The authors reply

We thank Dr Rae for her interest in our paper on the Ottawa Ankle Rules. The Ottawa Group do acknowledge that clinical judgement should take precedence over adhering to rigid rules. However, they claim a sensitivity of 1.0 if the rules are used and that any missed fractures would not result in a clinical significance—that is, bone fragments greater than 3 mm in breadth. All four of the missed fractures in our study were significant. As discussed in the original article, no reason could be found to explain why these cases fulfilled the Ottawa Ankle Rules.

We do accept that it was not clearly stated that the entire posterior 6 cm of the maleolus were examined and this may have influenced the study’s outcome. However, a prospective review of the case notes of the four missed fractures we felt that this was not the case.

The Ottawa Ankle Rules were initially devised to include age greater than 55 years as a criterion for radiography. Subsequent refinement and validation found age not to be a significant factor. It was included in our study as the aim was to determine if the Ottawa Ankle Rules were valid in a setting of an urban teaching hospital in the United Kingdom.

We accept that there were limitations in our study but feel that it does illustrate the need to be conscious when applying decision rules and that these should not replace clinical judgement and experience.

Samantha Perry
Patric K Grant
Accident and Emergency Department, Western Infirmary, Glasgow G11 6NT

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Toxicological screening in trauma

EDITOR,—Carrigan et al through the use of toxicological screening suggests a significant prevalence of drug and alcohol use in the British accident and emergency (A&E) trauma population.1 Our own audit of 351 patients attending St Thomas’s Hospital A&E in London, examined the part alcohol plays in the use of radiological investigation for traumatic injuries, found a similar prevalence. However, a simple questionnaire type assessment carried out by the A&E doctor seems to be as effective at identifying alcohol intoxication as blood alcohol concentrations, thus avoiding any ethical and financial issues in obtaining blood specimens. Validation for such screening assessments already exists2 3 and as such we advocate the routine use of such questionnaires in the accident department. Screening for blood alcohol concentrations in A&E as a means of identifying at risk drinkers has no role.

IAN HUNT
PHILIPPA RUST
Department of Plastic Surgery, Chelsea and Westminster Hospital, 369 Fulham Road, London SW10 9NH

The author’s reply

In the discussion of our paper, we highlighted the limitations of toxicological screening in trauma, and acknowledged the role of questionnaires in confirming alcohol (and other drug) misuse or dependence, or both. Hunt and Rust suggest that questionnaires are as effective as blood alcohol estimation in detecting alcohol intoxication, and blood alcohol estimation has no role in an “accident” department. Questionnaires, in fact, have been shown to be more sensitive and some more specific than blood alcohol estimations for diagnosing alcohol dependence and harmful drinking as compared with the gold standard DSM III-R criteria.1 2

Their referenced paper by Soderstrom indeed predicted certain attributes of presenting patients that could be used to identify alcohol excess and play a part in selective screening in trauma patients, but questionnaires were not validated as such here. Soderstrom actually recommends in a subsequent journal edition that blood alcohol estimation, in combination with the CAGE questionnaire, should be used when screening trauma patients.1

Also, a recent article demonstrates the efficacy of brief interventions in decreasing alcohol misuse and most importantly injury recurrence in trauma patients, using blood alcohol estimation and a short questionnaire to identify as many patients as possible for their randomised controlled trial of an applicable treatment to the emergency department.4

The opportunity for questioning may be limited by early discharge, by trauma severity, by cognitive impairment, or by non-compliance. A simple questionnaire type assessment while the patient is intoxicated or fearful of prosecution is also debatable.

Their other referenced paper, the Paddington Alcohol Test study,5 has been shown to be efficacious in identifying a general emergency population with respect to decreasing alcohol misuse. I thank Hunt and Rust for referencing this paper, as it highlights the major deficiencies of questionnaires in the emergency department, that is, the high utilisation by busy staff and variable acceptance by the patient. This must be tackled.

Financially, the marginal cost of a plasma ethanol screen is approximately 50 pence, and ethically, it is a standard test used to identify a cofactor in the altered mental status of a patient in many emergency departments.

In summary, neither brief questionnaires nor blood alcohol estimation are the gold standard in the detection of alcohol misuse or dependence in trauma patients in the emergency department. Rational discussion of such priorities, be it selective screening or the use of toxicological and/or questionnaire screening, needs to take place.

