
This book contains the papers and conference proceedings from a symposium of biologists, chemists, biologists, physiologists, and physicians involved in research into the role of aluminium as an environmental toxin in human pathology. A particular focus is made on the role of aluminium in Alzheimer's disease. Many papers are very specialised, dealing with the detailed chemistry and physiology of aluminium in living organisms. Of interest to the general reader is the evidence presented on the possible relationship between aluminium and Alzheimer's. MacLachlan et al argue that in evaluating the possible role of this agent in Alzheimer's disease, aluminium neurotoxicity fulfills Bradford Hill's criteria for cause and effect. The same paper suggests how susceptible individuals could reduce their total intake of aluminium. In presenting the epidemiological evidence for a link between aluminium and Alzheimer's, Martyn suggests that although definite proof is still lacking, there is more than enough positive evidence to fuel further epidemiological investigation. It states that such investigation might specifically address the issue of the confounding effect of silicon and an assessment of exposure to specific sources of aluminium. A further paper gives details on dietary sources of aluminium. It points out that even for those people who consume relatively high doses of aluminium through food additives, this is a tiny proportion of the amount of aluminium that is consumed by way of antacids, buffered analectics, antianxiety drugs, and some antacid drugs.

For the non-specialist reader seeking answers to a few points of the role of aluminium in Alzheimer's disease, the book may be a useful source of reference, but otherwise it is probably of more interest to the specialist reader.

ELINOR THOMPSON
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It lists a catalogue of misuse surrounding a specific category of medicines, those for anxiety and insomnia, and gives examples of their over-prescription without proper drug trials. It highlights the fact that many anxiolytics, from alcohol in the mid-19th century to the benzodiazepines of today, has been surpassed by drugs thought to be infinitely superior with no addictive tendency and yet this has not been found to be true. It questions whether the 1990s will be so very different.

In general, the public are confused about medicines. Even with over the counter head-ache tablets, patients' perception of the side effects is often minimal. Some reach for the packet at the slightest hint of a headache, others would prefer to retire to bed and sweat it out because they "don't like taking tablets". Additional information for consumers, one of the aims of this book, must be a good thing. The book certainly focuses on the negative side of the drug industry, but perhaps this is a good thing when the industry itself may tend to mislead prescribers with its expensive advertising.

Overall, I found the book enjoyable and easy to read. It achieves a combination of the history of depressants, the field folklore based on common sense and patient satisfaction, by suggestions and a call for radical change in the future.

CATHER ALISON
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One of my first experiences as a clinical student was of the huge impact of the pharmaceautical company via the drug lunch. Their immense resources and glossy presentation had an immediate effect on me. At the start of what I hope to be a long medical career I found this book a very interesting read. It has heightened my awareness for the power of prescribing and will, I hope, make me look more carefully at what I give and at whose recommendation.


Moran and Wood have produced an interesting and surprisingly readable text on subject matter which in other hands could have proved tedious. Their avowed target audience of "students, both of medicine and of social science" would certainly benefit from reading this book, but then so do I suspect, I am not the only consultant unaware of the important and complicated links that exist between the practice of medicine and state regulations.

The main argument of the book can be fairly simply summarised. It is that "nations make a difference". Not in the form of traditional national stereotypes but in the way that a state's history and traditions influence in significant ways the relationship that state has with its professions, including medicine.

The authors confine themselves largely to the examples of the US, UK, and Germany. This is perhaps a shame, however, it does allow them to look at these three contrasting systems in some detail. They examine not only the differences that exist but also those goals of the medical profession that seem universal.

Throughout, the authors present their arguments logically and coherently. Indeed the disciplined structure of the book, working as it does through the development, anatomy, process, and outcome of regulation gives it a thesis-like feel. I found this quite satisfactory—others may disagree.

In summary, I'm glad I read this book and will be pleased to keep my review copy to hand as I suspect I will both quote from it and recommend it to others.

PETER DONNELLY
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For ethical and practical reasons, researchers in human behavioural genetics cannot experimentally manipulate their subjects, and must therefore use complex modelling and path-analytical approaches in order to tease out the relative contributions of genes and environment to multifactorial traits. This book aims to teach researchers how to analyse and interpret the twin and family trials that have long provided the basic data for these approaches. The treatment is limited to linear structural models and is strongly biased towards the use of LISREL software, with access to which the reader's understanding would be severely restricted. It was written largely on the basis of the authors' experience in running a series of week-long workshops on their methodology.

How well it succeeds in its aims is debatable. Several key concepts are introduced in an exceedingly cursory fashion. The fundamental statistical knowledge required is not stated, but is implied by suggestions and a call for radical change in the future.

AD CAROTHERS
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Accidents are everyone's business—both because we are all at risk of injury, and because the prevention of accidents requires social and political change. Gordon Avery and Hugh Jackson have been writing and lecturing on accidents for many years, and Jane Bishop, their ghost co-author, has compiled their work and developed their notes into a book. Child accidents are described by place (road, playground etc) and character (falls, burns etc), and there are chapters on non-accidental injury and prevention. There are no text references, but a general bibliography. The audience, while not indicated by the authors, would seem to be the interested public and schools.