

BOOK REVIEWS

Binford, Chapman H. and Connor, Daniel H., eds. *Pathology of Tropical and Extraordinary Diseases, Volume One and Volume Two*, Washington, D.C.: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 1976, 696 pp, 276 color and 1,623 black and white illustrations, 44 authors, softbound (not available for review till 1978). Prices: Volume One \$15.00, and Volume Two \$20.00.

This work is an expanded, worthy and long needed successor to *Pathology of Tropical Diseases. An Atlas*, by Ash and Spitz published in 1945 and long out of print. The printing, on good quality paper, is exemplary and the stapled binding is sturdy but set far enough toward the back so as not to interfere with book utilization. The illustrations are superb, both color and black and white, and some are spectacular.

The extent of coverage is suggested by there being 16 sections comprising a total of 102 chapters. Even this gives an inadequate concept of content since Chapter 1 of Section 13 in presenting the deep mycoses covers 20 entities. Despite this broad coverage it is puzzling that tularemia is omitted. Venereal syphilis is not included though pinta, yaws and bejel, thought by some to be the cause of different strains of the same treponema are well described. Likewise, tuberculosis does not qualify for inclusion, but fortunately leprosy does.

Leprosy is covered in a 21 page chapter, with 55 black and white and 8 color illustrations, which appears in Volume One. This is a competent atlas-like presentation by C. H. Binford and W. M. Meyers. The text adequately covers the general features of leprosy, relating chiefly to pathologic manifestations. The text is too brief to allow discussion of topics such as the immunologic dynamics of the disease and treatment is covered in 17 lines. This presentation thus follows the general format of the other sections and carries on the tradition and purpose of the original atlas by Ash and Spitz.

This chapter on leprosy was essentially reproduced in *Windows on Leprosy*, edited by B. R. Chatterjee and issued in 1978.

The use of references in these volumes is limited. Thus, when one reads on page 659 that the high incidence of nasopharyngeal car-

cinoma in Canton, China has been attributed to ingesting nitrosamines in salted fish, one is reminded that some leprologists in the past also attribute leprosy to the eating of salt fish, and one has to look elsewhere for reference to possibly supportive evidence.

This work requires no congratulations. Its quality speaks for itself and all who participated in its production must know that they have brought forth a noteworthy work of art as well as of science.—Olaf K. Skinsnes

Chatterjee, B. R., ed. *A Window on Leprosy*. Gandhi Memorial Leprosy Foundation Silver Jubilee Commemorative Volume, Wardha-442103, India, 1978, 394 pp, 23 color plates and 152 black and white illustrations, hardbound. Price: Rs. 75, USA \$10, £ 6 sterling.

This valuable volume is not a textbook, nor is it a compilation of the proceedings of a conference. Rather it is a volume of articles of various lengths from various laboratory and field investigators as invited by the editor. The intent was to deal with specific issues, problems and topics in single narrative style and the subjects were chosen to cater to all types of leprosy-interested readers. This formula was carried through with remarkable consistency though, as might be expected, some contributors are detailed and some more sketchy in their presentation; some provide no references, some a few selected ones, and one gives 139 references. The longest contribution, covering leprosy in general, covers 32 pages and is reproduced with minor modification from the chapter on leprosy in *Pathology of Tropical and Extraordinary Diseases*, published by the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Washington, D.C. (1976).

Contributors range from perennial stalwarts to a few relatively new viewpoints. The presentations, on the whole, are not those of new investigations but are more in the nature of subject reviews. The subjects range from the complexities of genetics through sections on antileprosy organizations, epidemiology, pathology, microbiology, immunology, treatment, and control of leprosy.

This volume does indeed present a window to the broad aspects of leprosy — a view with which the editor, the publication committee, the contributors and the readers can be pleased.

Contreras Duenas, Felix. *La Lepra en la Literatura.* [Leprosy in Literature.] Addendum by Carlos Dauden Sala. Madrid, Spain: Graficas ORBE, S.L.-Padilla, 82 Madrid, 1977, 50 pp, in Spanish.

This extensive and well organized review covers a portion of European leprosy literature in historical perspective, which is chiefly Spanish but not exclusively so. On page 26 one finds an interesting list of 35 persons of historical interest who presumably had leprosy.

A welcome and useful bibliography of 159 entrees is presented of which about 61 are numerically referenced in the text. Apart from the Bible, the oldest dated reference listed is Alibert's *Description of Diseases of the Skin*, from 1805. An appendix consists of a discussion of this work by Dr. Dauden Sala.

