Book Reviews

Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, **33** (2015).
doi:10.1017/ipm.2014.66

Medicine in Trinity College Dublin – An Illustrated History. Edited by Davis Coakley (344pp.; ISBN 9781871408713). Trinity College Dublin: Dublin, 2014.

Davis Coakley has added to his considerable catalogue of books on the history of Irish medicine by writing a history of the Medical School at Trinity. Although there have been two earlier volumes on this subject (by Kirkpatrick in 1912 and Gatenby in 1994) and a book on the Federated Dublin Hospitals (by FitzPatrick in 2006), Professor Coakley's account does much to add to these and is particularly welcome for the richness of its illustration. Early chapters emphasise the early role of the College of Physicians and the connections with Leiden and Edinburgh, and I was delighted to a brief account of 'Goldsmith and his Medical Degree' on page 59.

The third chapter provides an excellent account of medical education in continental Europe during the second half of the 18th century as well as explaining the developing relationships between School of Physic at Trinity, the College of Physicians in Dublin and the associated hospitals, including Sir Patrick Dun's. This hospital's importance is suitably stressed and the reader is reminded that it was quite different from all others in that it was established as a teaching hospital.

There is a full chapter centred on the tenure of the mercurial James Macartney as professor of anatomy and surgery, which includes his famous bust up with the architect Richard Morrison over the new medical school, whereas subsequent chapters focus on the golden era with Graves, Stokes and colleagues.

Naturally, psychiatry does not get much mention in the early chapters. John Cheyne's *Essays on Partial Derangement of the Mind* (1843) is referenced in Chapter 3 and William Saunders Hallaran gets a mention on page 162 as the grandfather of Bennett. There is a section on introducing psychiatry to the curriculum in 1892. Women make their first appearance in 1869 but were not fully admitted for degrees until 1904.

I was particularly happy to see the account of World War I and 1916 and the photograph on page 209 (of the staff and students of Dun's lost in the Great War) included. Indeed, Trinity's role in the 1916 rebellion is worthy of a book in itself. The chapter entitled 'The school of physic in the New Ireland' begins to address topics with which the modern reader can identify and all beautifully illustrated. Many of the illustrations are published for the first time and the author has studiously avoided using hackneyed images. For instance, the photograph used of Trinity College Dublin graduate and psychiatrist Dr Noël Browne is not from his ministerial days but rather taken in the late 70s or early 80s. As is often the case with Browne, his career as a psychiatrist is omitted.

Other portraits are reproduced works by Edward McGuire, Sean Keating, Robert Ballagh, Conn O'Brien and Estella Solomons amongst others. These add greatly to the experience of the book and many of the works will be unknown to the general medical reader.

The development of academic psychiatry is addressed in Chapter 9 with mention of Moore, Beckett, Webb and Clare.

As would be expected with works by Davis Coakley, the references, bibliography and index are of a high order.

The author, perhaps sensibly, has chosen not to fill his book to the brim with graduation or class photographs, but there are a few from recent years, namely the final meds of 1966, 1978, 1988 and 1999.

Colleagues and friends will be pleased to see the recently deceased Angela Mohan standing amongst her contemporaries in the 1978 group. I am sure that this, along with Professor Coakley's excellent and beautiful book, would have pleased her greatly.

AIDAN COLLINS
St Vincent's Hospital, Fairview
Dublin 3
(Email: aidangcollins@hotmail.com)

First published online 23 February 2015

Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, **33** (2015).
doi:10.1017/ipm.2015.42

DSM-5® Guidebook: The Essential Companion to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. 5th edn. Edited by Donald W. Black and Jon E. Grant (567 pp., ISBN 9781585624652). American Psychiatric Association Publishing: Arlington, Virginia, 2014.

In the acknowledgements section of this guide, the writers describe themselves as 'influenced by our own experiences in providing patient care'. They detail their own backgrounds and relationship to the history of operational classification. This gives a basis to the authors' interest in the area, thus lending the guide an authenticity that allows for a much more involved read than many such guide books. This added relevance also distinguishes it as a valuable learning tool for trainees in psychiatry. Black and Grant provide a clear historical backdrop to the DSM classification system. They not only describe the expansion of classification; they also describe the major theoretical transitions that have

https://doi.org/10.1017/ipm.2015.42 Published online by Cambridge University Press

influenced classification over time. They trace the evolution of psychiatric classification from 'phases of the moon' to the most recent revision of the DSM. In doing so, a sense of momentum and advancement is created at the outset before moving on to the main body of the book. Arguably parts of the chapter 'The March to DSM 5' may at times seem laborious; nevertheless, it gives a rich description of the innovation required to restructure the DSM.

This guidebook focusses on criteria and change. Some really interesting and novel aspects of the DSM 5 are highlighted for the reader including the approach to life span development; gender and cross-cultural issues and the psychiatric/general medicine interface. The guide follows the structure of the full manual but excludes most of the epidemiological and aetiological data. At the beginning of each chapter, there is a thorough explanation of the broad changes to the corresponding chapter in the DSM 5. The criteria for each disorder are then laid out clearly. Key points are provided at the end of each chapter and the benefits of DSM 5 over and above DSM IV are clarified. To my mind, the guide actually explains the functionality of certain additions, for example, 'overweight or obesity' and the discontinuation of the multi-axial system better than the DSM 5 itself.

Given the controversy surrounding the DSM 5, it sometimes feels as though the authors are apologists for the manual rather than being objective reviewers. In doing so, the authors sometimes appear to range beyond the scope of the book and, on one occasion, even defend the very concept of diagnosis itself. However, they admit early on that they are from the '"invisible college" of neo-Kraepelinian whose members were responsible for the first useful criteria sets in psychiatry' and it may be argued that such conceptual arguments are the very thing that makes this guide so engaging. Despite their own views they also give voice to critics. For instance, in the description of the change to autism spectrum disorder they mention the concerns of parents and individuals with Asperger's disorder. I myself would have liked this to be addressed more thoroughly, but admittedly this is not the function of the guide. The final three chapters correspond with section III of the DSM 5. There is no summary but this could easily have resulted in a repetition of the opening chapters. Looking to the future with 'Conditions for further study' is a fitting end to the guide given its emphasis on change and progression.

As a trainee, I found the idea of approaching the DSM 5 manual with its numerous changes, daunting. The fact that this guidebook halves the volume of the DSM 5 is the least important aspect of its appeal. Its clarification of diagnostic changes and personalisation of the material makes this guide vital and it is definitely a tool that could be used in training. It does not attempt to replace the DSM. Instead, it breathes life into the DSM manual and confers an importance on the changes that I might not have otherwise appreciated.

C. CAREY
BST 1 on the TCD scheme, Central Mental Hospital
Dundrum, Dublin, Ireland
(Email: corneliacarey1@gmail.com)

First published online 29 September 2015

https://doi.org/10.1017/ipm.2015.42 Published online by Cambridge University Press