In an ideal department, this should detect as many trauma patients as possible, but should be implemented only if the appropriate referral and brief intervention programmes are concurrent, and these processes evaluated in a cost and outcome effective manner.

THOMAS CARRIGAN
Accident and Emergency Department, Bradford Royal Infirmary


4 Hunt and Rust suggest that questionnaires are as effective as blood alcohol estimation in detecting alcohol intoxication, and blood alcohol estimation has no role in an “accident” department. Questionnaires, in fact, have been shown to be more sensitive and some more specific than blood alcohol estimations for diagnosing alcohol dependence and harmful drinking as compared with the gold standard DSM III-R criteria.1 2


The Ottawa Ankle Rule

EDITOR,—Further to previous correspondence I think the use of the Ottawa Ankle Rule needs some clarification. The Ottawa group3 themselves acknowledge that clinical judgement should take precedence over sticking to rigid rules. They are also careful to point out several groups in whom they do not feel the rules should be applied, such as the intoxicated, the multiply injured, or those with communication problems either because of language or mental disorder. They are very specific in stating that the entire posterior 6 cm of the maleolus should be evaluated (a common error from my observation is just to palpate the tip), and that in the presence of gross swelling this may be impossible to do accurately and therefore a radiograph may be required. I cannot believe they recommend radiography for all patients over 55 years old, but that this is the case for the knee’ rather than ankle rules.

Perry et al do not clearly apply the entire rule in their study, and therefore it is difficult to be sure that the four “missed” fractures would definitely not have been ruled out if applying it carefully. Nevertheless I think they make a valid point in their conclusions—rules and protocols will not always be right, and experience and clinical judgement are invaluable tools in medicine. The problem we now face is incorporating this notion safely into our evidence-based practice.

FIONA RAE
Royal Darwin Hospital, PO Box 41326, Casuarina, Darwin, NT 0811, Australia
Chest pain observation units

EDITOR,—Goodacre concluded in the January 2000 issue of the journal “there is no strong evidence that chest pain observation units (CPOU) will improve outcomes” and further evidence is necessary to determine whether this approach can be applied in the United Kingdom.1 He did not reach this conclusion from the cost studies that he listed in table 2. These studies were present in all nine studies reviewed and ranged from £1873 per patient to £567 per patient. He reached this conclusion from examination of mortality and missed pathology that he summarised in table 1. Five reviewed studies included three randomised clinical trials.

The flaws in Goodacre’s analysis lies in his failure to examine physician emergency department disposition patterns and his failure to perform power calculations. The missed myocardial infarction (MI) diagnosis rate ranges from 2.8% to 13% in large clinical trials without CPOUs.2 There is a 11% to 25% death rate for those whose diagnosis is missed and released home from the emergency department with false reassurance.3 This is the leading cause of adverse outcomes and malpractice suits in emergency medicine in the United States.4 The rate of missed diagnosis has been shown to be inversely related to the percentage of emergency department patients receiving a “rule out MI” evaluation (performed during hospital admission before the development of CPOUs).5

What sample size is needed to demonstrate a 25% reduction in the missed MI rate? The average miss rate in emergency departments in the United States is 4% with a 60% “rule out MI” evaluation rate.4 At this emergency department disposition rate, over 50% of admitted patients are found after full evaluation to have no serious disease as the cause of their symptoms.6 The study sample size required to demonstrate a reduction in the average missed MI rate from 4% to 3% is 6262 patients per study arm (85% power). The size of the three randomised clinical trials reviewed by Goodacre were much smaller than this requirement with the largest trial having only 212 patients in each study arm.

I agree with the author’s suggestion to not be complacent with the present traditional emergency department approach to chest pain evaluation. Examination of present United Kingdom utilisation practices (% emergency department patterns admitted, % admitted with serious disease) and quantifying the quality of patient care (rigorous follow up to identify the per cent of released emergency department patients with missed disease) might lead the author to reconsideration the value of implementing CPOUs.

