Book Reviews

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Cardiopulmonary Physical Therapy, Vol. 1 of the Mosby's Physical Therapy Series, ed. by Scot Irwin and Jan S. Tecklin, St. Louis, C. V. Mosby, 1985, 466 pp, $33.95.

As a physical therapist, I found this book to be exciting because it overviews both the cardiac and pulmonary systems together instead of separately. Specifically, the book discusses material such as the action of drugs and their role as related to rehabilitation, chest radiographs, and hemodynamics. Also, the section that describes respiratory therapy for the neonate and child covers a subject area which is just now developing and thus the information presented is not readily available. Discussions of home-going programs, case studies, and psychological overlay exemplify the thoroughness and relevant nature of this book.

Generally, each chapter is clearly written. Diagrams, photographs, and illustrations add to the book's clarity and educational value. References to other chapters, as well as to other volumes in this series, add to the cohesiveness of the book.

Cardiopulmonary Physical Therapy reconfirms the vital role of physical therapy, particularly in the area of acute and intensive care. This book is written predominantly by physical therapy specialists with an understanding of the specific problems that physical therapists face. The detailed content is valuable for bridging the gap between academics and clinical practice.

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Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy, Vol. 2 of the Mosby's Physical Therapy Series, ed. by James Gould and George Davies, St. Louis, C. V. Mosby, 1985, 724 pp, $38.95.

This book provides an excellent comprehensive review of various aspects of orthopedic and sports physical therapy. The text is divided into five major sections: Basic Science (musculoskeletal system); Trauma; Examination, Rehabilitation, and Prevention; Regional Considerations; and Sports Physical Therapy. Thirty-seven educators and clinicians were contributors.

The Basic Science section is oriented strongly toward the mechanical properties of bone, neurobiology, and biomechanics. This material gives the practicing clinician an invaluable scientific foundation. The second section dealing with trauma details information about inflammatory conditions of the joint, fracture healing, and ligamentous and musculotendinous injuries.

The text was enhanced by the inclusion of a chapter dealing with each major region of the body. These sections give insight into specific examination and treatment guidelines for the clinician. A clear anatomical review is also included in each of these chapters detailing bony, ligamentous, and muscular structures. The Sports Physical Therapy section only includes two chapters, however, which seems somewhat unbalanced given the title of the section. Yet, it should be remembered that there is considerable overlap of material between general orthopedic and sports concepts.

One of the strengths of this text is the inclusion of many clear and detailed illustrations. Each chapter is also supported with a comprehensive reference list.

The editors of this work have nicely blended the latest scientific and clinical information into one source and have provided the reader with a more detailed investigation of orthopedics and sports physical therapy than previously published books in the field. *Orthopaedic and Sports Physical Therapy* should serve as an excellent resource in the physical therapy curriculums, and this reviewer would highly recommend it as a required text. The book would be a valuable addition to the personal library of physical therapy clinicians. Other medical practitioners should find this work to be an extremely good resource for planning treatment guidelines of many musculoskeletal conditions.

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