A review of a previous related work by Dr. Contreras Duenas was presented in this JOURNAL in Volume 42, 1974, on pages 216-217.

Hasan, S. *The Book of Outlines.* Published by: Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh, 3-4-760, Barkatpura, Hyderabad — 500 027, India, 1977, 126 pp, paperback. Cost Rs. 16/—, plus postage.

This work, dedicated to "... the inquisitive field worker, who on the basis of fundamental knowledge and proximity to the patient, tries to pick up the mission links in the study of leprosy." It is primarily designed for the training of paramedical workers.

The author, who himself is a paramedical worker, is to be congratulated on having incorporated a great amount of helpful information into the 126 pages available to him — information that he apparently accumulated on the basis of being helpful to his work and understanding, and which he presents as subject and point-by-point outlines.

The first 46 pages outline anatomic and physiologic characteristics of organ systems and has sections on pathologic processes such

as those of inflammation, gangrene, necrosis, edema, etc. It concludes with summarized outlines of bacteriology and communicable diseases.

The remainder of this work relates specifically to leprosy and attempts a broad coverage of most aspects from history, etiology, pathology, diagnosis and treatment, to methodology of antileprosy work, surveillance of contacts, chemoprophylaxis and many other subjects. Inevitably the considerations are sketchy. Thus, in the one page discussion of pathology there is no mention of tuberculoid or borderline leprosy though these are briefly discussed later under the section on histopathology. The book even attempts a three page presentation of technics of biostatistics in which two of the pages are devoted to examples of diagrammatic or graph presentation.

The book suffers from inadequate proof-reading and, perhaps due to its broad coverage, there are quite a number of statements that are questionable and perhaps misleading. It would seem that the approach, the organization, and the large amount of material accumulated are worthy of seeking advice from experts in many areas in order to eliminate such difficulties mentioned above and thus make it truly a unique and useful presentation.

Jagadisan, T. N. *The Challenge of Leprosy.* Published by: Kasturba Kushta Nivaran Nilayam, Malavanthangal P.O., (via) Kandachipuram, South Arcot District, PIN:605 701, Tamil Nadu, 1977, 60 pp.

This collection from the writings of Professor Jagadisan was published at the suggestion of some of his friends. There are eight presentations: "An Approach to Rural Leprosy Work"; "A World Within a World"; "Balance in Leprosy Work"; "Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped with Reference to Leprosy"; "Physical and Emotional Problems in Restoration of Leprosy Patients"; "Presidential Address to the Twelfth All India Leprosy Workers' Conference, Bhopal"; "Father Damien and His Work"; "Leprosy and the Spirit of Man."

As the titles of the essays indicate, these are writings of deep meaning and significance. They represent writings in leprosy that do not go out of date but become part of the slowly accruing "classics" related to this subject. The

reason for this, in addition to the witness of their content, is to be found in the appendix in which the author writes on "How I Came to Take Up Leprosy Work." This tells of the author's own combat with the disease and gives a clue to depth of understanding that grew out of this conflict. In the face of this total witness and contribution, the reviewer can best remain mute in thought and contemplation.

Jopling, W. H. *Handbook of Leprosy*, 2nd edit., London: William Heinemann Medical Books, Ltd., 1978, 139 pp, 4 color plates with 20 illustrations and 23 black and white figures, size $5\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The cost of this paperback is £ 3.75.

This second edition is a well edited, update of the previous edition. It has a pleasing format and its updating is attested to by the fact that of the 166 references cited, 86 are dated since the first edition.

Some illustrations seem of questionable value to a short treatise; as for example, the half-page Figure 4 line drawing of the spinal cord, posterior root ganglion and sympathetic ganglion are used to illustrate just one sentence to the effect that leprosy bacilli may reach the latter two.

Inevitably, in a short book, some statements may be misleadingly simple; as for example, the statement that, "bilateral insensitivity of the limbs, known as 'glove and stocking' anaesthesia, leads to shortening of fingers and toes due to painless and oft-repeated trauma." While centering on one major and clinically important factor, this ignores a large number of other operative processes. Yet, on the next page, attention is called to the greater tendency of anesthetic skin to blister because of impairment of reflex dilation of skin capillaries due to damage to dermal nerves. What of the effect of such changes in vascular control on the metabolism of bone?

Having registered these mild protests, it is fair to state that if this book is used as a guide to initial concepts of leprosy and if not all limited statements are regarded as the whole truth, then this volume is an attractive useful guide covering concepts of leprosy, basic diagnostic interpretations, brief immunologic outlines, features of leprosy reactions, disease

management (treatment), and concepts of prevention.

