

hip section show the patient's range of motion after treatment, whereas documentation of the motion before treatment is often missing.

A final chapter on the treatment of coxarthrosis by unloading the joint by means of intertrochanteric osteotomies fixated by the frame and encouraged to heal with severe angulation and shortening or lengthening is difficult to understand. A later arthroplasty seems definitely impossible to perform; the development of this treatment modality in Russia is probably due to a dearth of endoprostheses.

The clinical cases presented in the last three sections of the book have been selected from among more than 25,000 patients. It is obvious that a vast experience is necessary to use the Ilizarov methods for treatment of complicated cases, such as infected

pseudarthroses or complicated deformities. For the orthopedic surgeon who is planning to begin using the Ilizarov apparatus even for simple cases, for example, limb lengthening or correction of minor deformities of the tubular bones or the feet, the present volume should be regarded as compulsory reading. This "testament" of Ilizarov, indeed, should be an indispensable addition to the library of every unit treating patients with diseases of and injuries to the locomotor system. Finally, both Dr. Green and Dr. Ilizarov are to be congratulated on a unique presentation.

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## ***Operative nerve repair and reconstruction***

Richard Gelberman (ed.), 1,625 pages, 2 volumes, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia  
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Of the 124 contributors of this two-volume work, 109 contributors are from the United States, 2 contributors each are from Canada and Japan, and 11 contributors are from six different European countries, including 4 contributors from Scandinavia.

The 108 chapters are grouped into 24 different parts, to mention a few: "Morphology and Physiology of Peripheral Nerves," "Injury, Degeneration and Regeneration," "Applied Anatomy and Operative Exposure," "Nerve Injury Associated with Fractures," "Peripheral Nerve Compression," "Brachial Plexus," "Spinal Cord Injury," and "Cerebral Palsy and Pain."

To assure the work's usefulness in clinical practice, the editor has requested all the contributors to include clinical recommendations and to provide practical instructions as regards preoperative and postoperative evaluation, surgical technique, and postoperative exercise. In addition, the laboratory scientists have been requested to supply their presentations with a clinical touch. Each chapter begins with "Author's key points," and is richly illustrated with diagrams, drawings, and photographs. Moreover, the references are very comprehensive and updated, with publications through 1990 included; indeed, these references will be extremely valuable to anyone who is undertaking a

survey of the literature in this rapidly growing field of clinical and experimental research.

Although most of the chapters deal with nerve problems of the upper extremity, this two-volume set should not be viewed as one addressed exclusively to hand surgeons. A number of chapters deal with science of a general interest, and quite a few chapters deal with nerve problems of the lower extremity, including those that might arise, e.g., during total hip replacement. Therefore, the work will be of great value to those who are interested in peripheral nerve problems: viz., hand surgeons, general orthopedic surgeons, pediatric orthopedic surgeons, spinal surgeons, and neurosurgeons.

In conclusion, this work is magnificent. It is the most comprehensive one of its kind ever published in this field, and its acquisition must be considered a desideratum for every relevant department, as well as for many private libraries.

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