
Ambulatory Gynaecology or ‘see and treat clinic’ is a form of gynaecology or one-stop clinics: the names are many but the objective is the same – to minimise delay in diagnosis and improve early management of both benign and malignant gynaecological conditions in the outpatient setting and take the National Health Service (NHS) into the 21st century.

The book addresses the many questions that are asked about ‘ambulatory gynaecology’. How do you start a unit? How can you offer patients maximum satisfaction with fewer hospital visits? How and where should staff be trained? Can you practise this abroad?

This is a clearly written, introductory book targeted at a UK NHS-based reader but can be easily modified to suit an international clientele depending on available resources. The book provides tips on application, availability and access to office gynaecology and contains useful websites on information and training. It is evidence-based and has up-to-date references and appendices towards the end of each chapter providing a basis for further reading. Written in a lucid language, it has many flow charts, algorithms, scan images and photographs, giving the reader useful and retainable information.

The book has nine chapters, of which the first is an introduction about the NHS framework and the need for change, i.e. NHS Plan and pressure for further reform. Written in a lucid language, it has many flow charts, algorithms, scan images and photographs, giving the reader useful and retainable information. The second chapter on anaesthetics and analgesics provides insight into a topic rarely discussed in gynaecology textbooks. It provides practical tips for patient selection, equipment management, and particular reference is made to local anaesthesia, which is often used in outpatient settings.

Chapter 3 introduces colposcopy services while Chapter 4 on abnormal uterine bleeding is comprehensive with information on national algorithms, training websites and college programmes. This leads very nicely to Chapter 5 on endometrial ablation with second-generation techniques and equipment, which can be easily applied in the outpatient setting. Interestingly, there is a website that can be used as a guide for the introduction of any such service in the outpatient department, theatres or wards.

Chapter 6 on urogynaecology and infertility while Chapter 8 deals with early pregnancy and emergency gynaecology. Chapter 9 is particularly interesting because of the development of the concept of pelvic ultrasound in the management of acute pelvic pain.

Overall, this book is ideal for general practitioners, specialist trainees, consultants, nurses, managers, and the college/hospital library. It would also be a useful tool for undergraduate and postgraduate examinations.

Reviewed by Thumuluru Kavitha Madhuri, DRCOG, DFSRH Clinical Fellow in Gynaecology, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, UK and Sonia Chachan, MBBS, MRCPG Senior Specialist Registrar in Gynaecology, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, UK


Gynaecological problems of children and adolescents can often be challenging in terms of diagnosis and management. Some problems may not present often, and many of us feel inadequately prepared to deal with both the patient and concerned parent. Having found the first edition both historically useful and often referred back to it, I was looking forward to the second edition and I was not disappointed. Topics are dealt with sensitively and, with due consideration of social and emotional factors which contribute to both the presentation and management requirements.

Statistically clear, useful reminder about the stages of normal puberty, this concise book then moves to comprehensively cover the most frequently encountered problem for such period problems, vaginal discharge and primary and secondary amenorrhoea, while also describing less frequently encountered conditions such as infantile genitalia, endocrine and chromosomal disorders, female genital mutilation and gynaecological tumours.

The most useful chapters for me were ‘Gynaecological problems in childhood’ and ‘Menstrual problems in teenagers’, both of which provide clear explanations of the pathophysiology and recommended investigations, and sensible, practical management advice for common problems. As useful are statements about what not to do, such as discouraging pelvic examination in girls with endometriosis, or the timing of periods, as are those offering clear treatment options. Despite the chapters being brief, all the required information is there, with plenty of references for further reading.

An excellent addition is a chapter on child sexual abuse, which is a reminder to us all to be aware of the diversity of presentation and warning signs of this serious problem.

