All physicians responsible for patients who may have mental retardation associated with physical abnormalities will benefit by having ready access to this book, although it is too bulky to carry around as a diagnostic vade mecum.

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This book contains a collection of papers, 45 in all, that represent the proceedings of an International Symposium held at Bressanone, Italy on June 26–29, 1971. The papers report on the research occurring at that time in practically all of the European and several of the U.S. laboratories that are concerned with bioenergetics. The symposium was divided into three sessions: Respiratory Chain and Coupling Mechanisms, Chemical Composition and Molecular Architecture, and Transport Mechanisms. The majority of the papers in the first section are on succinic dehydrogenase and the cytochrome b species, but there were also reports on cytochrome oxidase, the mitochondrial transhydrogenase and Ca ion transport. As the title would suggest, Section 2 reports on a variety of topics including the use of probes in investigations of “energized and de-energized membranes,” thiol groups in oxidative phosphorylation, mitochondrial glyco- and phosphoproteins, coupling factors, the adenine nucleotide translocase, and mitochondrial biogenesis. The last section is generally devoted to papers on substrate and Ca ion translocation.

With few exceptions, the papers are short but detailed. Especially interesting are the papers on the control of succinic dehydrogenase, the interconversions between the energized and de-energized cytochrome b species, and the reports on the adenine nucleotide and other ion translocases. These papers may provide difficult reading for the student or investigator with primary interest in other areas. Some of the data have appeared in separate journal articles and, of course, all of the results presented are now more than a year old. A serious deficiency in the book is the lack of an index and a transcript of the discussions. Also, the tables, figures, and schemes are reproduced at the end of each paper, apparently as an economy measure. This division subtracts substantially from the ease of reading. However, the book does contain valuable information and will be an important reference especially for those who are working directly in this area.

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As suggested by the title, this edition endeavors to present the “how to” of nearly every bacteriologic method in current clinical use. The author makes no pretense
The term "mental retardation" is no longer used, as it's offensive and has a negative tone. What is intellectual disability? Someone with intellectual disability has limitations in two areas. These areas are: Intellectual functioning. Intellectual disability may be suspected for many different reasons. If a baby has physical abnormalities that suggest a genetic or metabolic disorder, a variety of tests may be done to confirm the diagnosis. These include blood tests, urine tests, imaging tests to look for structural problems in the brain, or electroencephalogram (EEG) to look for evidence of seizures. In children with developmental delays, the doctor will perform tests to rule out other problems, including hearing problems and certain neurological disorders. Although the number of reports of the effects of physical activity on mental health is steadily increasing, these studies have not yet identified the mechanisms involved in the benefits and dangers to mental health associated with exercise. This article reviews the information available regarding the relationship between physical activity and mental health, specifically addressing the association between exercise and mood. Although the addition of this "lived experience" knowledge-base to the dominant discourses of psychiatry is both challenging and paradoxical at times, its use for providing supportive environments for people experiencing mental illness/distress can ultimately transform how we think about supporting another in distress. When I was first diagnosed with a mental illness over two decades ago, the concept that I could recover and reclaim a life beyond illness was not something ever discussed by my treating team. What I needed was to find this book amongst the many bookshelves that I scoured. I often wonder how the course of overcoming a mental illness might have been different, if anyone had dared to utter anything about the possibilities of overcoming and reclaiming a life beyond illness. Mental retardation may be caused by defects in the developing embryo, by deprivation in early childhood, by disease of the nervous system, by toxins and poisons, or by brain injury early in life. It is also thought to be associated with prematurity. Estimates reveal that about 6 million persons in the United States—or roughly 3 percent of the population—are mentally retarded. This condition causes more disability among children than any other physical or mental abnormality. There are differences among the retarded, just as there are among the rest of the population. Generally, these differences are time consuming and have only been done in a limited number of patients, we plan to do this. Infertility is the second largest group that was identified. Some of these may be associated with microdeletions at the molecular level, and a remarkable number of MR associated breakpoints were clustered in specific...