LOUIS GRAFF
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(LOUISGRAFF@HOME.COM)


Chest pain observation units

EDITOR,—I read with interest Goodacre’s review of chest pain observation unit (CPOU) experience in the United States.1 While the title raises a critical question “Should we establish chest pain observation units in the UK?” the subsequent review is not reliable to help answer the question. This is because the alternatives to CPOUs are likely to vary greatly in the two countries. In the United Kingdom many patients judged to be at low risk would be discharged from the accident and emergency department compared with the more common “routine” inpatient observation in the United States. Indeed in the three randomised studies identified, CPOU was compared with monitoring a patient’s study with monitored cardiology beds and in the studies of Roberts and of Gomez with patient telemetry monitoring and hospital admission respectively. This strategy was despite the fact that in the latter two cases the subjects were at “low risk of myocardial infarction”. This definition refers to a less than 7% risk using the computer protocol of Goldman et al.7 However, as is drawn in the abstract is that “there is no strong evidence that a CPOU will improve outcomes if routine practice is good” but it would be my contention that it is far from likely that current practice in the UK has been shown to be.

Unfortunately the title and abstract are what grab the eye and indeed Minerva announces in an ensuing edition of the British Medical Journal that “Dedicated units sound like a good idea but there is little evidence that they save lives or prevent inappropriate discharge.”

I wholeheartedly agree with Goodacre that further studies should be done to determine if CPOUs should be used in the UK.

ANDREW KELLY
Accident and Emergency Department, Derriford Hospital, Plymouth PL6 8DH


The author’s reply

It is true that my conclusion regarding outcomes was not based upon the costs studies listed in table 2. From these studies I concluded that the chest pain observation unit (CPOU) is cost saving in the United States but this may need to be reproducted in the United Kingdom. If the introduction of a CPOU leads to increased rates of referral to coronary care or for angiography, or to CPOU assessment of patients who would otherwise be directly discharged, it is possible that costs may be increased. Therefore we must either demonstrate that cost savings are reproduced in the UK or demonstrate that a CPOU will improve outcomes.

Examination of emergency department disposition patterns provides a theoretical mechanism which the CPOU outcomes but does not in itself constitute strong evidence. Historical evidence of missed myocardial infarction can be compared with modern practice in US CPOUs to conclude that they improve such outcomes (reference 1 above) but the limitations of this analysis are discussed in my review.

Had I concluded that “there is strong evidence that the CPOU will not improve outcomes” I would indeed have required a power calculation to assess the possibility of a (false negative) type 2 error. I did not do. The distinction is important, lack of evidence of benefit should not be confused with evidence of lack of benefit. It is indeed possible that the CPOU will improve outcomes in the UK but evidence is required.

I share the concerns of both correspondents regarding the quality of acute chest pain assessment in the UK. Home care is not recommended and the review should not be taken as supporting present practice in any way. Indeed, as I stated, descriptive studies show that CPOUs are a safe and practical means of assessing patients with chest pain. Strong evidence exists to support our present approach.

Evaluation of the role of the CPOU in the UK will be challenging but offers an excellent opportunity to develop a cost effective, evidence-based service for UK patients.

STEVE GOODACRE
Accident and Emergency Department, Northern General Hospital, Haverst Road, SS 7AU

Three generations of recurrent dislocated shoulders

EDITOR,—A 57 year old man presented with a spontaneous posterior dislocation of his right shoulder. It had happened as he reached up to open an overhead cupboard door. He had first dislocated it eight weeks before, while an inpatient receiving chemotherapy for a brain tumour.

He was accompanied by his daughter. When asked she admitted having dislocated both her shoulders in the past. From the history it seemed to be spontaneous dislocations. As there appeared to be a familial tendency she was asked about other members of the family. One of her three sisters and a niece had also suffered spontaneous dislocations. She then admitted that the patient was not her biological father: only her stepfather, but that her biological father (deceased) had a history of spontaneous shoulder dislocation. The result of the inquiry was a family tree in which three of my review should not be taken as supporting present practice in any way. Indeed, as I stated, descriptive studies show that CPOUs are a safe and practical means of assessing patients with chest pain. Strong evidence exists to support our present approach.

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STEVE GOODACRE
Accident and Emergency Department, Northern General Hospital, Haverst Road, SS 7AU
trauma, such as lifting an arm, or reaching up, as described by the index case in this report.

Regarding the familial tendency seen in this case, Hovelius noted that 17% of young adults (aged 23–29 years) with shoulder instability had the problem in both shoulders, and that the incidence of dislocation in other family members was 5%, compared with only 1.7% for the general population. Therefore, the incidence for three generations in a family with dislocating shoulders will be 0.00425% (1.7% x 5% x 5%).

