

BOOK REVIEWS

Banus, B. S., Sukiennicki, D. R., Kent, C. A., Becker, M. L., Norton, Y. de S. (1979). The Developmental Therapist. Second Ed. Pp. 405. Charles B. Slack. N.J., U.S.A.

The second edition of "The Developmental Therapist" has been designed to convey theoretical concepts, pertinent research findings and children's real behaviour. This quotation from the Review on page 385 indicates the scope of the book which is divided into three parts.

Section I reviews the developmental processes taking place during the first nine months of postnatal life. A large pull-out wall chart, The Developmental Grid, tabulates all aspects of the time span and elaborates the process up to the age of 10 years. This is a very valuable attachment. These chapters include information on the neuro-physiological and neuro-behavioural concepts and functions from birth to adolescence. Several "profiles" of children are used to substantiate the material of this section.

Section II deals with child evaluation and treatment principles which establish a guide for therapists. The text covers situations in which the child may be encountered and activities and people with whom he may be involved. The skills of interviewing, testing and counselling are examined, while warning is given of some pitfalls. Further clarification is given in the appendices.

Section III expands evaluation and treatment to include sensory integrative and perceptual deficits, disorders of movements and psychosocial dysfunction. Included is information covering a wide variety of conditions and situations and offers much help to those who use it for reference.

The book was written in response to students' requests for a comprehensive book on children, their development and disabilities. As a resource for answering fundamental questions it admirably achieves its purpose.

The five Occupational Therapists who have constructed and written this book are to be congratulated on the comprehensive, clearly ordered and written text. The tables, charts, excellent diagrams and photographs illustrate and reinforce the material being dealt with, while a long list of reading references complete each chapter.

H. P. Maree

Siev, E. and Freishtat, B. (1976). Perceptual Dysfunction in the Adult Stroke Patient. A Manual for Evaluation and Treatment. Pp. 8-104. Charles B. Slack. U.S.A.

The Introduction to this book suggests that the percentage of brain damaged persons having percep-

tual problems is higher than is realised since many are not identified.

The text is written by two Occupational Therapists for that profession but it should be extremely useful to all paramedicals and nurses.

Probable areas of brain damage and deficit are pointed out and those commonly associated are also linked together. The book does not attempt to be authoritative but cites possibilities and points of view and makes an effective job of clarifying a confusing area because the problems are explained and differentiated.

The authors acknowledge the necessity for familiarising oneself with normal reactions and abilities before attempting to assess patients.

The chapter explaining the use of the manual offers many practical cues and clues. Other chapters cover Body Image and Body Scheme Disorders, Special Relations Syndrome, Apraxias and Agnosias, while factors complicating performance of perceptual tasks are also examined. Diagrams aid understanding of the text.

The appendices include a diagram and table of lesion sites, notes on further research, a glossary of terms and a comprehensive list of reading references.

This book should be extremely useful to all persons interested in understanding and helping their patients maximally.

H. P. Maree

Duttarar, J. and Edberg, E. (1972). Quadriplegia after Spinal Cord Injury. A Treatment Guide for Physical Therapist. Pp. 3 - 50. Charles B. Slack Inc. U.S.A.

The text refers directly to patients treated in the Spinal Injuries Service of the Rancho los Amigos Rehabilitation Center in California. The manual was written in order to guide the patient toward realistic goals and this is achieved in a limited number of areas.

The manual is too brief for use as a textbook, but for reference or guidance it may be useful. For the therapist starting work in a special unit it could be a helpful introductory book.

The most helpful chapters are those on Precautions, Adaptive Equipment and Home Planning, while the chapter entitled *Physiotherapy Programme* mentions important functional goals.

The charts are of the visual type but those on functional goals and home planning would be most useful as would be the long list of suggested reading with a brief description of the content of each item.

Lists of films and educational material are also given, but while the charts may be obtained from the rehabilitation centre, the films may not be as easily obtainable.

Since there are a number of comprehensive and practical books already available this manual appears to have a limited use.

H. P. Maree

GUIDE TO GENETIC DISORDERS Down Syndrome

A new brochure on Down Syndrome has been released by the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions. The brochure discusses the causes and prevention of Down Syndrome (mongolism), the increased risk for older mothers (eg. over 40 years), and the management of affected individuals. It is intended mainly for health professionals and parents of Down Syndrome children. This publication is available free

of charge from the Department of Health, Welfare and Pensions, Genetic Services, Private Bag X63, Pretoria, 0001.

GIDS VIR GENETIESE AFWYKINGS Down-Sindroom

'n Nuwe brosjure oor Down-Sindroom is deur die Departement van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene vrygestel. Die brosjure handel oor die oorsake en voorkoming van Down-Sindroom (mongolisme), die verhoogde risiko vir ouer moeders (oor 40 jaar), en die hantering van geaffekteerde individue. Die teikengroep is hoofsaaklik gesondheidspersoneel en ouers van Down-Sindroom kinders. Hierdie publikasie is gratis verkrygbaar van die Departement van Gesondheid, Welsyn en Pensioene, Privaatsak X63, Pretoria, 0001.

Shephard, R. J. (1981). Ischaemic heart disease and exercise. Croom Helm, London. Pp. 428. Hard cover. £19.95.

This book by Roy Shephard, who is Director of the School of Physical and Health Education and Professor of Applied Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Toronto, is of great interest to those who are interested and involved in cardiac rehabilitation and exercise retraining.

It contains chapters on the pathology, the risk of exercise and primary, secondary and tertiary prevention of ischaemic heart disease. There is a very interesting chapter, especially for physiotherapists, on the non-invasive assessment of the heart and coronary circulation. The effect of exercise on the heart and coronary circulation is covered in detail. There is a section on the appropriate activity prescriptions for secondary and tertiary prevention of ischaemic heart disease in which the issues of compliance and safety are considered.

This book is an excellent up to date resumé of exercise and cardiac rehabilitation. The information is extremely well presented, is easy to read and understand, provided the reader has a basic knowledge of exercise physiology. There are 1300 entries in the bibliography which is a comprehensive survey of this field and is of great value to those interested in research.

I would recommend this book for physiotherapists involved in exercise retraining for patients with ischaemic heart disease and for those doing research in this field.

C. Eales

Gilfoyle, E. M., Grady, A. P. and Moore, J. C. (1979). Children Adapt. Charles B. Slack. New Jersey. Pp. 239.

This excellent book by occupational therapists, brings together information that previously, one needed to search for through many publications. The text covers the development of movement and how children learn to function as a concept, including the theory and philosophy of the adaptation process as it proceeds. Each stage is discussed and integrated with the previous and following phases, and personality development is also considered. Many charts and diagrams substantiate the text and clarify the concepts expressed, while excellent photographs and vignettes illustrate much of the material. Those interested in children and their development should find this a stimulating and valuable book.

H. P. Maree