

will find few chapters germane, but pathologists with responsibilities for autopsies, especially pediatric autopsies, will find it a useful reference.

ROBERT E. PETRAS, M.D.

Department of Pathology  
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

**Biological and Clinical Aspects of Soft and Hard Tissue Repair**, ed. by T. K. Hunt, R. B. Heppenstall, E. Pines, and D. Rovee, Philadelphia, Praeger Scientific, 1984, 634 pp, \$49.95.

This book is the final report of a meeting of international investigators who gathered in Tarpon Springs in May 1983 to share ideas in various areas of biology on the subject of wound repair.

The editors have adopted two novel approaches. First, they have moved one step further in their attempt to understand wound healing, from the level of the fibroblast and collagen to the cellular level. Second, they have treated the healing of bone and soft tissue as one process rather than two separate and dissimilar ones. Having completed the book, the message becomes obvious to the reader: bone and soft tissue are not two foreign tissues, but share many of the same processes of repair and disrepair.

Much of what is said is not new. Carl Brighton's work dealing with electrical stimulation of bone, John Burke's studies of artificial skin, and Julia Glowacki's work with demineralized bone are now well-known studies. However, what is novel is the format in which they are presented. For example, electrical stimulation is shown to be not limited to bone, but also applicable to nerve ganglia and probably other tissue as well. The literary style might be criticized as the chapters are written in journal or experimental form rather than as text material and much of the data presented is preliminary. Some of the studies presented may not achieve the clinical promise or application they seek. For instance, hydroxyapatite currently used in particulate form and soon to be available in block form may supersede demineralized bone as a clinical tool. Nevertheless, this should not detract from the usefulness of the book.

*Biological and Clinical Aspects of Soft and Hard Tissue Repair* successfully makes the jump from basic science to the clinical setting. Also, the editors predict that scientific advance will be through the interfacing of such dissimilar disciplines as biology, physical science, and surgery. It is for this reason that, although this

book is heavily weighted toward basic science, it should appeal not only to the basic scientist, but also to the plastic surgeon, orthopedist, and general surgeon. For only in understanding how wound healing is "turned on" and "turned off" can it be manipulated. The clinician must have a firm and current understanding of the basic science processes if he or she is to continue to be innovative in this field in the future.

JAMES E. ZINS, M.D.

Head, Section of Craniomaxillofacial Surgery  
Department of Plastic Surgery  
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation

**The Healing Bond: Human Relations Skills for Nurses and Other Health Care Professionals**, by Mai

L. Fleury, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1984, 208 pp, \$16.95 (hardcover), \$8.95 (paperback).

This small book is an attempt to clarify human relationship issues for health care professionals. It represents a summation of a series of human relations workshops which were designed to deal with group relations, self awareness, communication skills, and acceptance of others.

This "how to" book is to be used for several purposes: as a training guide for educators responsible for training programs, for the lay person interested in being an active participant in his or her care, or for the fledgling health student who is learning about the complex issues while working in a health care setting. *The Healing Bond* is modular in design, has relevant selected reading sections at the end of each module, and exercises and instructions for the reader which highlight the core themes. The conversational style emphasizes the practical approach to the problems at hand and makes each module utilitarian in design and function. Those who find themselves with problems when working with other persons in other departments will find the fourth module, "Promoting Group Relations," a pragmatic offering.

The text is clearly written and well organized. It will be particularly useful for those who are relatively new in health care work, but is also a good review for the experienced professional who needs to review how he or she thinks, feels, and works when dealing with peers, patients, and groups.

A. DALE GULLEDGE, M.D.

Department of Psychiatry  
The Cleveland Clinic Foundation