cut trend in those changes was observed they might have been random fluctuations within the normal range.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
This study was financially supported in part by a grant from the Ministry of Education, Finland. The author would also like to thank Professor Eino Heikkinen, and Associate Professor Jorma Korvola and Mr. Paavo Rahkila, MSc for their cooperation.

References


I am not certain if this book has suffered from translation, or whether the original French version was equally complicated in its text layout. There is no index, but in its place, a list of abbreviations used throughout the book and their meanings. Every structure is given a leading letter abbreviation on first encounter and thereafter the abbreviation is used as the terminology, which at times leaves one swimming with a head full of letters and the inability to put the anatomy to them. The illustrations are simple and excellent, but again are ruined by the way in which structures are identified with abbreviations.

This is not the book for the uninitiated wishing to know more about knees, but it should have a place on the library of every knee surgeon as it does represent one school of thought in French literature. The book was designed by a team of doctors at the Rheims University Hospital Centre, with the main editors being Philippe Segal who studied with Albert Trillat at Lyon, and Marcel Jacob who is Physician to the French Soccer Federation.

The sections on rotary instability, both acute and chronic, are well worth going through carefully. If I have one further criticism it relates to the attitude taken in the book towards arthroscopy which seems to be far way behind the thinking in the rest of the world and is written off in a quarter of a page of text, less that than taken up by reference to the use of CAT scans in acute knee trauma.

J. Robertson

The Year Book of Radiology is an excellent digest of papers with reference to Radiology, taken from many journals. It is divided into sections; neuro-radiology, cardiac and interventional, thoracic, abdominal, paediatric radiology and radiation physics.

Only a small section of the book is of interest to those in sports medicine and orthopaedics. For instance, in this addition stress related fractures in the forearm are described in athletes and weight lifters. There is a series describing stress fractures in the tarsal navicular which confirms the fact that we must look carefully at patients complaining of pain and also emphasises the use of radio-isotopic bone scan as a screening procedure. There is a useful review of osteo-chondromatoses in athletes.

Although other papers are of use to radiologists and other clinicians, they are of little interest to readers of this journal. This is a book that belongs on the library shelves in which everyone should be prepared to read the parts related to their own interests and speciality.

D. Finlay, Consultant in Radiology, Leicester Royal Infirmary