

Book Reviews

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End-of-Life Decisions: A Psychosocial Perspective

edited by Maurice D. Steinberg, M.D., and Stuart J. Youngner, M.D. Washington, D.C., American Psychiatric Press, 1998, 322 pages, \$42.50.

The recent defeat of a referendum to legalize physician-assisted suicide in Michigan (not to mention the performance of euthanasia on national television by a prominent pathologist) has underscored continued public interest in issues surrounding medical care delivered at the end of life. In a manner similar to its relative silence during the abortion debate in the 1980s, the medical community has been generally reticent to forward cogent arguments supporting viable models of end-of-life care. The group of essays compiled by Steinberg and Youngner are a welcome aberration to this disturbing trend.

Comprising 10 essays, this collection focuses on a variety of aspects of caregiving when death is imminent. The discussions regarding competence to refuse care, the legal status of treatment decisions, and the ethics of withholding care or actively hastening death are broad in scope, yet clearly written and quite current. In particular, Daniel Callahan's critique of physician-assisted suicide is outstanding, regardless of one's position on the issue. Though thematically organized, most of the chapters are clinically based, with case scenarios demonstrating applications of the concepts being discussed. The erudition and completeness of references to original research, literature reviews, and general texts are excellent.

The editors demonstrate an uncanny prescience with respect to those types of clinical settings in which many caregivers encounter their most acute philosophic and ethical dilemmas. Entire chapters are devoted to determining competence in the face of a suspected or confirmed diagnosis of depression, to barriers preventing effective physician-patient communication, and to the difficulties presented when the wishes of a patient's family match poorly with those of the patient (or with each other). The essays on the treatment challenges that arise with pediatric and AIDS patients offer valuable insights into considerations specific to a patient's developmental stage or psychosocial milieu, which should be borne in mind by caregivers.

Written primarily for psychiatrists, the essays often contain suggestions as to what role this specialty should play in facilitating better care for patients with terminal illnesses. One or 2 authors are of the opinion that such mental health intervention should be primarily the provenance of psychiatrists alone, stating, for example, that primary care physicians are rarely adequately trained to differentiate between the grief of terminal illness, organic mood disorder, and depression. Nonetheless, generalists will find this book widely informative, lucidly written, logically organized, and clinically applicable. As

such, I recommend it without reservation for those primary care physicians who find themselves attending the medical care of patients at the end of their lives.

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The MGH Guide to Psychiatry in Primary Care

edited by Theodore A. Stern, M.D.; John B. Herman, M.D.; and Peter L. Slavin, M.D. New York, N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1998, 696 pages, \$45.00 (paper).

I approached the review of this paperback with a smattering of trepidation. Since such handbooks frequently are obsequious reiterations of the DSM, overrun with obfuscation and tenuous usefulness (much like this introduction), I was pleasantly surprised with the utility and breadth of this volume.

The book consists of 78 concisely and readably written chapters averaging 8 pages each. Individual topics are "co-authored by a primary care professional and a psychiatrist," and this formula appears to be an effective one. Every chapter clearly identifies and defines key terms, criteria for diagnosis, and approach to treatment. Given the relative brevity of each chapter, several suggested readings are appended to aid the interested party in further study.

Topics addressed include the expected approaches to the depressed patient and the anxious patient, but quickly branch off to explore items like smoking cessation, fatigue, headaches, chronic steroid use, and PMS. These frequently encountered problems, while widely understood to have psychiatric aspects, often receive short shrift in similar handbooks. The editors go on to include sections on less common scenarios, providing excellent "quick studies" to aid in patient management. Among others, approaches to the patient who has been sexually assaulted, who is awaiting organ transplantation, or who has celebrity status are all standouts. A healthy dose of pharmacotherapeutics rounds out this selection.

The book is not without fault. There is some variability between chapters—some are written in skeleton outline format, while others are in a more friendly, yet still succinct prose. More troubling is that, although the book has a 1998 publication date, several recent (but not novel) chemotherapeutic agents and treatment strategies are glaringly absent, even from cursory mention.

Finally, while a few chapters may feel a bit wanting, one should approach the guide not as a comprehensive text, but rather as a handy, focused review that ably directs further study when indicated. When used in this manner, this book deserves a place on every physician's bookshelf.

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