

BOOK REVIEWS

*Klaus-Dieter Budras, Patrick H. McCarthy, Wolfgang Fricke, Renate Richter: **Anatomy of the Dog**. An Illustrated Text. 4th edition with Aaron Horowitz and Rolf Berg. Schlütersche GmbH & Co. KG Verlag und Druckerei, Hannover, Germany. 222 pages, 71 large-sized colour plates including several illustrations, radiographs, drawings and photographs. 9¾ × 13½", hardcover. ISBN 3-87706-619-4. Price: £ 54 / € 86.*

This book is an edited English translation of the sixth German edition of the *Atlas der Anatomie des Hundes* by Professor Budras.

This atlas is superbly illustrated throughout with colour line diagrams, radiographs and ultrasound scans providing the reader with detailed information on the structure and function of all the body system and their interactions in the living animal. Therefore, this volume should rightfully be called a book-atlas. Its main thrust has been integrated theoretical and practical knowledge of the anatomy of the dog with clinical, surgical, radiographic and ultrasonographic correlative anatomy. This volume is a blueprint upon which integrated courses of veterinary anatomy can be fashioned according to the requirements of the veterinary course being served.

The Anatomy of the Dog consists of five parts. In the first 123 pages the topographic approach (main part of the book – 11 chapters) is used to describe the structures of the surface of the body, neck and chest, the limbs, thorax, abdomen, urinary and genital organs, pelvis, head, central nervous system and sense organs. The pages of the text are keyed to facing colour plates which reproduce the natural state as closely as possible. All structures of a region or part of the body are considered together, although they are not necessarily given equal weight. This approach is the best suited to present the relevance of anatomy to clinical or pathological problems of the live animal.

The second part comprises 12 pages given over to tables that summarise such details as the origins and attachments, function, nerve supply, etc. of muscles, the position, fields of drainage etc. of lymph nodes, and the origin and distribution of peripheral nerves. This information is keyed to the colour plates of Part One.

The third part (20 pages) is the general anatomy, where we get macroscopic and microscopic information about the structure of the bones, joints, muscles, nerves, endocrine organs, blood vessels, lymph nodes, glands and mucous and serous membranes.

The next part (16 pages) is an introduction to the physics of radiographs and ultrasound diagnostic techniques. Moreover, these pictures can also be used for the radiographic and ultrasonographic anatomical study of the normal situation.

The remaining 33 pages, illustrated largely by radiographs and ultrasonographs, deal with clinical cases involving structures described in the first two parts.

The present book-atlas offers the students clear illustrative material and at the same time an abbreviated textbook for anatomical study and for clinical co-ordinated study of applied anatomy. Therefore, it provides students with an excellent working knowledge and understanding of the anatomy of the dog. Beyond this the illustrated text will help in reviewing and in the preparation for examinations.

For the practising veterinarians, the book-atlas remains a current quick source of reference for anatomical information on the dog at the preclinical, diagnostic, clinical and surgical levels.

For the specialist the book will serve to deepen one's knowledge at that level of expertise.

The present book can also serve as an illustrated English nomenclature.

Finally, this book will find a treasured and useful place in the library as well.

Péter Sótonyi

Kees J. Dik: Atlas of Diagnostic Radiology of the Horse – Diseases of the Front and Hind Limbs. Second extended and revised edition, Schlütersche, Hannover, 2002. 300 pages with 702 radiographs, 82 drawings. 9¼ × 13½", hardcover. ISBN 3-87706-651-8. Price: € 144 / USD 179.5 / £ 89.

In spite of the broadening use of ultrasound, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, radiographic examination is still the most important method in providing an exact diagnosis of lame horses. In his newest book, Professor Dik presents and explains the different radiological abnormalities seen in horse limbs. Compared to the author's previous books about this subject, the present work includes numerous illustrations and an even more systematic presentation of the different pathological processes.

The book is divided into ten chapters: 1. The Foot, 2. The Pastern Joint, 3. The Fetlock Joint, 4. Cannon and Splint Bones, 5. The Carpus, 6. The Elbow, 7. The Shoulder, 8. The Hock Joint, 9. The Stifle Joint and 10. The Pelvis.

Each chapter starts with the description of various traumatic lesions (fracture, luxation, ligament injuries) of the appropriate body part. Next, the X-ray detected symptoms of degenerative processes (i.e. navicular disease, arthrosis), aseptic (i.e. periostitis ossificans) and septic (i.e. infectious arthritis, osteomyelitis) diseases are presented. These are followed by the description of specific alterations typical of the examined region, e.g. the foot chapter presents the radiology of laminitis, contracted and buttress foot, puncture wounds, keratoma, and analysis of the dorsal, palmar or distal outline of the phalanges. In the chapter 'Cannon and Splint Bones' the different types of splints, or in the chapter 'Hock Joint' OCD lesions, thoroughpin and false thoroughpin as well as insertion desmopathies of the interosseus medius muscle are discussed.

To help better understand the lesions seen on the X-ray images, a detailed figure legend accompanies every illustration, which includes the age and breed of the horse, the angle of the X-ray beam and perfect positioning of the different views. Also, the correct description of the radiological changes and the diagnosis are explained. Moreover, in

most cases the description of the trauma (i.e. puncture wound, avulsion injuries of particular ligaments) and the elapsed time are also indicated. After reviewing the detailed information of rare cases, most clinicians wonder about treatment and prediction of future outcome. Unfortunately, this is left to the reader's imagination and not explored in the book.

Special credit should be given for the new, high-quality drawings. The schematic presentation of different pathological processes in less obvious cases helps the reader build up the correct diagnosis, as seen e.g. in the case of navicular disease. The gradual explanation of the disease in this area (Figures 33–57) or the figures depicting avulsion fractures of the proximal sesamoid bones and chip fragments of the fetlock joint of different origin (Figures 180, 181 and 203, 204) lead the reader to the right conclusion.

It is not the aim of this book to describe the normal anatomy of the given regions and its variation. This information is available in other textbooks (i.e. Butler: Clinical Radiology of the Horse). However, X-rays of normal body parts are shown in certain cases (i.e. the physiological navicular bone as part of the navicular disease chapter) to help the reader better understand the X-ray image of the diseased site.

It is apparent to the reader that the deformations in the back and neck regions, which are inevitable in lameness, are not presented in this book. Hopefully Professor Dik's later work will include these, as such information would be essential for clinicians working in horse radiology.

Gábor Bodó