body or head, caused during participation in a sport where sudden contact is likely. Those attending the sports injury clinic tended to be older, suffering from chronic or overuse injuries to the back or lower limb, due to participation in sports of a typically less violent nature.

The results obtained from analysis of data collected at both treatment sites were in agreement with data previously published in the literature relating to attendance trends at casualty departments or at soft tissue sports injury clinics. Total support is therefore given to the statement "... sport injuries is not a narrow issue of a restricted group of people, but a broad community problem, it needs the basic structures of casualty, orthopaedic and rheumatology and rehabilitation clinics" (Kingsbury, 1978). These data show that, whilst hospitals provide for the treatment of acute sports injuries, there is also a need for treatment of chronic injuries. Where such treatment is available in the form of a specialised sports injury clinic, a clear demand is shown.

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BOOK REVIEW

Title: A COLOUR ATLAS OF HUMAN ANATOMY. 2nd EDITION
Authors: R. M. H. McMinin and R. T. Hutchings
Publisher: Wolfe Medical Publications, London, 1988
 Price: £29.50 358 pages, numerous colour photos, X-rays Index
 Cloth cover, Life size (also available in paper back, reduced size) ISBN 0 7234 1526 9

This colour atlas is a most comprehensive and very clear series of photographs of dissections, as most of us would like to have done as students or anatomy demonstrators. It therefore shows the body as the anatomist would see it, the only thing missing being the smell of preservatives! In addition to the dissections, there are radiographs of the skeleton and of barium meals and swallows, the lungs, pyelograms and cholecystograms, and now the addition of ultrasound scans. The vessels of major organs and the bronchial tree are shown as photographs of the excellent resin casts in the Royal College of Surgeons made by the former prosector, Dr. D. H. Tompsett. The gelatin and dye injection specimens of the lungs, showing the broncho-pulmonary segments are well illustrated, and the corrosion casts of the heart and the coronary arteriograms are of special interest and clinical importance. One of the most dramatic figures is a corrosion cast of the veins of the neck, showing the enormous quantity of blood that they can hold, and makes one appreciate the vulnerability of these vessels to injury, and how easily they can be distended in heart failure.

It would have been tempting for the authors to use some of the photographs of specimens prepared for 'A Colour Atlas of Foot and Ankle Anatomy' by the same team and the same publisher, but I could only find one example where this had been done; all the other illustrations in this region appear to have been made from separate and meticulous dissections. A few errors in labelling have been allowed to pass final checking; the occipital region of the transverse section of the brain on page 70 is labelled "front" and the suprarenal vein on page 237 fig. B is labelled "suprarenal gland". As a graduate of the Newcastle-upon-Tyne School of Medicine, trained largely by disciples of Rutherford Morrison, I was glad to see the retention of "Morrison's Pouch", the hepato-renal pouch of peritoneum, and a few other eponyms are retained, the epiploic foramen "of Winslow", though the more common name of "Additus to the Lesser Sac" was omitted.

This book is NOT a dissecting manual with instructions of how to perform the exposure of any region, nor does it use drawings of regions with few exceptions, but it should prove a most valuable example of what one's dissection SHOULD show, and be most useful for revision, by student and post-graduate alike. Unfortunately I do not have access to the first edition, published in 1977 to make comparisons with the revised second edition, but the need to bring out other editions and not just reprints shows that human anatomy is a science that is still progressing, as new techniques are developed to explore hitherto inaccessible areas.

Henry E. Robson