The book begins with a simple definitions page. This is followed by a flow chart titled “How to advise the climacteric woman: the chain of reasoning.” On the opposite page the relevant issues are detailed, together with page numbers indicating where these issues are dealt with in the book. It is a very effective way of setting out the book. Sections I and II discuss the indications for treatment. This is followed by section III, which deals with the contraindications and risks of HRT. The rest of the book, titled “Guidelines for practical HRT and the management of women on HRT” is perhaps more appropriate for European countries than Hong Kong. For example, the authors recommend a mammogram for every woman starting HRT and thereafter every two years for women with a normal risk of getting breast cancer and annually for women at high risk. Similarly, there is a relatively large section on menopausal symptoms and how to manage them. The symptom profile in Hong Kong and much of Asia appears to be substantially different to those described in the book and mammography for every woman starting HRT may not be a realistic proposition in Hong Kong. Nevertheless, on the whole, the discussion is balanced and reasoned.

The book appears to operate on two levels. At one level, exemplified by sections titled “The basics,” it is too simple, especially considering the book’s intended readership are gynaecologists. Sections titled “The theory” are generally excellent. However, anyone trying to gain an overview of the relevant literature is likely to find these sections too succinct. Whole areas of research are often reduced to a single sentence. Nevertheless, it does give coherent recommendations for sometimes difficult issues. Most of the major medical issues about HRT are addressed in a systematic manner. However, the language and style may be difficult for some, especially those who are not conversant with the language of research and scientific literature. An example is “The multivariate adjusted risk for current users of oestrogen plus progestogen, appears to be 1.41 (95% CI-1.15-1.74).”

To the authors’ credit, they point out that many of their recommendations are based on the best available evidence but some of it is incomplete and the recommendations may change in the light of new evidence. A large amount of research is published every year on the menopause and HRT. A book like this will almost certainly need to be updated regularly. This second edition comes just 12 months after the first edition. However, both the format and the style allow for easy updating and this may be one of the strengths of the book.

This book can be recommended for gynaecologists and physicians who have an interest in HRT and the menopause. Although the stated target of the book is European gynaecologists, there is much in it that will be useful in Asia. The approach is commendably scientific. It gives the reader reasoned advice and tries to collate the literature supporting the advice and recommendations. However, the literature could have been reviewed less succinctly and the language at times could have been less technical. This would have increased its potential readership considerably. Those who want to read further on the topic will have an excellent start in the references provided.

Tony Chung
Associate Professor
Dept of Obstetrics & Gynaecology
Faculty of Medicine
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

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**Principles and practice of isokinetics in sports medicine and rehabilitation**

*Ed: Chan KM, Maffulli N, Korkia P, Li CT*

*Williams & Wilkins Asia Pacific Ltd, Room 808 Metroplaza Tower 2, 223 Hing Fong Road, Kwai Fong, Hong Kong


This book was written and edited by an academic orthopaedic and sports medicine expert, a consultant orthopaedic surgeon, a sports scientist and a research physiotherapist with contributions from distinguished international academics and researchers. Such a combination of authors has given a wide perspective to the book with respect to isokinetic technology. As stated in the preface, this book was written as a practical guide for isokinetic assessment that highlights the scientific value of isokinetic exercise for sports medicine and sports sciences.

The book is written in simple English and is easy to read. It is divided into three sections. Section I is an
introduction of the principles and basic science of
isokinetic technology. It begins with definitions and
terminology of muscle contraction, which provides
useful references for beginners in conducting isokinetic
assessment and training. In the early part of the book,
the authors clearly state the functions of isokinetic tech-
nology, which include muscle evaluation, rehabilita-
tion, research, diagnosis of injury, and training. Each
of these functions has been further elaborated and il-
lustrated with clinical examples in the text. The issue
of reliability with isokinetic assessment has been cov-
ered in great detail. Table 2.3 in particular, is very in-
formative in comparing various studies of isokinetic
assessment with different protocols and machines.
Methods to increase reliability have also been clearly
addressed. The authors are to be complimented for link-
ing the fundamental sciences with clinical rehabilita-
tion in simple terms, such as the effect of contraction
speed on muscle force production, open versus closed
kinetic chain exercises, eccentric versus concentric
exercises, etc. These are basic concepts, but important
ones, when planning an isokinetic exercise programme
for clinical rehabilitation or athletic training.

Section 2 is a round table seminar from distin-
guished academics and clinicians from Australia, Eu-
rope, and the United States on isokinetic research. Each
seminar addresses an issue that is pertinent to exercise
sciences and rehabilitation. This section provides read-
ers with different viewpoints from international experts
in sports medicine, sports sciences, and rehabilitation
about isokinetic technology. The pros and cons of
isokinetic exercise, its scientific value, applications,
and limitations have been addressed. Many of the con-
tributors have also given their views on the future di-
rection of isokinetic technology, which are helpful for
potential researchers in this area. The reference list for
these communications is a good resource for workers
in this field.

Section 3 is a practical guide for isokinetic
application and has an extensive reference list. Pages
108-121 describe the step-by-step procedures for
isokinetic assessment and the common parameters to
be measured. Although some of the descriptions are
superficial, it does give a guide for the inexperienced
operator as to how to conduct a proper isokinetic
assessment and the precautions needed to ensure high
test-retest reliability. Much of the text describes
rehabilitation programmes for different body parts.
This is very useful for a clinician who is setting up an
isokinetic exercise regimen. Modifications can be
based on these suggested programmes to determine
the effectiveness of rehabilitation. Unfortunately,
stage II of the rehabilitation programme for shoulder
impingement syndrome seems to be missing on page
157. The part on interpretation of isokinetic curve
data will be particularly useful for clinicians who
use isokinetic technology for diagnostic purposes. It
would have been more informative, however, if the
contralateral limb test results had also been shown
to highlight the effects of each injury pattern. The
section on the pathomechanics of these injuries could
also have been extended to give more background
information and explanation of the abnormal isokinetic
test results.

One criticism I have is of the quality of the dia-
grams and figures. There are more than 100 tables,
figures, and diagrams in the book, but a few, particu-
larly the photographic diagrams, are substandard and
do not match the quality of the book contents. How-
ever, this is only a minor criticism and does not detract
much from the readability of the book.

Overall, I think the book has met its objectives of
addressing the scientific value of isokinetic exercise
in sports medicine and sports sciences. I have no res-
ervations in recommending it as a practical guide on
isokinetic assessment and training for professionals in
sports medicine, sports sciences, and rehabilitation.

Gabriel Ng
Assistant Professor
Dept of Rehabilitation Sciences
Hong Kong Polytechnic University
Hung Hom
Hong Kong