

orful illustrations, tables, photographs, and glossy print make this book a pleasure to peruse.

Treatment of Heart Diseases consists of seven chapters: "Medical Treatment of Coronary Heart Disease," "Treatment of Congestive Heart Failure," "Treatment of Arrhythmias and Abnormalities in Conduction," "Etiologies and Treatment of Hyperlipidemia," "Percutaneous Transluminal Angioplasty and Newer Treatments for Coronary Heart Disease," "Surgical Treatment of Heart Diseases," and "Etiologies and Treatment of Systemic Arterial Hypertension."

Several sections deserve special mention. Norman M. Kaplan, MD, has written a wonderful review on the causes, diagnosis, and treatment of hypertension. He provides logical algorithms for treatment as well as for screening for secondary causes. The chapters on medical treatment of coronary artery disease and congestive heart failure are also well written and very readable.

As the title indicates, *Treatment of Heart Diseases* is about treatment and provides scant information about evaluation of heart disease. The words stress test (or synonyms), dipyridamole, and thallium do not appear in the index. Many advances in diagnostic testing have been made, and inclusion of that information would have rendered this text much more valuable to primary care physicians.

Also, *Treatment of Heart Diseases* is overillustrated. Within the 679 pages, there are 129 tables and 552 illustrations or photographs. Although all of the illustrations and photographs are beautifully done, many of these increase the size of this text without adding to its value. For example, the chapter on cholesterol contains numerous full-page illustrations of cholesterol and lipoprotein structure and metabolism. Diagrams and color photographs fill the pages in the chapters on surgical intervention. Much of the infor-

mation contained within this section, although well written and illustrated, is not pertinent to primary care physicians.

Treatment of Heart Diseases would be an excellent addition to a medical school or hospital library; however, I would be reluctant to purchase it for my personal library. By comparison, *The Heart*, by J. Willis Hurst, MD (7th edition, \$128, Published in 1990 by McGraw-Hill International Book Co), is a more complete reference.

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Color Atlas of the Tongue in Clinical Diagnosis

by D. W. Beaven and S. E. Brooks,
256 pp, \$41, ISBN 0815105878, St
Louis, Mo, Mosby-Year Book, 1988.

The examination of the tongue has been widely neglected in texts on physical diagnosis. Before reading this book, I reviewed three physical diagnosis texts. An average of five pages per book was devoted to examination of the tongue. Between the three texts, there were only two black-and-white photographs of the tongue.

The *Color Atlas of the Tongue* has more than 380 high-quality color photographs of common tongue conditions. The authors have geared their book to general practitioners, medical students, dentists, and nurses. They emphasize that the book is not meant to be a comprehensive text; their main goal is to concentrate on the appearance of the tongue surface in a wide range of conditions. Treatment of these conditions is generally not covered.

The book is divided into 19 chapters. The first is a chapter on the normal tongue (eg, development, anatomy, blood supply) followed by

a chapter on examination of the tongue. Succeeding chapters cover a variety of tongue conditions, such as coatings of the tongue, vesiculobullous diseases of the tongue, and small tongues. Each chapter begins with one or two pages of text followed by photographs of the conditions discussed. The captions on the photographs effectively personalize the disorders. My favorites are illustration No. 326, which is of "pigmentation well seen in glossitic tongue in Russian bear-trainer" and illustration No. 217, which is of "lead poisoning in young Polynesian motor-car battery worker." The last chapter briefly reviews specialized examinations that can be done to aid in the diagnosis of tongue conditions.

Particularly interesting was the section on portcullis syndrome in chapter 7. This syndrome is a condition in which the upper dentures fall to protect the open mouth during sleep. A series of photographs dramatically demonstrate this occurrence in an elderly man with poorly fitting, 30-year-old dentures. Chapter 13, "Specific Disease and Surface Lesions," has many excellent photographs of leukoplakia and lichen planus of the tongue.

I found little to criticize about this atlas. With rare exceptions, the photographs are of excellent technical quality. I did find it helpful, however, to read the book in bright light. The photograph of median rhomboid glossitis (chapter 11) was difficult to appreciate. Photographs of lingual thyroid and oral hairy leukoplakia would have contributed to the completeness of the book. Although the text recommends use of gloves when palpating the tongue, some photographs show gloveless examiners.

Overall, I found this atlas to be an enjoyable and interesting book with practical value to family practitioners and medical students.

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