

whole, I think it does; it is highly subjective and reads more as a first class thesis than an objective text book, but the roles of researcher and participant have blended well and Professor Stacey's contribution clearly merits the respect which presidents and other officials of the GMC have paid it.

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SHORT REVIEWS

Essays on Women, Medicine and Health. A Oakley (Pp 295; £14.95.) Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 1993. ISBN 0 7486 04502.

This is a collection of essays, lectures and papers written between 1981 and 1992. Part One provides an overall context by examining the ground plan of gender differences in society generally and health care in particular. The last chapter in Part One discusses the conceptual divisions that parallel the social ones and provide a powerful mechanism for distorting women's experiences. The problems which these pose for research methods, and for the codification of particular sets of experiences in the form of "knowledge", are the subjects of the last section of the book. In between these are two sections devoted to more specialist topics – "motherhood" and "technology". The general aim is said to make accessible to readers some of the more hidden fruits of the author's labours over the previous 15 years in the field of sociology and women's studies.

Genetic Variation and Human Disease. By K M Weiss. (Pp 354; £45.00.) Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1993. ISBN 0-521-33421-7.

This is the eleventh in the series of *Cambridge Studies in Biological Anthropology* and considers the principles and evolutionary approaches in genetic variation and human disease. Recent developments in molecular and statistical methods have made it possible to identify the genetic basis of any biological

trait, and have given rise to spectacular advances in the study of human disease. This book provides an overview of the concepts and methods needed to understand the genetic basis of biological traits, including disease, in humans. Using examples of qualitative and quantitative phenotypes, the author shows how genetic variation may be quantified, and how relationships between genotype and phenotype may be inferred. *Genetic Variation and Human Disease* is intended to appeal to a wide range of biologists and biological anthropologists interested in the genetic basis of biological traits, as well as to epidemiologists, biomedical scientists, human geneticists, and molecular biologists.

Co-ordinating Community Care. By J Øvretveit. (Pp 232; £14.99.) Buckingham: Open University Press, 1993. ISBN 0-335-19047-2.

Co-ordinating Community Care is about how people from different professions and agencies can work together to meet the health and social needs of a community. It is about the details of making community care a reality. The book challenges assumptions that services are best coordinated by multi-professional and multi-agency teams, and that community care teams are broadly similar. It shows when a team is needed and how to overcome differences between professions, and between agencies' policies and philosophies and offers ideas and solutions to some of the organisational problems which make it difficult to realise the ideals of community care.

Epidemiology for the Uninitiated (3rd ed). By D Coggon, G Rose, D J P Barker. (Pp 69; £6.95.) London: BMJ Publishing Group, 1993. ISBN 0-7279-0770-6.

In this short authoritative guide to understanding epidemiology, the authors guide the novice expertly through the theory and practical pitfalls. This third edition has been extensively revised and includes a new section on randomised control trials and a new chapter on how to understand and interpret published epidemiological data. It covers quantifying disease in populations and comparing disease rates; measurement error and bias; surveys, and ecological, longitudinal, case-control, cross sectional and experimental studies; screening; outbreaks of disease; and reading epidemiological reports.

Fraud and Misconduct in Medical Research. Eds S Lock, F Wells. (Pp 202; £24.95.) London: BMJ Publishing Group, 1993. ISBN 0-7279-0757-3.

This book has several thrusts. Firstly, it reviews events worldwide since 1975, secondly it summarises official recommendations; thirdly, it considers the problem from various perspectives – that of the family doctor, head of an academic unit, contract research company director, statistician, and editor; and, lastly, it gives practical advice on how individuals or pharmaceutical companies can report well-grounded suspicions to a disciplinary body, such as the General Medical Council, to ensure that justice is done. The authors hope that their commitment reflected in their choice of contributors, to dealing appropriately with fraud and misconduct will encourage others to tackle this problem seriously.

PETER GRIME

Also received



The Ethnic Health Bibliography. By G Karmi and P McKeigue (Pp 173; £19.95.) London: NE & NW Thames Regional Health Authority, 1993. ISBN 1-874066-15-9.

Uses of OPCS Records for Medical Research (Occasional Paper 41). A review by a Working Group of the Registrar General's Medical Advisory Committee. (Pp 55; £6.25.) London: OPCS, 1993. ISBN 0-904952-97-5.

Atlas of Cancer Mortality in the Netherlands 1979-1990. (Pp 185; price not stated.) The Hague: Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, 1993.

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