Joint laxity has been suggested as a cause of familial recurrent dislocation of the shoulder. It is a feature of several dominantly inherited conditions, such as Ehler’s-Danlos and Marfan’s syndromes, and osteogenesis imperfecta. Congenital dislocations, especially of the elbow, are also a feature of Larson’s syndrome (pentrasy). Carter and Sweetnam, who investigated the role of joint laxity in recurrent dislocations of the patella and of the shoulder, found only two families in which two family members had suffered recurrent dislocated shoulders, from their series of 40 patients with recurrent shoulder dislocations. In neither case did the condition extend over three generations. A three generation history of recurrent shoulder dislocation would seem to be a very rare event.

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BOOK REVIEWS

Too much to read and not enough time: a suggested reading list for accident and emergency specialist registrars

As the specialty of accident and emergency (A&E) develops the knowledge base from which we learn expands. The diversity of the area means it is difficult to provide comprehensive, useful textbooks for the specialty, and despite the emergence of a number of handbooks aimed at the senior house officer (SHO) it remains difficult for the specialist registrar to find texts pitched at an appropriate level. The introduction of the FPAEM exam has provided an added impetus for trainees to expand their academic knowledge.

In view of these issues we as a group of A&E trainees at the Yorkshire Deanery have produced a book list that could be used as the basis for specialist registrar reading. We have attempted to cover all areas of A&E practice and, if identified in our search process, include more than one book per subject bearing in mind that doctors from different back-

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Methods

Over a 10 month period, 25 A&E specialist registrars from the Yorkshire Deanery read and reviewed 72 books. The books were chosen by a number of methods and included those known to the main two authors from their own reading, books available in the three hospital libraries in Leeds in the A&E section and books identified as potentially useful from the local medical bookshop. All A&E trainees and five A&E consultants were also asked to alert us to titles they had found helpful.

The books were reviewed alongside a list of guidelines to try and achieve a degree of objectivity (fig 1). The reviewers were asked to rate the book according to a starring system (fig 2) and those with the highest number of stars included in the list. For completeness we have mentioned those books that were reviewed but did not have the highest number of stars allocated to them.

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Reviewers were asked to:

- aim for 75–100 words
- consider the following:
  - the relevance of the book to the A&E specialist registrar
  - its value for money
  - the books readability and layout
  - the books scope and quality, rather than just its good and bad points
  - Are there significant omissions?
  - Is there discussion of controversial issues?
  - Are all major points covered?
  - Is it well referenced?
  - Comment on the index/list of contents

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ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY MEDICINE: MAJOR TEXTS


Now in its 4th edition this book continues to lead the field in emergency medicine texts. It does not deal with practical procedures but instead serves as an academic reference work covering just about every topic imaginable relevant to current A&E practice. Despite having many authors, the chapters are generally well written and include in depth discussion of controversial aspects where appropriate. The sections on resuscitation, trauma, cardiac emergencies and toxicology are particularly outstanding, whereas the paediatric section is not comprehensive enough. Despite this it is a superb book.

Rating ****


This is a comprehensive book written predominantly by physicians in emergency medicine. Its relevance to the A&E registrar is not in doubt. The introduction looks at prehospital care and preventative emergency medicine. The layout makes reading easy covering day to day cases of clinical interest. Regrettably there are no chapter plans, which I feel would have made it easier to read. It covers most emergency topics with no significant omissions. A plus is the chapter on dental problems and the discussion of nerve blocks relevant to the emergency physician. Like most textbooks it fails to reference “statements of fact”. It is written for American emergency physicians and as with most American texts there is emphasis on guidelines/protocols and investigations with little credence give to clinical acumen.

Rating ***


This text attempts to introduce A&E medicine as a distinct specialty. The book is divided into three parts. Each chapter has a plan making the book easy to read. Part 2 deals well with “bread and butter” issues found in every A&E department in the UK. There are, unfortunately, some glaring deficiencies such as the omission of subarachnoid haemorrhage. Referencing is rather limited and there are no illustrations in the dermatology section. Compared with the other established emergency medicine textbooks such as Rosen and Barker this book is rather limited. However, it remains the best one written specifically for the UK.

