

screening questions, specific explanations of screening examination techniques, and descriptions of common laboratory screening tests, with comparisons of guidelines from such organizations as the American Cancer Society, American College of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the American Academy of Family Physicians, the American College of Physicians, the United States Preventive Services Task Force, and the Canadian Task Force. The second section focuses on what to do with the information that is gathered, providing specifics of office organization for targeting specific risk factors, such as tobacco abuse, immunizations, and self-examinations. The last several chapters address the development of health maintenance schedules and organization of a practice for the delivery of preventive services. Key discussions include reimbursement strategies and the ethics of health promotion and disease prevention.

Nearly all of the many chapters offer resource lists with mailing addresses, telephone numbers, and current literature references. The tables, graphs, and photographs are complementary to the text material, with examples ranging from samples of personal preventive records to CPT codes for preventive medical services to an abridged version of the recommendations of the United States Preventive Services Task Force.

This work is critical reading for any physician, physician-in-training, or allied health professional. By acknowledging the importance of lists of health promotion and disease prevention topics but disregarding their implementation, the medical profession will miss the opportunity to make its greatest contribution. Both primary care and specialist physicians will be vital to this transition in health care philosophy.

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Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery—An Integrated Program in Dermatology, Volumes 1 and 2. Edited by Kenneth A. Arndt, Philip E. Leboit, June K. Robinson, and Bruce U. Wintroub. 916 pp. (vol 1) and 1899 pp. (vol 2), illustrated. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1996. \$250. ISBN 0-7216-4853-3 (vol 1), 0-7216-4854-1 (vol 2).

Family physicians treat patients on a daily basis for various dermatologic problems. It is important to be able to diagnose and treat primary skin disorders, as well as to recognize the cutaneous manifestations of systemic

diseases. Family physicians are more apt to be the first physician a patient consults about a dermatologic problem, especially in the advent of managed care. In these lengthy, hardcover, glossy-paged, easy-to-read, detailed references on dermatology, the family physician will be most able to find answers to dermatologic questions.

This two-volume set, divided into 13 sections for a total of 184 chapters, is written by numerous contributors. The sections include, but are not limited to, such topics as fundamental knowledge of the skin; disorders of inflamed skin; blistering diseases; infections and infestations; alteration in skin color; environmental and physical trauma to the skin; benign and malignant diseases; disorders of hair, nails, and sweat glands; and a section on cutaneous manifestations of internal disease including a short section on pediatric dermatology. Chapters are generally divided into well-demarcated (by red print) sections on the definition, clinical description, pathology, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, pathogenesis and etiology, treatment (both medical and surgical when appropriate), and prognosis of various skin disorders.

Numerous tables and illustrations are found throughout the two texts. There are two short sections of color photographs at the beginning of each volume. Although most of the skin disorders discussed have at least one illustrative photograph in its chapter, the pictures are in black and white (which the editors state was done to keep the price down, and they suggest obtaining a color dermatology atlas if so desired).

The editors note that this publication is one component of an educational program they have devised that includes three additional books: *Atlas of Cutaneous Surgery*, *Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery: Self-Assessment and Review*, and *Cutaneous Medicine and Surgery: Pocket Guide*.

In summary, these exhaustive dermatology references have much to offer physicians, although the depth of detail might be more than a family physician would need. Probably the biggest drawback is the limited use of color illustrations. Dermatology is a visual subject, and more color photographs would be a very valuable asset to the written text.

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