

DRUGS IN LITIGATION: DAMAGE AWARDS INVOLVING PRESCRIPTION AND NON-PRESCRIPTION DRUGS. By The Editorial Staff of the Publishers of *Lawyer's Medical Cyclopedia*. Indianapolis, IN: Allen Smith, 1982. paperback, 504 pp.

Reviewed by William H. Reid, MD

This is a handbook prepared by attorneys and apparently intended for use by attorneys. The format makes the book easy to use by providing the generic name of a particular drug followed by a very brief description of indications, side effects, and possible adverse effects, which is in turn followed by citations and summaries of malpractice actions involving the drug.

The book does not limit itself to psychotropic drugs; indeed, very few of the medications listed would be found within a psychiatric practice. This reviewer found coverage of the psychotropic drug cases to be inadequate, in both the paucity of medications listed (lithium haloperidol, or MAO inhibitors, for example, are not mentioned at all) and the small number of cases reported for those that were listed. I counted only 17 psychotropic-related citations, of which three were related to tardive dyskinesia (inpatients taking trifluoperazine and thioridazine). Most of the cases related to psychotropic drugs had little to do with psychiatric practice or judgment, but rather focused on such things as tissue damage as a result of an injection.

While this may be a useful volume to thumb through in order to gain some understanding of litigation in drug-related cases, most psychiatrists would find far more complete information elsewhere, such as in the *Mental Disability Law Reporter*. □

PSYCHIATRY BETWEEN THE WARS, 1918-1945. By Walter Bromberg. Westport, CT and London, ENG: Greenwood Press, 1982. 184 pages. \$21.95.

Reviewed by Merrill T. Eaton, MD

This book is subtitled "A Recollection." A recollection, in this case, is not quite an autobiography and not quite a history. The introduction in which Bromberg tells us something of his childhood, and later chapters in which he recounts his own experience with psychoanalysis and his entry into "criminologic psychiatry" are clearly autobiographical and represent the portion of the recollection I found most interesting.

Other portions that are more nearly history are relatively superficial. Important trends in psychiatry, in this period of its rapid growth, are accurately catalogued, but not discussed in depth. However, ample references are supplied. Many of the leading figures in psychiatry during the