Rating ***/****
Rating **

ACCIDENT AND EMERGENCY MEDICINE: MINOR TEXTS

Rating ***


An excellent teaching and revision aid. It is extremely readable being set out in a question and answer format covering many real life clinical situations. It successfully explores controversies with evidence-based arguments and is helpful in day to day clinical decision making.
Rating ***

Rating **

Rating **

Rating **

Rating **

ANAESTHESIA AND INTENSIVE CARE

Rating ***

A revised edition of the text first published in 1994, this is aimed at A&E staff rather than anaesthetists. It is eminently readable and pitched at an appropriate level for the A&E specialist registrar with no previous anaesthetic experience. It covers local and general anaesthesia, analgesia and sedation. The layout of the first section “General concepts of anaesthesia and analgesia” does not always seem logical. This is somewhat mitigated by a much improved index. It is a pity that similar improvement in the illustrations, particularly in the excellent section on local anaesthesia, has not been taken. Despite these reservations it remains a good starting text at a tolerable price.
Rating ****

This book was indispensable during an intensive care attachment and is an invaluable resource for those of us managing the critically ill patient in the resuscitation area. It is clearly laid out with excellent tables and numerous useful “warning” boxes. The section on optimising the patients haemodynamic status exemplifies the structured approach to the critically ill. There is clear explanation of how to interpret the response to a fluid challenge and of the appropriate use of inotropes and vasoconstrictors. Similarly, topics such as artificial ventilation and invasive monitoring are clearly and succinctly explained. However, the section on the management of the poisoned patient is poor and that of major trauma very brief. Overall this is an excellent pocket manual.
Rating ***

Rating **

Rating **

CRITICAL APPRAISAL

This is a compact “bible” of EBM. The authors succeed in showing us how to find and use the best clinical evidence, integrate this with our clinical expertise and thus make decisions about patient care. Certain sections of the text are difficult to follow because of, in part, the fact that it assumes more than a basic knowledge of statistics and epidemiology but also because of its self imposed size restraints.
Overall it is an excellent introduction into EBM emphasising its clinical application. It is particularly useful for A&E trainees undertaking the FFAEM exam.
Rating ***
(2nd edition is also now available: ISBN 0-443-06240-4. This edition includes a CD.)

This book, based on a series of nine research papers, covers both clinical and policy problems in a stepwise fashion. The reader is guided in appraising each paper by answering a series of questions. Although not specifically relevant to A&E the papers allow the authors to demonstrate techniques of appraisal to help the reader make evidence based decisions. A checklist is included at the end of each paper to aid in critical appraisal of other articles the reader may encounter. Dispersed throughout the book are summaries of relevant statistical terms. This book is well presented, easy to read and covers an area of great importance to all of us in training.
Rating ** ***

A helpful book for understanding the basics of using the medical literature to its full potential. It contains many anecdotal points that bring the concept of evidence based medicine into real life. Included are excellent chapters on the use of Medicine and medical statistics and structured advice on how to appraise papers about diagnostic tests, systematic reviews, guidelines and qualitative research. The checklists in the appendix for each section of the book are useful for quick reference. Excerpts from this book have appeared in a BMJ series in 1997.
Rating ** ***

DERMATOLOGY

This book is both concise and relevant the A&E specialist registrar. Well laid out with many excellent illustrations and clinical photographs it covers the spectrum of dermatology from commonly encountered problems to
more esoteric conditions. As expected in such a short book it does not focus greatly on controversial issues. Unfortunately there are no references or suggestions for further reading. This is excellent value and overall an excellent book.

Rating ***


Rating **


Rating **

ENT


This offers a concise overview of ENT for the non-specialist. It is arranged into short chapters, each of which focuses on a presenting complaint rather than a disease, with helpful advice on the management of each area. It is aimed at general practitioners but has much to commend it to A&E trainees as the conditions described make up a substantial proportion of ENT cases seen in our departments. The book is not particularly detailed and trainees wanting a more in depth review of an ENT topic would be well advised to consult more substantial texts. The chapter on injuries is particularly short and trauma to the larynx not covered at all.

Rating ***


Rating **

Gynaecology and Obstetrics


A significant amount of the A&E workload falls into this category and as such it is a relevant topic. However, this publication is badly organised and in parts long winded. Much, if not all, the relevant information is contained but it is difficult to pinpoint. Reference lists are included but I do not feel this book offers value for money. I can recommend this book only in the absence of a suitable alternative.

