

Platelets, Haemostasis and Inflammation

Edited by Andreas Zirlik, Christoph Bode, Meinrad Gawaz
Springer 2017
Price £136.00. Pp 292
ISBN 978 3 319 66223 7

Platelets, Haemostasis and Inflammation aims to describe the role of platelets in conditions such as atherosclerosis, metabolic syndrome, diabetes and myocardial infarction. A focus of the book is on the link between haemostasis and inflammation, and the roles that platelets play in both. It also aims to describe recent advances in basic science and early results of clinical trials.

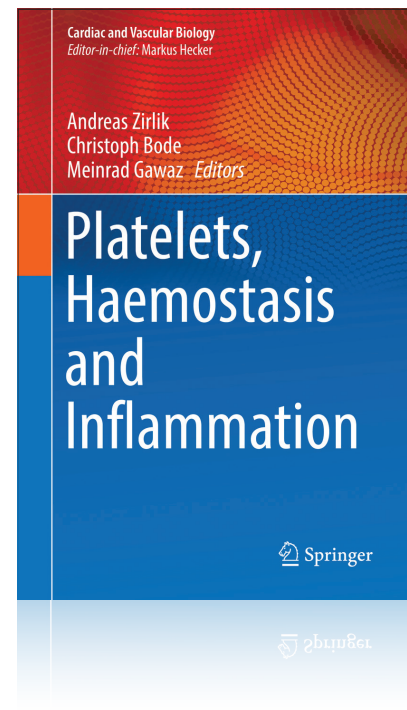
The book is written for biomedical scientists specializing in vascular biology, biochemistry or immunology. The authors consider it to also be of interest to academic physicians such as cardiologists, haematologists, general physicians and vascular surgeons. In my opinion, this

book will be of less use to practising clinicians than to those pursuing research in this area.

Each chapter is laid out like a scientific manuscript, with an abstract, followed by closely spaced text. There are one to two illustrations per chapter. This makes it a little hard to access the content. This book provides an up-to-date and well-referenced source of information for academics studying platelets.

At a cost of £136.00 (hardback) or £108.50 (eBook), this textbook is likely to be best value for money for purchase by libraries at academic institutions, rather than for individual doctors to buy. Overall, I found this book to be an interesting read, but one best aimed at those with a specialist research interest in the subject.

Michael JR Desborough, University of Oxford, Oxford



The Palgrave Handbook of the History of Surgery

Edited by Thomas Schlich
Palgrave Macmillan 2018
Price £160.00. Pp 578
ISBN 978 1 349 95259 5

There can be few people in the health professions who are not interested in the subject of surgical history. The fascinating story of mankind's struggle over the centuries to aid the sufferers from trauma and surgical diseases continues to encourage publications and research.

This new volume of essays in surgical history, under the editorship of the Professor of History of Medicine at McGill University, Montreal, is therefore welcome. He has gathered together an international team of experts from six countries who present 24 papers. These include the evolution of surgical instruments, art in surgery, wound infection and the development of the operating theatre. The essays range from antiquity to today's bariatric, cosmetic and minimal access surgery, and are widely researched, clearly written and authoritative, backed up by extensive bibliographies.

This is an important contribution to the subject of surgical history. It is not light

reading, but it will be a valuable source book to anyone wishing to research in depth into any of its specialist topics.
Harold Ellis, Guy's and St Thomas' Hospital, London

Diabetes and Exercise: From Pathophysiology to Clinical Implementation (2nd edn)

Edited by Jane EB Reusch, Judith G Regensteiner, Kerry J Stewart, Aristidis Veves
Springer 2018
Price £88.00. Pp 357
ISBN 978 3 319 61011 5

The 2nd edition of this textbook has contributions from 54 experts largely from the USA and France. The editors aim to give an overview of the role of physical activity and exercise in causation, prevention and treatment of type 2 diabetes, with some insights into the management of physical activity and type 1 diabetes.

The first section covers the consequences of low cardiopulmonary fitness on health, the metabolic syndrome, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and an overview of trials to prevent type 2 diabetes. The second section covers the effect of exercise in type

2 diabetes. Further chapters on aspects such as differences in exercise between genders, and on the effect of exercise of vascular dysfunction and inflammation, would have been more usefully placed within the first section.

The third section covers evidence for the diabetes prevention programmes, the role of nutrition in physical activity, behavioural change strategies, and some useful guidance on medical evaluation and exercise testing for people with diabetes starting an exercise programme. The final section reviews exercise in patients who have diabetic comorbidities. There is a useful, though short, chapter on the management of type 1 diabetes and exercise.

The book is more focused on basic medical sciences than on clinical concerns. Several chapters do not readily sit in this book (non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, vascular inflammation), and were not useful.

Any publication which covers the research progress in this field is welcome. However, this book would have benefited from a clearer focus on its target reader, and extensive editing to reduce duplication and provide more consistent linkage between sections.

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