

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Chaudhury, D. S.** *Teaching Guide for Paramedical Workers in Leprosy. Vol. I.* Calcutta, India: Greater Calcutta Leprosy Treatment & Health Education Scheme, 1982, 78 pp.

*Teaching Guide for Paramedical Workers in Leprosy* is a short (78 page) treatise by Dr. D. S. Chaudhury and his colleagues based upon their training program in India. The first of a two-volume work, the publication follows a recommended syllabus of the government of India. The second volume will deal with other communicable diseases, sanitation, hygiene, nutrition, and first aid.

More specifically, *Teaching Guide for Paramedical Workers in Leprosy* consists of 24 chapters, most of which are two or three pages in length and cover essential facts about the diagnosis and management of leprosy. In addition to student use, the *Guide* will serve as an excellent reference for persons planning to teach an introductory course on leprosy or for developing a continuing education curriculum for medical practitioners. In addition, the author includes more general educational material, such as a brief definition of common epidemiological terms "incubation period," "bacteriostatic," etc. References for further reading are included at the end of each chapter.

It is encouraging to see this type of educational material being made available to the leprosy community, particularly that slanted toward the teaching of nonleprosy specialists. As this trend continues, perhaps further efforts may then be directed to specific enunciation of learning objectives, associated visual teaching aids, evaluation mechanisms such as self-assessment questionnaires, learner completion certificates, and other programming techniques. An instructional development program of this type is especially needed as leprosy control activities are integrated into primary care facilities. Fortunately, this task will be made a good deal easier because of the availability of references such as the *Teaching Guide*. Accordingly, we are indebted to Dr. Chaudhury, his colleagues, and the German

Leprosy Relief Association for their excellent contribution in this regard.—Richard J. O'Connor

*Proposed International Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects.* A joint project of the World Health Organization and the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Geneva: CIOMS, 1982, 49 pp.

At its XVth Round Table Conference in Manila, Philippines, on 13–16 September 1981, the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences adopted a set of proposed international guidelines for biomedical research involving human subjects. These guidelines were endorsed by the World Health Organization Global Advisory Committee on Medical Research, meeting in Geneva on 12–15 October 1981, for distribution to ministers of health, medical schools and faculties, as well as other interested parties. The book provides a general commentary followed by specific recommendations relating to the ethics of research involving human subjects. In some cases, major questions have not so far been fully answered. Supplementary copies, both in English and in French, are available from the World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland.—RCH

*Urban Leprosy Control.* National Leprosy Control Program. World Health Organization Workshop, 12–17 November, 1981. Bombay, India: Acworth Leprosy Hospital, 1981, 71 pp.

Though in many areas leprosy is on the decline or under control, the total number of estimated cases in India has increased in the last 30 years from 2.5 million to 3.5 million in 1980. Leprosy prevalence and incidence in the cities of India have worsened, along with the population explosion, increase in population density (with its attendant lack of hygiene), etc. Thus leprosy control in urban situations poses special problems and calls for modified methodology to contain the disease. Field logistics, of necessity, have to be different in urban as compared with rural settings.

A special workshop on urban leprosy control was held in Bombay on 12–17 November 1981, using experts who have been working in Indian urban areas for nearly two decades as resource persons. The book contains presentations of the speakers and group discussion session reports.—(*Adapted from the Preface by K. K. Koticha*)

**Yoshie, Yoshie.** *Leprosy of the Upper Respiratory Tract. Atlas of Clinical Picture and Notes on the Research (1938–1943)*. Tokyo, Japan: Shobido Printing-House, Ltd., 1982, 234 pp.

Professor Yoshie was a lecturer in otorhinolaryngology at the University of Tokyo from 1929 to 1933, and Professor of Otorhinolaryngology at Nihon Medical College from 1933–1937. He began consulting in otorhinolaryngology at the National Leprosarium Tama Zenshoen, Japan, in 1938. In 1943, after five years of observations and research, he prepared a book on his findings. The book was not published at that time because of its destruction during printing in a 1945 air raid. After retiring as Director of the National Institute for Leprosy Research in 1974, Professor Yoshie again became interested in publishing this work. The book includes the author's own watercolor clinical paintings of leprosy lesions of the upper respiratory tract, photomicrographs of the corresponding histopathology,

photographs of autopsy findings of the larynx, and a wealth of clinical observations under the heading of "notes on research." Clear illustrations of tuberculoid lesions of the nose, pharynx, and larynx, as well as the better-known, more common lepromatous changes are provided. The "notes on research" section provides an invaluable account of clinical, histopathological, and bacteriologic findings in a large population of leprosy patients in the pre-sulfone era. The effectiveness of chaulmoogra oil, its limitation because of clinical relapses occurring after a few years' improvement, and the marked clinical improvement in lepromatous involvement of the upper respiratory passages after tracheostomy, are but a few of the many fascinating observations which Professor Yoshie has provided.

Professor Yoshie's book is an authoritative and definitive work on this subject and should be a classic reference in this field in the years to come. The leprosy world is deeply indebted to Professor Yoshie for sharing these invaluable experiences.

We have heard from Dr. Yoshie that "This book is not intended for sale, but can be obtained *gratis* from Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation by surface mail. Those interested please write to: Sasakawa Memorial Health Foundation, Sobokaikan Building, 20705 Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102, Japan." Copies are limited.—RCH