Rating **

Legal and Forensic Medicine


Like most of the Oxford series, this book is affordable and well referenced. The text is a relevant blend of legal principles and practical clinical advice on a variety of subjects, including departmental discipline, consent and confidentiality and court attendance. Case reports complement and clarify the legal principles discussed. The reference section discusses the legal issues relating to the police, controlled drugs and the mentally ill. Written by someone who has sat on both sides of the fence, so to speak, it is essential reading for the specialist registrar and consultant.

Rating ***


Rating ****

Management


Managerial issues represent an important aspect of an A&E consultant’s workload and as such form an integral part of the FFAEM exam. This book outlines the management skills needed by a practising medical manager and I found the contents to be comprehensive. Each chapter uses a case study to illustrate particular issues. The style of the book is easy to read and each chapter contains several references in order to expand on important topics. This is a valuable introduction to medical management.

Rating ****


Rating **

Maxillofacial Emergencies


This book, written by a maxillofacial surgeon and an A&E consultant, covers a subject of great relevance to specialist registrars in A&E. It is easy to read, has a user friendly layout and contains a large amount of useful information. However, it is often difficult to pick out the important facts from others of less relevance, such as anatomical descriptions and details of surgical operations. The text is accompanied by many useful illustrations including radiographic examples. No reference lists are provided although additional reading is recommended after certain chapters. Despite the deficiencies in this book I have improved my knowledge by reading it. I could not however recommend ownership.

Rating **


Craniofacial trauma management is often a multidisciplinary event. With this in mind, the authors have written a reference book providing an integrated strategy for its management. After an excellent chapter summarising the initial ATLS approach to the patient, subsequent chapters follow in “ABC” sequence. Probably the most surprising chapter is the last one— “Talking to relatives”. In just over one side, this chapter conveys more useful information than larger chapters in more substantive texts. The authors have certainly achieved their objective of producing an excellent multidisciplinary text. It is highly readable and delivers an excellent insight into the ongoing management of these patients.

Rating **

Medicine


This concise text provides structured information on the diagnosis and management of medical emergencies. All systems are covered from cardiovascular to dermatological problems and there are useful additional chapters on shock, pharmacology of emergency drugs, environmental emergencies and practical procedures. Considering the size of this book it contains an amazing amount of detail but this is often in list format. It is probably best used for quick reference in the department or for review of a problem after it has occurred rather than for comprehensive easy reading.

Rating ***


Written for a “broadly based affiliation of health care professionals” this text is clear and easily readable with good quality illustrations to aid understanding. As well as basic and advanced life support in adults the book covers resuscitation in children and special circumstances, acid-base homeostasis, procedures used in resuscitation and the ethical aspects of resuscitation. The algorithms are current. There is little in this book that is not covered in the ALS/PALS/APLS courses but topics are dealt with in greater detail than the manual of the adult course. Paediatric resuscitation would be better dealt with in a separate book.

Rating ***


Rating **


Rating **

OPHTHALMOLOGY


This overview of ophthalmology contains information that is of use to the A&E registrar as well as that which could be considered superfluous. Sections on anatomy and physiology serve as revision and a description of eye examination allows a structured approach to the patients problem. Chapters are arranged by pathology or structure rather than by symptom so there is little to help us differentiate between the causes of the “red eye” so commonly encountered. Although management of these conditions is described I was unable to elicit when expert help is appropriate. There are many detailed illustrations but relatively few photographs for such a visual specialty. Rating **


ORTHOPAEDICS AND TRAUMA


McCrae’s latest addition to his collection of orthopaedic manuals is a concise pocketbook, ideally sized for quick reference in the A&E department. It covers all the aspects of orthopaedic examination and fracture management relevant to the A&E doctor. Unfortunately I found the layout slightly cramped and, as with most texts, the radiographs often difficult to interpret on paper. Worthy of mention are the lists of pitfalls of commonly missed fractures and the hints on assessing functional overlay in back pain. In summary it would be an affordable and extremely useful quick reference book for the A&E doctor. Rating ****


