He points to the increasing relative importance of chronic disease control in China, in particular emphasising the emergence of cigarettes as the major cause of premature death (his expression). This is a change from very high death rates in the 1940s from nutritional deficiencies and infective and parasitic diseases.

A non-random example of the data—mortality from myocardial infarction and coronary heart disease—illustrates what the volume has to offer. Among 49 counties (some had missing data) significant high correlations were shown with mortality from cervical cancer (0.51), mortality from stroke (0.72), red cell levels of phosphatidylcholine

n9 monounsaturates (-0.61), daily rice intake from dietary survey (-0.58), daily ration of rice in 1982 obtained from questionnaire (-0.53), daily wheat flour intake (0.67), and aridity of the county on a four point scale (-0.57). Non-significant low correlations included the percentage of people currently smoking (0.27), the average daily consumption of cigarettes (0.02), and total plasma cholesterol (0.04). It is tempting to say that it is anybody's guess what all this might mean, especially since unexpected findings sit alongside expected findings—questions about the meaning of the individual variables are clearly of major importance. Thus the book as a whole is a great challenge to the chronic disease and cancer epidemiologist as well as the nutritionist and health ecologist.

Peto's concluding remark, having acknowledged the many deficiencies of such a study, is that this should perhaps be seen as the first in a series of studies. Indeed in 1989 a large mortality survey has been repeated together with a supplementary survey of the characteristics such as the one reported in the present volume. The health workers of China clearly need to be congratulated for the massive effort involved in collecting, analysing and publishing this encyclopaedia of data, in cooperation with the United States and the United Kingdom. The international public health community must have a responsibility to assist the People's Republic in making use of this storehouse of information and in maximising the utility of follow up studies.

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Sickness and Health. By Colin Douglas. (Pp 523; £14.99.) William Heinemann, London, 1991. ISBN 0-434-20424-2

The author of this substantial novel writes, under a pseudonym, on a topic he knows intimately, the recent history of a great institution. One of Scotland's teaching hospitals is subjected to penetrating forensic examination and exposed for all to see. Two generations of medical men and women experience the NHS, from its joyous birth to its lingering demise, mirroring in their personal lives the rise and fall of therapeutic regimes and the replacement of early hopes by grim, geriatric resignation.

Colin Douglas has already established a reputation as a witty correspondent from sections of the medical front with ribald tales of doctors' pécadilloes. So what is new about his latest communication? The answer lies in his intention and his scope. This is definitely meant to be "the big one". Love, ambition petty jealousies, power struggles, suicide, and despair fill its pages. It can be read simply for entertainment and for the curious characters and tyrants it depicts. The Job Interview, The Class Reunion and, especially, The Ward Round are in this category. They epitomise the suffering, sarcasm, and embarrassment such occasions entail.

Does this frothy local drama get beyond the substance of hospital soap, the kind of thing which is perennially popular with potential

patients? In fact, this endoscopic view of NHS gut reactions does go further. A serious message drives the laser beams under Douglas's direction. He is firmly on the side of the angels, ever attentive to the vulnerable patient's view, from bed or operating table, surrounded by ambitious consultants and obsequious house officers.

It was the French philosopher Foucault who described "the birth of the clinic", where doctors could conveniently observe their subjects. As he contemplates the demise of an ideal and envisages the demolition of a familiar city landmark Colin Douglas has become a Scotch master of the cynical clinical gaze.

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Short Reviews

Health Care UK 1991. Ed Anthony Harrison. (Pp 146; £19.50.) King's Fund Institute, London. ISBN 0-946967 38 5.

This annual publication carries articles on many important health issues of the day as well as providing authoritative descriptions of trends in parts of the health sector. A calendar listing of the important events of 1991 is followed by a critical account of the main policy changes. These include implementing the National Health Service and Community Care Act, public health strategy based on discussion of the consultative document "Health of the Nation", The Patient's Charter, and waiting lists. Other detailed comments cover such topics as minor surgery in general practice, auditing audit, and the European Community and United Kingdom health services. This is a useful publication for those concerned with health care policy in the United Kingdom.

The European Study of Referrals from Primary to Secondary Care (Occasional Paper 56). (Pp 75; £7.50.) The Royal College of General Practitioners, London, 1992. ISBN 0-85084 167 4.

Despite entry of the United Kingdom to the European Community, knowledge is quite limited on the ways in which general practice is organised in other European countries and in particular the interface between general practice and hospitals. This occasional paper describes a major comparative study of referrals which has been carried out across Europe. The research was masterminded by the Birmingham Research Unit of the Royal College of General Practitioners and involved General Practitioners and specialists from 15 European countries. The report highlights many similarities and differences; in the United Kingdom, for example, patients wait longer to see specialists than in any other country in Europe.

EPISOURCE: A Guide to resources in Epidemiology. Eds Roger H Bernier, Virginia M Mason. (Pp 1100; \$89.95.) The Epidemiology Monitor, Rosewell, GA, USA. (No ISBN)

This resource book for epidemiologists is published by the editors of *Epidemiology Monitor* and contains more than 900 listings of individual products and services relevant to the epidemiologist. It contains information on such topics as epidemiology associations, awards, books, consultants, degree programmes, funding sources, journals, research centres, software, etc. Although somewhat biased towards North America, it is not exclusively so and is a useful reference book for epidemiologists to have on their shelves.

GERRY FOWKES

NOTICES

Physical Medicine Research Foundation multidisciplinary meeting: Pain and disability—can we prevent them? Date 3-5 September 1992. Place: Oxford, UK. Further details from: The Secretary, Wessex Rehabilitation Association, Odstock Hospital, Salisbury, Wiltshire, United Kingdom; tel 0722 336262, extension 4057.

Berzelius Symposium 1992: Water and Public Health (joint conference of the Swedish Society of Medicine and the Royal Society of Medicine). Date: 7-9 September 1992; place: Royal Society of Medicine, 1 Wimpole St, London W1M 8AE. Contact: Samantha Greshoff, at the RSM; tel 071-408 2119.

The First International Conference on Dietary Assessment Methods, "Assessing diets to improve world health", will take place in St Paul, Minnesota, USA, on September 20-23, 1992. Final date for receipt of abstracts January 15, 1992. For further information contact Department of Professional Development and Conference Services, 210 Nolte Center, 315 Pillsbury Drive SE, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55445-0139, USA; tel 612 625-3451; fax 612 626-1632.

Hazard control at the workplace: research and development of new risk prevention strategies. Fourth International symposium of the ISSA Research Section, Strasbourg, 22-23 October 1992. Abstracts by 31 October 1991. Further details from INRS (attn C Skornik), 4^e Colloque du Comité Recherche, 30 rue Olivier-Noyer, 75680 Paris Cedex 14, France.