

pand upon key points from the text.

Though not a reference book by the purist definition, *Chronic Musculoskeletal Injuries in the Workplace* provides an excellent overview of specific occupational maladies as well as an interesting discussion and philosophies of occupational injuries. While it would not serve physicians heavily involved in occupational medicine, this book is valuable reading and a good reference for most family physicians.

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Primary Care Psychiatry. Edited by David J. Knesper, Michelle Riba, and Thomas L. Schwenk. 456 pp, illustrated. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1997. \$39 (paper). ISBN 0-7216-6509-8.

This textbook of psychiatry is unusual because it is co-authored by general internists, family physicians, and mental health specialists and edited in a fashion to make it particularly applicable to primary care physicians. Physicians dedicated to the delivery of comprehensive health care have always been involved in the diagnosis and management of mental disorders, and building competency skills in the management of common psychiatric and behavioral disorders in office practice is a major goal of primary care residency programs. Hence, such a textbook is a very much needed addition.

The editors have succeeded in their goal to make this book user-friendly; in the process they deliver many practical take-home messages. Furthermore, the contributing authors are faculty almost entirely from the University of Michigan, and their collaboration is especially apparent as one reads the many scripts that illustrate strategies that physicians can use in counseling their patients. Italicized messages highlight important concepts and rules while the charts and tables throughout the text offer brief outlines of the content of each chapter. These features allow the clinician easy access to information for immediate use.

The book is divided into five sections: Part I—Principles of Practice, Diagnosis and Treatment deals with such issues as psychopharmacology, common psychiatric emergencies, dealing with the difficult patient, counseling for behavioral change, and how to use the referral system. Part II—Specific Neuropsychiatric Disorders addresses practical approaches to the diagnosis and management of depression, both minor and major; anxiety disorders; psychoses, including schizophrenia; common emotional and behavioral problems of children in adolescence; Alzheimer's disease; and insomnia and sleeping disorders. Part III—Neurobehavioral Medicine deals with a challenging array of clinical disorders, including chronic fatigue syndrome and fibromyalgia, pain syndromes, nicotine and smoking and other drug-related problems, eating disorders, and obesity and sexuality issues, as well as domestic violence and abuse.

Part IV—The Information Highway provides a succinct and cogent introduction to the use of the Worldwide Web and how to acquire psychiatric information, particularly relevant to the primary care physician. Part V is the appendix section, which provides useful patient handouts describing major side effects of psychotropic drugs, a guide to self-help books about primary care psychiatric problems, resource service catalogues, and a guide to organizations dedicated to specific primary care psychiatry and referral information.

This is a book I can recommend heartily for medical students, primary care residents, and any practitioner who maintains an active practice in the primary care arena. It is highly readable and can be used easily by both the novice and experienced generalist or psychiatrist. It is certainly worth the cost, and the editors and authors can be congratulated for a job well done. It will become a major resource in our residency program's library.

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