In apparently recommending this SFG index of bacillary morphology the author would seem to place an undue burden on the laboratory worker for a series of calculations which are of questionable value compared to the similar MI (Morphologic Index) when even the latter is becoming more and more questionable as placing inadequately demonstrated significance on varying morphologic appearances of the leprosy bacilli.

Kapoor, P. *Guide to Leprosy and Leprosy Control*. Published by Dr. J. M. Mehta, Poona District Leprosy Committee, 593/2, Rasta Peth, Poona-411 011, India, 2nd edit., 1977, $5\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 106 pp, 20 black and white photographs on 12 additional pages. The price for this paperback is Rs. 8.50.

The booklet seems to be primarily designed for use in India as is suggested by its list of recommended further readings, all of which are to publications in India. All of the illustrations also, save for one being of patients' lesions, are India-oriented with respect to prevalence type. The classification schemata also, while utilizing standard concepts, are more complicated by the explanatory detailed subgroups which are found to be useful to the Indian leprologists for understanding and communication.

Within the few pages of this booklet, there are 28 chapters, the contents of which are presented as numbered points in an outline format. Within this brief format with numerous subjects, there are necessarily statements which might be questioned by leprosy workers elsewhere. Thus, it is stated that if lepromatous patients have shown no sign of activity for three years they should be designated "disease arrested or cured," and it is stated that all patients who meet these criteria should be periodically removed from the list of active patients. This is said to be as important as case detection and case holding.

Remarkably, in the chapter on treatment and management of reactions there is a section heading which includes a listing of drugs such as INH and streptomycin. Apart from this brief section the only therapy discussed elsewhere is DDS. Yet, the concluding para-

graph of the same chapter on treatment of reactions states that the present thinking is to use three or four antileprosy drugs simultaneously, listing DDS, Lamprene, INH, thiosemicarbazone; and states that if available, rifampicin can be used in addition. This is at some variance with practice elsewhere.

Despite criticisms such as these, the booklet contains a remarkable amount of succinct helpful guidelines and its popularity is attested to by the fact that the first edition was sold out within a year. Perhaps the second edition will have a similar good fortune and permit a bit of rethinking in some areas for a third edition.

Klingmuller, Georg, Bechelli, Luis M., Quiroga, Marcial J. and Schmidt, Henning. *Infectionskrankheiten der Haut II.* [Infectious Diseases of the Hand II.] Berlin-Heidelberg-New York: Springer-Verlag, 1970, 568 pp, 124 illustrations of which 20 are color plates, hardbound, in German. The cost is DM 360, US \$147.60.

This work, though published in 1970, did not reach this JOURNAL for review until 1978. It is Volume IX, Part 1B of the series *Handbuch der Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten*, J. Jadassohn, *Ergänzungswerk*. It is very well organized and clearly printed with excellent reproduction of color and black and white illustrations.

The whole book, in five sections, is devoted to leprosy and presented in the general style of the famous *Die Lepra* by Victor Klingmuller. The sections are as follows:

1. Klingmuller, G. Pathology and Clinical Aspects (331 pp).
2. Bechelli, L. M. Premunition of Leprosy (79 pp).
3. Bechelli, L. M. Treatment of Leprosy (102 pp).
4. Quiroga, M. I. Prevention and Control of Leprosy (7 pp).
5. Schmidt, H. Serology of Leprosy (5 pp).

The first section is detailed, and supported by an estimated 3,000 references, the majority of which date back to the 1950's and 1960's. These references are alphabetized within each heading, e.g., pathology, visceral leprosy, nerves, etc. The references suffer somewhat due to incorrect name spelling and incomplete titles. The chapter is nicely illustrated including some electromicrographs.

The second section likewise is an extensive review of the literature, predominantly South American. There are an estimated 550 references. The third section on treatment is similarly heavily referenced while the last two chapters have few references.

The book at the time of publication was a heavy detailed work and in some respects all sections were, therefore, somewhat out of date. This is clearly much more the case at the present. It is easy to decry the limited usefulness of a work such as this with respect to the average hospital and leprosy worker, even assuming they possess adequate familiarity with the German language.

