

should look no further than this modestly priced volume. It does two things well. Firstly, it examines and reviews research findings on depression as pathology, the efficacy of a variety of psychometric assessment methods, the cognitive functioning of depressed people, and the link between depression and social factors and function. The conclusions reached should by now be relatively familiar to clinicians: the evidence fails to support the biological-psychological differentiation of previous categorisations and the notion of differing aetiologies therefore has to be abandoned. In clinical reality, we are talking about diverse types of depression, differing in origin and course, and in which social influences are prominently associated with depressive symptoms. Secondly, this book reviews the current state of thinking and research on cognitive therapy as a treatment for depression. The focus is not only on adult depression, but also on depressive symptoms in children and teenagers.

The discussion of these topics is admirably clear and succinct, as is the authors' stance on these subjects. Their book is part of the current idealisation of cognitive-behavioural approaches, and of the view that anything which cannot be touched and pinned down by hard evidence is suspect. Hence the neglect of alternative approaches and conceptualisations, which could have added to this work and the ideas presented in it. However, this ethos clearly fits the social climate in which we currently operate, where spending needs to be justified and resources are scarce.

This situation often leads to concrete solutions and a lack of imagination, which is not, however, a fault of this book. As a coda, Gotlib & Hammen produce their own conceptualisation of the origins and causes of depression. This is a complex model, incorporating social and interpersonal influences, and which seems to verge on an object-relations viewpoint, where "schemas about the self and others" sound similar to internal objects, albeit with the complex content of internal object conceptualisations removed. Needless to say, however, the authors maintain their empiricist position, clearly separating themselves from object relations approaches which they criticise as vague and untested.

This is an excellently clear book, and a good overview of research on depression and the results of cognitive therapy. The clinician will find it useful, but, since it is not a treatment manual, will need to consult other texts which provide more information on therapeutic approaches and techniques.

Terry Birchmore Consultant Clinical Psychologist, Dryburn Hospital, North Road, Durham City DH1 1BJ

Handbook of Child Behaviour Therapy – In the Psychiatric Setting

Edited by Robert Ammerman and Michael Hersen. Chichester: John Wiley. 1994. 512 pp. £70 (hb)

Approach this large book with caution. If you are familiar with the DSM classification of psychiatric disorders and well versed in the jargon of behaviour therapy, then some out of the 40 or so contributors, mostly American psychologists, may have something useful to say to you. You will be told about aetiology, clinical features, assessment particularly using standard questionnaires, drug treatment, clinical management and behaviour therapy, of a selection of child psychiatric disorders. Some more general chapters on assessment of childhood problems are also provided. The quality of contributions varies a good deal. Some, such as those on separation anxiety and obsessions, are concise, well-written and informative. Others, such as those on soiling and wetting, phobias and conduct disorders are poor by comparison with most of the current standard textbooks on child and adolescent psychiatry. The chapters on eating disorders and tics come somewhere between.

If you hope to obtain a sound knowledge of cognitive-behavioural approaches to management in a child psychiatric setting I believe you would be best looking elsewhere. To someone used to reading standard texts and journal articles, this book has an unaccustomed feel to it, making you feel uncomfortable with the style and disappointed with the coverage, despite its considerable length. One unusual feature is to separate what is considered to be ideal methods of assessment and treatment from what you would be more likely to do in practice.

The attractions of behaviour therapy for clinical practice in child and adolescent psychiatry are many and it is to be hoped that, with its increasing use, a more solid scientific foundation based on randomly allocated controlled clinical trials will be laid. In the meantime, books which aid the practitioner to understand the theoretical basis and acquire proficiency in the various techniques are to be welcomed. Unfortunately, this one falls far short of what is required.

Ian Berg Consultant, Department of Psychological Medicine (Children), Clarendon Wing, Leeds General Infirmary, Belmont Grove, Leeds LS2 9NS

Clinical Handbook of Anxiety Disorders in Children and Adolescents

Edited by Andrew R. Eisen, Christopher A. Kearney and Charles E. Schaefer. Northvale, New Jersey: Jason Aronson. 1995. 606 pp. No price available.

This useful and timely book brings together a collection of experts in child and adolescent anxiety disorders. It aims to provide mental health practitioners who work with anxious children with a comprehensive coverage of all the anxiety and anxiety-related disorders of childhood. It succeeds very well.

The book consists of 19 chapters and is divided into four parts. Part I, Introduction, deals with the thorny issues of diagnosis and classification. This section is too short. Much more could, and should, have been said about the sub-classification of childhood anxiety disorders and, in particular, the evidence (or lack of it) for the validity of the numerous different sub-types. In Part II, intervention strategies for specific problems and disorders are covered. This is the meat of the book, and I found most of the chapters interesting and helpful. Each chapter includes sections on assessment, and there are helpful vignettes that bring the subject to life. Part III discusses related intervention strategies that are not disorder-specific. It includes chapters on psychodynamic play therapy, family therapy, cognitive-behavioural therapy, and pharmacotherapy. The book concludes with a final chapter that addresses future trends in intervention. Here the authors highlight the increasing role of families in treatment, cultural differences, and developmental considerations.

This is a very useful resource book for mental health professionals working with children and adolescents who present with emotional disorders. It is, on the whole, well-edited and contains lots of useful practical tips. My only major criticism is that not enough time is spent dealing with the evidence for the efficacy of many of the techniques described in this book. Nevertheless, this book would be a useful addition to the departmental library.

Richard C. Harrington Professor, Department of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, Royal Manchester Children's Hospital, Pendlebury, Manchester M27 4HA

Psychiatry and Religion, Context, Consensus and Controversies

Edited by Dinesh Bhugra. London: Routledge. 1996. 236 pp. £50 (hb)

This book is a collection of presentations made at two conferences on Psychiatry and