

Book Reviews · Buchbesprechungen · Livres nouveaux

GAUER, KRAMER und JUND (ed.): **Physiologie des Menschen**. Vol. 12: Hören, Stimme, Gleichgewicht.

The latest to appear in the pocketbook series 'Physiologie des Menschen' is volume 12, which deals with the physiology of hearing, the sense of equilibrium and speech. The authors contributing to this work are scientists who, over a longer period of time, have excelled in this field through their own research. This explains why the physiological basics of hearing and the sense of equilibrium, which are extremely demanding and not always easily understood, are presented to the reader in the form of a most comprehensive survey. The authors present their survey in the light of the latest research developments in the field. At the end of every chapter, the authors have added a separate bibliography covering the most important physiological research results relative to their interest.

C. R. PFALTZ, *Basel*

G. BÖHME: **Untersuchungsmethoden der Stimme und Sprache**. Methodology of vocal and speech examination. 1972. 203 pp., 53 fig., 8 tab.

The present manual gives a survey of the test battery used in modern phoniatrics. Techniques and diagnostic importance of the various audiological, electroacoustic, optic, cinematographic, radiologic and neurophysiological examination methods are discussed. A practical guide for otolaryngologists, interested in speech and hearing pathology.

C. R. PFALTZ, *Basel*

T. BRANDS: **Diagnose und Klinik der Erkrankungen der grossen Kopfspeicheldrüsen**. Urban & Schwarzenberg, München 1972.

Erkrankungen der grossen Kopfspeicheldrüsen bieten selbst dem Erfahrenen nicht selten diagnostische Schwierigkeiten. In dem vorliegenden Buche ist dem Verfasser eine vollständige und klar gegliederte Darstellung der Speicheldrüsen diagnostisch geglückt, wodurch der Interessierte die Möglichkeit erhält, sich über anstehende Fragen schnell und umfassend zu informieren. Da die Zuordnung der Untersuchungsergebnisse zu den verschiedenen Krankheitsbildern nur durch das Verständnis der Embryologie, Histologie und Pathohistologie, Physiologie und Pathophysiologie möglich ist, werden diese Kapitel einleitend abgehandelt. Die Elektrolytbestimmung des Speichels, die verfeinerten Röntgenverfahren, die Szintigraphie und die Thermographie sind wesentliche Bestandteile des diagnostischen Rüstzeugs und werden daher gebührend abgehandelt, da sie entscheidend zur Diagnose beitragen können. Der klinische Teil beinhaltet eine kurze und präzise Zusammenstellung und Abhandlung der häufigsten Krankheitsbilder, allerdings ohne therapeutische Richtlinien aufzuzeigen. Das Buch ist mit ausgewähltem Bildmaterial ausgestattet, was das Studium der einzelnen Kapitel nicht nur anschaulicher, sondern auch interessanter gestaltet.

K. MAIR, *Basel*

C. F. FERGUSON and E. L. KENDIG, jr. (ed.): **Pediatric Otolaryngology**; Disorders of the Respiratory Tract in Children, vol. 2. Saunders, Philadelphia 1972.

In order to provide a better review of otolaryngological problems in children, the second edition of 'Disorders of the Respiratory Tract in Children' has been expanded to include a second volume entitled 'Pediatric Otolaryngology'. The broad field of pediatric otolaryngology has been divided into short chapters that are clear and easy to read, thus facilitating the use of this new textbook in everyday practice. Each chapter has been contributed by an authority in the particular field; some inevitable overlapping of material, as well as divergent opinions on the same subject, proves to be a minor handicap to the reader. Genetics, embryology, and malformations are dealt with in detail; malformations are documented by excellent illustrations. Some of the most prominent chapters cover problems of anesthesia, radiology, pediatric audiology and the management of foreign bodies. Indications, technique, and dangers of adenotonsillectomy are dealt with in a clear and critical manner. Outstanding and most useful chapters are devoted to diagnostic and therapeutical procedures in cases of airway obstruction. Some of the chapters on methods of examination contain plenty of practical hints on how to adapt adult otolaryngological techniques to the specific circumstances encountered in pediatric patients. The book is based entirely on American authors; but the reader may easily transfer the nomenclature and the opinions expressed by the authors to the situation encountered in Europe.

The book may be recommended to the pediatrician as well as to the otolaryngologist; its approach fully accomplishes the aim to provide a useful guide for practical otolaryngological problems in children.

B. KELLERHALS, *Basel*