From the present vantage point, however, it is worth considering this and monumental works like it in their historical aspects. As new studies appear in an ever increasing pace, many useful and valuable observations from earlier days are discarded from newer texts and are essentially lost. Also as treatments flourish and socio-economic conditions change, some aspects of disease patterns and manifestation change. Accordingly, this reviewer, at least, appreciates the tremendous amount of work in efforts such as this one, and is grateful for the access provided to a wealth of observed, detailed, thorough description and references; and finds in such work a basis for evaluation of change. In this usage one finds much truth that is germane, valuable and well worth access, even though referenced some time ago.

In this sense the reviewer is indebted to this effort as well as to the preceding *Die Lepra* by V. Klingmuller, *La Lèpre* by E. Jeanselme, and other milestones in the cumulative course of knowledge and understanding.

Mehta, J. M. and Gokhale, Sharad W. *Leprosy Research—Rehabilitation, Social & Medical.* Final Report of the Project No. 19-P-58149-F-01: "Research in Rehabilitation of the Leprosy Handicapped Persons in Agro-Industrial Occupations." Poona, India: Poona District Leprosy Committee, 593/2 Rasta Peth, Poona 411-011, 1977, 198 pp, 18 illustrations. Price: Rs. 95—, US \$10.60.

This being the final report of a research project which continued from April 1970 to March 1974, it is not subject to becoming

outdated. Its purpose is indicated by the title. The report is divided into five major sections: social science research, medical research, recommendations and follow-up, appendices and bibliography.

A vocational training center was set up to provide training for 140 leprosy patients, more than two-thirds of whom had some visible deformity and nearly half of whom had received some corrective surgery.

The social science research section presents by text and table, detailed studies of the patients under the headings of: personal background, family background, disease and treatment, impact of illness, training and rehabilitation, comparison between patient groups (e.g., socio-economic status, education, disease factors, etc.). The latter compares these factors in terms of status before and after participation in the program.

The medical research section comprises five chapters of similar comparisons but primarily as related to the influence of surgical reconstructive findings on the results. Some additional patients are included to provide evaluation of the long-term results (2 to 14 years) of operative procedures in 206 patients involving 426 operations involving seven procedures, chiefly on the face and hands. Evaluation is categorized as "good," "fair," or "poor" with the numbers of each procedure fitting each category and an indication of how many had deteriorated from "good" or "fair" to "poor." These findings are not individualized with respect to characteristics of the patients or time post-operative.

There is an extensive bibliography of 63 pages relating primarily to disability and rehabilitation. Eleven of these pages list unpublished theses related to the social sciences and 11 pages record unpublished medical theses relating not only to leprosy but including categories such as tuberculosis, venereal disease and cancer. These theses are for many categories of academic degrees granted in India including M.D. and Ph.D.

This study presents a timely report of a broad pioneer study directed at presenting a basis for the evaluation of chronic care in leprosy — a problem that will probably be of increasing importance as effective leprosy therapy arrests and cures the infection in a broadening segment of the world leprosy patient population. Prior to knowledge of the results of this study an editorial in this

JOURNAL (45:291-292, 1977) calls for such information particularly as related to the long-term results of surgical procedures. There is much room for more detailed studies of results for a longer period of evaluation including, e.g., x-ray evaluation of possible ongoing osseous resorption as related to the long-term operative results.

Møller-Christensen, Vilhelm. *Leprosy Changes in the Skull.* Published by the Odense University Press, 36 Pjentedams-gade, DK-5000 Odense, Denmark, 1978, 144 pp, 135 black and white illustrations. The cost of this paperback is Dan.Kr. 120.00 plus tax.

Since 1952, Dr. Møller-Christensen has progressively presented the skeletal findings of leprosy as revealed first from studies of leprous skeletons from a Danish graveyard, and later extended to studies in other areas of the world, and to clinically demonstrable findings in leprosy patients. The term *facies leprosa* was introduced to denote the specific pathologic changes in the skeletal structure of the face.

This work is a detailed presentation of these skeletal findings with beautifully clear photographic illustrations. The work is of value to the historian, the pathologist, the clinician, the radiologist, and the dentist and is highly recommended as a unique and fascinating reference work.

Neville, P. Jane, editor. *A Footwear Manual for Leprosy Control Programmes, Parts 1 and 2.* Published by: All Africa Leprosy and Rehabilitation Training Center (ALERT), P.O. Box 165, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 1st edit., 1977, paperback, pp 1-45 (pt 1), pp 1-118 (pt 2).

The first four chapters are presented in Part 1: "Cause and Treatment of Wounds of the Feet" (W. F. Ross); "Organization and Management of a Footwear Programme" (W. F. Ross and H. W. Wheate); "Workshops for the Production of Footwear" (W. F. Ross); "Patient Education (P. J. Neville). These chapters are succinct, clearly written presentations of their subjects.