My only slight criticism is related to the contraception chapters, which, although generally helpful, did not provide specific advice on types of oral contraceptives that may be particularly appropriate for teenagers, did not emphasise the hazards of combining oral contraceptives with smoking, which is commonly encountered in this age group, and did not mention the usefulness of Cerazette© and its 12-hour window in the progesterogen-only pill section. Having said that, this book does not set out to be an authoritative publication on contraception in youngsters and so this criticism should not detract from the value and usefulness of the book.

This is an easy to read, accurate, understandable book, which I would highly recommend for any general practitioners, physicians working in general practice, community gynaecology, sexual health or hospital gynaecology.

Reviewed by Heather Currie, DRCOG, MRCGP Associate Specialist Gynaecologist and Obstetrician, Dunmow, UK


The topic of this book has been of interest to both the medical and non-medical world for hundreds of years. It has been described since the time of Hippocrates and remains an important subject today.

This book comprises 18 chapters of varying length, each written by different authors or co-authors. Some chapters I found extremely readable but others less so. It is not a book aimed at the layperson but I felt intended more as a reference book for medical practitioners who are involved in treating women with premenstrual problems.

The book certainly covers all aspects of the condition, including the history, discussing terminology, such as whether we should call it premenstrual syndrome or premenstrual dysphoric disorder, through to the pathophysiology, management and treatment. Most of the chapters bemoan the lack of definite criteria to help make the diagnosis. Chapter 2 covers this well and discusses possibilities for future research to help define the criteria.

The chapters run in a logical order starting with historical background and ending with genetic predisposition. There is some repetition of each previous chapter in the introduction to the next. This serves as a useful summary. The book looks at all the current theories of the cause and debates the best treatments. Treatments are discussed in Chapters 12–16, and include complementary and herbal options. There are both gynaecological and psychiatric viewpoints.

As there are many contributing authors there are occasionally conflicting opinions; however, this does open one’s mind and perhaps inspires one to look further into the topic. As each chapter covers a different topic, it means that one can dip in and out of the book with relative ease, although a slightly better summary of each chapter would facilitate this.

Although at times I found the physiology and pathophysiology hard going, it was an interesting and informative book that would be useful in a reference library.

Reviewed by Sheila Brown, DRCOG, FSHR Senior Clinical Medical Officer in Family Planning, Heart of Birmingham Teaching Primary Care Trust (HoBTPCT), Birmingham, UK


These two pocket-sized books are a delight to produce for sex therapists, for clients, for any practitioner who may wish to explore what I ‘really’ do in my therapy sessions. For clients, because they inspire so much more than the often-dry instructions I give them and for the practitioner who may need to tell them how clinical sex therapy can sometimes be without giving them something that will benefit their love life too!

The Romantic Lover describes in detail a variety of ways in which couples can be romantic with each other and the emphasis is on developing and maintaining emotional and physical closeness in growing love. It helps partners to kindle romance in their sexual relationship again and learn how to provide for clients, and friends who are curious about what I ‘really’ do in my therapy sessions. For clients, because they inspire so much more than the often-dry instructions I give them and for the practitioner who may need to tell them how clinical sex therapy can sometimes be without giving them something that will benefit their love life too!

The Adventurous Lover goes that bit further into the field of fantasy and adventure of sexual exploration. It teaches partners to respect each other’s wishes while exploring deeply held fantasies. Being adventurous needs trust and good communication skills, which this book emphasises frequently. Amongst other themes explored there is reference to sadomasochism, sex toys and multiple partners. There are references to additional books and resources to help develop fantasies into reality if so desired. I will definitely recommend this book to clients who wish to explore the world of fantasy without feeling guilty about how ‘far’ they can or should go.

I would recommend both titles as an addition to a library that loans books to clients, for sex therapists or couple counsellors, and for anyone who wishes more romance and adventure in their love life.

Reviewed by Neelima Deshpande, MRCOG, MSHR Staff Grade Doctor in Family Planning and Psychosocial Therapist, Heart of Birmingham Teaching Primary Care Trust (HoBTPCT), Birmingham, UK