This book delivers concise points of valued information on all aspects of trauma from pathophysiology to patient management and disposition. Reasonably priced and readable, the practical sections on anatomical areas of injury help to consolidate knowledge and aid in informed trauma assessment. There are also relevant sections on resuscitation concepts, radiography, procedural techniques and environmental emergencies. It was pleasing to note that when disposition was discussed referral criteria to specialist centres are defined. A North American text, it loses a little in translation but is applicable to European emergency practice. Rating ***


Although no direct reference is made to this book’s previous incarnation as volume 5 in the Oxford Handbooks in Emergency Medicine series it will be familiar to many. It is a slim, elegantly presented, highly readable and possibly overpriced introduction to a subject that may soon have even more relevance to A&E specialists. Several typographical errors are apparent, some radiographs reproduce poorly and a few contradictions exist within the text (presumably a result of not all the text being updated since the first edition) but on the whole an informative, valuable addition to the departmental, and possibly personal, library. Rating ***


Rating **


PREHOSPITAL CARE


This is a concise guide for those working in emergency medicine with an interest in prehospital care, and a useful revision text for the Diploma in Immediate Care.

Covering a wide range of common emergencies as well as rarer events such as psychiatric, obstetric and chemical incident emergencies. Clear tables and line diagrams are helpful for quick referral. References are mostly to larger textbooks and commonly used guidelines. The useful appendix covers equipment, BASICS, radio communications and triage exercises. It is a cheap, practical handbook with many chapters useful for uncommon emergencies in the A&E department. Rating ***


PAEDIATRICS


This will certainly go some way toward improving the A&E management of paediatric emergencies. There are good sections on respiratory emergencies, shock and cardiac arrest with weaker sections on poisoning, radiology and bereavement; no paediatric resuscitation chart is included. Easy to read and good value for money. The “practical approach” is more apparent on the APLS course and the manual is best used in conjunction with this. A major development would be the provision of a pocket sized formulary of drugs used in paediatric emergencies for day to day convenience. No references are included although suggested reading lists are.

Rating ****

This is a comprehensive textbook dealing with all aspects of the child in the emergency department. It is divided into sections detailing resuscitation, trauma care and various systems. Each section is then subdivided into short readable chapters. The style is clear and informative and provides a basic overview of most conditions although by necessity some of these chapters are somewhat repetitive and there is little discussion of controversies. There are a few illustrations although this is not a book for algorithm lovers. Overall I think this represents value for money and is a useful general text. Rating ***


This represents good value for money. It highlights areas many of us overlook or not recognise for what they are. It is well structured and provides a broad overview of the child in the emergency setting. It is divided into sections relevant to the subject—i.e., lawyers, doctors, social services, psychologists. There is a reasonable range of relevant illustrations in a limited space. It is well referenced. This book would, however, be well supplemented by an atlas of child abuse. Appropriate courses of action and legal aspects are set out clearly. Rating ****

THE MANAGEMENT OF INJURIES IN CHILDREN.


Rating ***


Rating **


Rating *

PSYCHIATRY


Written in the familiar Oxford text style, this is an affordable but brief overview of psychiatric emergencies. The sections on the practical issues, such as treatment refusal and the emergency use of the Mental Health Act, allow for educated liaison with the psychiatric services. It gives advice on the appropriate management of common psychiatric emergencies but it would benefit from a more readable and practical discussion on mental state assessment. Rating **

RADIOLOGY


This book should have a place on every A&E SpR's bookshelf, particularly those who have little previous orthopaedic experience. Each chapter follows the same pattern of essential radiographs, review of the relevant anatomy, an illustration of normal variants and abnormalities and finally a summary of key points. The illustrations are easily understood and well labelled. It devotes more space to illustrations than to text, and focuses on areas of difficulty and frequently missed injuries. Rating ***


STATISTICS AND RESEARCH


Rating ***


SPORTS INJURIES


This text is aimed at the medical practitioner who may encounter sports injuries as part of his daily practice. It covers applied anatomy, examination biomechanics and regional injuries as well as prevention of injury, rehabilitation and treatment. It covers soft tissue injuries well but the inadequate coverage on bone injuries mean this would have been better left to more specialised texts. It is easy to read but the photos appear rather dated and give the book an older feel than it really is. Rating ****


