of the breast including disorders such as Poland's syndrome, hyperplasia and supernumerary breast tissue. This is followed by a chapter on the anatomy of the breast with reference to anatomy of surgical importance and then chapters on breast physiology, clinical evaluation including triple assessment and imaging. There is some repetition here since the sections on triple assessment include descriptions of imaging modalities and pathology that is also covered in the individual chapters.

The best chapters I felt were those on pathology and management of common clinical conditions. For example, the sections on the management of mastalgia and breast sepsis were concise and informative, and the section on breast sepsis included a description on the management of TB of the breast, which while not commonly seen in the UK healthcare setting was of interest.

The remainder of the book included short chapters on aesthetic surgery of the breast, prevention of benign breast disease, and treatment and diagnostic pathways. These pathways on the whole represent a safe way of management of the various conditions. Included with the book is a CD with a wealth of slides from the various illustrations, which would serve as a useful teaching resource. While one might need to refer to more detailed texts for specific clinical problems, overall I felt this book gives a good picture of common benign breast conditions and is well referenced and easy to read.

Surgery: Diagnosis and Management, 4th edn

NIGEL RAWLINSON, DEREK ALDERSON

EXTENT P/H	694 pages, Paperback
PRICE/ISBN	£29.99, 9781405129213
PUBLISHER	Wiley-Blackwell (Oxford), 2009
REVIEWER	Alex Mirnezami
STAR RATING	****

Rawlinson and Alderson have produced a welcome and very readable revision to one of the best-selling general surgical textbooks. The fourth edition of the previously named *Dunn's Surgical Diagnosis and Management* is aimed at medical students in their final years or junior surgeons in their foundation and core-training years.

The text is structured into two parts. There is an initial section covering the daily tasks involved in patient care with which all junior surgeons have to be familiar. These include specific sections on the patient admission process, preparations for surgery, organising operating lists, dealing with peri-operative medical problems, and surgical infusions and prescriptions. Updated sections on laparoscopic and endoscopic surgery and the role of the junior surgeon in assisting and postoperative care of these patients are a welcome addition.

In the second part, specific surgical subspecialties and clinical problems are considered. The information presented is accurate and up to date and the common conditions encountered are presented by experts and specialists in the chosen field. Throughout the text, the information is presented in a pragmatic fashion under subheadings for describing the condition, 'recognising the pattern', 'proving the diagnosis' and management options.

Diagrams are few and not in colour; however, they are accurate and in keeping with the book's concise and pocket-sized design. Operations are described in a succinct fashion and 'procedure profiles' are provided for common operations explaining the likely blood requirements, type of anaesthesia used, operating times, in-patient length of stay and duration of time to return to normal activity. In short, all the information is included that junior surgeons may be called upon to know and often are unclear about as they are not found in other similar texts.

Overall, this book is a vital addition to any junior surgeon and medical student's library and covers a comprehensive range of subjects in a very user-friendly fashion.

Erratum

On page 179 of the March 2010 issue of the *Annals* we published a review of the *Handbook of Venous Disorders*, 3rd edn. London: Hodder Arnold; 2009. ISBN 9780340938805.

The author of this title is Peter Glociczki (ed); the authors that were originally listed were incorrect. The editor apologises for this error and for any confusion caused.