second section on oral motor function follows the same format. Both sections include an assessment form appropriate for the areas under discussion; however, no guidelines for administration are given with the assessment forms.

The manual is well organized and therefore easy to use for those unfamiliar with the therapeutic aspects of child care. There are some flaws. For example, although the term, “gross motor” is included in the glossary and is a major concept referred to throughout the first section, the authors fail to clearly define gross motor before introducing developmental principles and intervention strategies.

The authors succeed in providing an extensive view of both normal and abnormal gross motor and oral motor function in relationship to Down’s syndrome. Although the material is not exhaustive, the authors maintain their original focus and objective. For the occupational therapist, this manual offers an excellent reference for treatment strategies and a review of basic gross motor and oral motor developmental principles. The authors have provided an appropriate resource guide for those enhancing the total care of the children with Down’s syndrome.

Sandra Barker Dunbar, MA, OTR


This text on chronic pain is based on the authors’ clinical experience with the psychotherapeutic management of chronic pain in the pain clinic. It includes vast and impressive reference material, selected topics of which are discussed in detail. Because of its focus on the management of chronic pain, the book is of particular interest to clinicians and students. Theoretical research data are included and the book’s extensive 44-page bibliography is a useful resource for any person interested in this topic.

In eleven chapters the authors provide a comprehensive overview of the current practice of the psychotherapeutic management of chronic pain. These chapters include such topics as dimensions of pain, dimensions of psychotherapy, behavioral medicine in pain management, and the eclectic framework. Also included are chapters on hypnosis and pain control and imagery and its application to pain. The latter two areas are discussed in great detail and from an interesting historical and theoretical perspective; the techniques are illustrated in clinical practice within the framework of different theoretical models.

As the title implies, the book’s orientation and focus is on the practice of individual psychotherapy with the chronic pain patient. Other therapeutic issues and modalities are briefly discussed in the chapter on psychotherapies in the chronic pain clinic. This chapter also discusses objectives in rehabilitation, family and couple psychotherapy, group approaches, therapeutic work placements, and the therapeutic milieu. Individual case studies are included throughout the book and illustrate the use of the various approaches discussed. This reviewer would have preferred more content of this type to clarify and demonstrate the complexity, problems, and successes involved in the management of chronic pain.

The authors clearly and effectively highlight the principles and pitfalls of chronic pain management in their final chapter. The material is presented in an organized and cohesive manner. The authors emphasize the importance of viewing chronic pain as a multidimensional phenomenon with biological, psychological, sociocultural, and cultural facets. Professionals must not view chronic pain merely as a neurological or functional problem. The authors wisely consider and discuss the state and process of “patienthood” and exemplify the need to redefine the patient-therapist relationship, roles, and expectations.

The authors conclude by reemphasizing the goals that define the focus of treatment with the chronic pain patient: to reestablish a sense of control, future-oriented goal directedness, a sense of integrity and autonomy.

This book is recommended for therapists or other professionals working in the area of chronic pain. It would be a useful resource for the libraries of therapy departments. The book provides a thorough overview of current theories and practices and presents information and guidelines for the practitioner working with chronic pain patients.

Deborah L. Rochman, MS, OTR


Dr. Yalom’s most recent book, a definitive text on inpatient group therapy, expands significantly on his earlier work, The
Theory and Practice of Group Psychotherapy.

Inpatient Group Psychotherapy is easy to read, well organized, and useful for the occupational therapist. The author's realistic and insightful portrayal of multidisciplinary role delineation, team conflicts, and rivalry for patient's time is useful for therapists who regularly experience these situations.

The text centers on the discussion of strategies and techniques for short-term inpatient facilities. As a result of prospective payment systems, the psychiatric unit of the 1980s, as well as the practice of occupational therapy, has taken a short-term approach that has left many therapists struggling with the dichotomy between old theories and new pressures.

Dr. Yalom addresses these struggles directly by suggesting new ways to make each group session effective. Aspects discussed in detail include composition and selection of groups, suggested time frames, settings, therapeutic factors, leadership styles, and conflict resolution.

Dr. Yalom identifies the occupational therapist as a critical member of the inpatient group therapy team, establishing without question his understanding of the role of occupational therapy.

This text should be considered by all occupational therapy curriculum committees as a possible text for courses on group dynamics.

Rosemarie Weber, OTR

The Chronic Mental Patient: Five Years Later, John A. Talbot, Editor, Grune Stratton, Inc., Orlando, FL 32887, 347 pp (1984), $34.50.

This interesting and comprehensive book is divided into four parts: research and education, treatment and rehabilitation, community treatment, and systems issues. Part I provides an introductory overview of the field of research and describes the expanding areas of knowledge. The chapters that follow contain additional information and research plus data about therapeutic modalities. Part II also discusses four issues: a) the numbers of chronically mentally ill persons and recent attempts to define the course of illness and relapse, b) the exploding numbers of young persons (ages 18-35) who are chronically mentally ill, c) the epidemic of street people who are seriously or chronically mentally ill, and d) new data on violence in the chronically mentally ill. The book also discusses the educational needs of psychiatric and nonpsychiatric physicians to improve treatment and care for the chronically mentally ill population.

Part II focuses on treatment and rehabilitation issues. It covers medication, psychosocial treatment, and rehabilitation. A review of the research on the lengths of hospital stays is included. There is useful information on the principles of programs for the chronically mentally ill and the potential effectiveness of psychoeducational intervention with patients and their families.

Part III focuses on community treatment of the chronically mentally ill. The National Institute of Mental Health's community support program is examined five years after its inception. The many places where the chronically mentally ill reside, including prisons and board and care homes, are discussed. After-care and treatment and the social networks are explored. Practical and theoretical models of intervention are given. Of particular interest to the occupational therapist is a study by Linn and others conducted at ten Veterans Administration hospitals. Schizophrenic patients were discharged on a combination of drugs and treatment. It was found that the centers that delayed relapse significantly were characterized by more occupational therapy and a sustained nonthreatening environment.

The concluding section provides an update on the economics of care for the chronically ill; developments at the federal level to care for this population; emerging legal issues; the views and involvement of families who care for their chronically mentally ill members, and the attitudes of average Americans toward the chronically mentally ill.

This book documents the advances in information and data collection made during the past five years in an interesting and readable fashion. It will serve as an excellent resource for occupational therapists working with the chronically mentally ill and for those involved in educating occupational therapists. The progress made in the past five years is impressive, the task is to translate this knowledge into action.

Martha S. O'Connor, MS, OTR/L


This book is designed for persons desiring an understanding of the anatomy, pathophysiology, and mechanisms of disease. The