TOKICOLOGY


This is a good general text on poisoning. It covers the basic management of the poisoned patient in an easy to follow manner emphasising the importance of “ABC”. However, it does seem dated in its discussion of emesis as a method of gastric decontamination. It proceeds to take the reader through an alphabetical list of drugs (both medical and illicit), common industrial agents, plants and animals, which may cause poisoning giving concise information on the general and specific clinical features, the management and the prognosis for each agent. As a reference for looking up specific poisons the layout is user friendly but not so stimulating as a straight read. Rating **


WOUNDS


For those starting A&E higher training from a more medical background, this is a useful book on a neglected area. Its strengths are that it is very readable and has excellent illustrations. There are useful chapters on advanced suturing techniques, peripheral nerve blockade and paediatric sedation. The book is well referenced but could have been improved by the inclusion of more advanced techniques such as finger-tip v-cp plasty and extensor
tendon suturing, and surprisingly, pretibial laceration is hardly mentioned. The high price is a drawback.

Rating **/***


Rating **

Conclusion
Although there are many other books that have not been included in our review process, either because they were not identified in our search process or because they have been published since this project was completed, we hope this serves as a starting point for the A&E specialist registrar.

The financial implications of owning such a library are not to be minimised. Many will be available from the hospital library, departmental library or even from the office of the consultants so we do suggest looking for them locally.

It is worth noting that although there is an overlap this list is intended to be different from one for an A&E department library, which by its nature is designed for use by doctors at all levels of training as well as for nurses or paramedical staff.

Happy reading!

Contributors
Helen Law initiated and coordinated the review process, defined the review criteria, constructed the paper, edited the reviews and contributed to the reviews and acts as guarantor. Francis Andrews initiated and assisted in the coordination of the review process, defined the review criteria, applied the search strategy to identify the books and contributed to the reviews. The following also undertook the book reviews; Jane Brenchley, Stephen Bush, Jim Butler, Thomas Carrigan, Steven Crane, Gaynor E Creaby, Meg Crossley, Charlotte Doughty, Paul Gaffney, Rob Halstead, Jonathan Jones, Melanie Kavanagh, Adrian Kerner, Gary T Kitching, Andrew S Lockey, Richard Lynch, Amjid Mohammed, Chikezie Dean Okeereke, Kirsten Jane Campbell Richards, Jed Selvakumar, M S Tan, A Taylor, Alison Walker.

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ABSTRACT

The following was omitted from the abstracts published in the November 2000 issue of the journal for the Millennium Scientific Meeting hosted by the Faculty of Accident and Emergency Medicine

The ethics of war and police—do 21st century bullets meet 19th century ideals?

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Introduction—Explosive, expanding and fragmenting bullets were all outlawed by a series of international conventions during the 19th century, the last of which was the Hague Convention in 1899. Although these international agreements effectively ensured that all military bullets in the 20th century were fully jacketed (to prevent fragmentation and “unnecessary suffering”), they have never applied to bullets used in civilian law enforcement.

Object—To examine the wounding potential of 12 types of modern military and police small arms ammunition and to review the ethics of their use.

Methods—Fully jacketed and hollow point versions of 5.56 mm, 7.62 mm, 0.338” and 9 mm ammunition were tested against 15 cm × 15 cm × 30 cm blocks of ballistic gelatin, prepared in accordance with standardised methods. Additionally, we tested 0.357”, 0.40” and 0.45” hollow point, and unjacketed 10 mm lead ammunition for comparison. Rifle rounds were tested at 100 m and pistol rounds at 6 m.

Results—For high energy rifle bullets (5.56 mm, 7.62 mm and 0.338”) there was little difference in wound profile between fully jacketed (FMJ) and hollow point (HP) bullets. Nine mm FMJ and 10 mm unjacketed lead pistol bullets produced classical straight wound tracks with little evidence of damage outside the immediate bullet path. Nine mm HP, 0.357 HP, 0.40” HP and 0.45” HP bullets all showed minor cavitation effects immediately after penetration of the blocks, and many lead core fragments were seen in the track of the 0.40” bullet.

Conclusions—Modern rifle ammunition has extremely high energy and in practical terms, full metal jacketing or modification of the bullet point is probably irrelevant to wounding potential. Our tests and clinical case reports indicate that even FMJ ammunition is prone to fragmentation. Lower energy hollow point pistol ammunition, however, does produce some cavitation effects that have not been previously widely reported, and jacketing does influence bullet behaviour.

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