Part 2 contains 16 chapters, 4 appendices and references. In these chapters are given complete instructions, lists of tools, materials,

and supplies of necessary materials for the construction of a most valuable range of footwear as custom-made for various types of patient foot disabilities. The text is in a semi-outline style accompanied by numerous, step by step instructions utilizing clearly executed drawings.

This is a concise, beautifully executed and printed, imaginatively presented guide for the relief of foot disabilities in leprosy through the provision of well thought out and tested devices and appliances. It should be useful worldwide, and the application of the methods described can be expected to prevent the avoidance of many errors, thus resulting in the relief of much suffering and avoidance or at least the slowing down of processes leading to further deformity.

Stella, Sister Mary. *Makogai — Image of Hope.* Published by the Lepers' Trust Board, Private Bag, Christchurch, New Zealand, 186 pp, including index. No price given.

This book presents a brief history of the care of leprosy patients in Fiji. It is a well written story of an island in the South Pacific that for over a half century epitomized the resignation and despair, and also the hope and comradeship, associated with the enforced segregation of leprosy sufferers. It is a story of tremendous courage on the part of many of leprosy's victims, and of tremendous devotion and dedication on the part of those who cared for them.

In a way, the book reflects a general and almost universal picture of attitudes over the years — attitudes towards leprosy itself, and attitudes towards those who happen to catch the disease. In 1911, people in Fiji and the other islands in the South Pacific, Tonga, Samoa, Cook, Gilbert and Ellice, the Solomons and the rest, were branded as dangerous criminals, and segregated in a distant island far from family and friends. Despite the tragedy of hopelessness and frustration, and the absence of anything but palliative help for their ulcerating extremities and severe bouts of reaction, many of these condemned and dangerous "lepers" found a new way of life and made the best of a depressing situation.

This book is the result of meticulous researches carried out by the author. She delved into government records as well as into

patients' memories; she questioned colleagues and former inmates; and she has told the story in fascinating detail of people and events.

The recurrent use of the banned word "leper" may grate on the ears of many, and the less-than-felicitous references to some aspects of leprosy and its treatment may offend the knowledgeable, but these shortcomings will not detract from the impact the story will make on the general reader, for whom it is intended.

Leprosy has now become a treatable and manageable disease. The coming of the sulfones to Makogai and the great changes they have brought about are told in the vivid language of eye-witnesses and participants. The long saga of care and compassion, of sheer courage and determination. So does the Lepers' Trust Board of New Zealand, and its intrepid founder P. J. Twomey. His name is enshrined in the Memorial Hospital just outside Suva, the capital of Fiji, where leprosy patients now receive the best of modern care during the short period they need treatment as inpatients.

When Makogai was abandoned in 1969 as an island that had served its purpose, no fewer than 4,185 patients had been welcomed to its hospitable but dreaded shores; 2,343 had been discharged, and 518 repatriated. Only 83 remained in December 1969 to continue treatment either at home or in the new hospital at Suva.

Thus Makogai — like many other islands utilized for the same purpose — passes into history, leaving a tale of blended heroism and compassion.—(*From Lepr. Rev.* 50 [1979] 87-88)

Stirling, Leader. *Tanzanian Doctor,* Montreal: McGill-Queen University Press, 1020 Pine Avenue West, Quebec, Canada H3A 1A2, 1977, 138 pp, 16 black and white illustrations, hardbound. Price: Canadian \$10.95.

Though the author decries any attempt at autobiography, this is an enthusiastically written, largely anecdotal account of segments of his life as a medical missionary in Tanzania, beginning in 1935 and continuing to the time of writing. During this period Dr. Stirling built three hospitals, was extensively involved in the Boy Scout movement and eventually assumed the position of Chief

Scout, served for 18 years in the Tanzanian Parliament, and at the time of publication was serving as a Cabinet Minister for Health. His marriage to two African wives, the first a nurse and on her death, the second to a widow with six children, completed the Africanization of Dr. Stirling.

The book jacket credits the author with the proper organization of treatment of leprosy and tuberculosis. The book presents a three page chapter on leprosy which is chiefly the

account of Edith Shelley, a missionary nurse who contracted leprosy and set up and operated a chain of leprosy clinics over a period of about a decade.

This is very much a book of personal experiences and attitudes with very little specific information about medicine or diseases. As such, it is an interesting well written, popular account which the reviewer assumes does not fully reflect the medical contributions of this intrepid physician.