ale for why are there no occupational therapists, nurses, or educators providing this comprehensive early intervention service. Although the title refers to a family orientation, the program appears to be entirely center based. The book does not address issues of home visiting or services for the working parent.

Part Two briefly describes some sample intervention activities for areas of child development (e.g., sensory, self-help, social, gross and fine motor, language, nutrition, and health care). Suggestions are made for assessment in only some of the areas. While no serious inaccuracies were found, assessment is not shown to relate to a program and intervention planning. The examples of intervention are given without guidelines for the appropriate age or developmental level of the child.

Part Three, "Family Involvement," is well written and briefly illustrates how this team approaches the issues of the family's adjustment to a special needs child and the need for therapeutic support throughout the family's involvement with early intervention services. This chapter addresses only groups as an intervention model; however, the CDC's theoretical, philosophical, and practical basis for these interventions is outlined. Stages of adjustment are explained, the objectives of group therapy discussed, and the phases of group development illustrated. Therapeutic groups for parents, siblings, grandparent, and extended family members are covered. Although group work is the methodology delineated in this section, it is not difficult to draw out the dynamics of family adjustment involving all aspects of early intervention services. References are also provided.

Part Four, a series of case studies of children served by this team, illustrates the practical application of the topics addressed in previous sections of the book.

There are three appendices. One is a copy of the "Gesell Motor Development Scale: Physical Therapy Evaluation." Others are forms for recording data for nutritional follow-up and an outline of the nutritionist's role in early intervention. While these are interesting and helpful documents, the authors have neglected to address their assessment in other areas or by other disciplines or the role of other professionals in the care of infants, toddlers, and families. This book concludes with a list of additional readings in early intervention.

This book is not a comprehensive guide to the delivery of early childhood intervention services; rather, it is a selection of the philosophies, methods, and techniques used by an individual team. It can be a helpful resource for those readers who are knowledgeable in early intervention theory and practice and are looking for new ideas and approaches. The appendices regarding the role of the nutritionist is a helpful addition for readers. This book would be a useful addition to a library of early intervention resources.

Ellen Berger

Work Related Programs in Occupational Therapy

Occupational therapists searching for new ways to provide services to the private and public sectors will add this book to their libraries. A variety of settings for work-related occupational therapy programming are presented. Areas discussed include (a) vocational evaluation in the private sector; (b) the role of occupational therapy in industry, (c) a vocational preparation program for special needs children and adolescents; (d) a private practice work evaluation unit; (e) an employee health promotion program; and (f) treatment of industrial hand injuries. The editor also presents a historical perspective of the role of occupational therapy in work-related programs.

Marketing occupational therapy, time management, program evaluation, and a brief prevocational assessment are also discussed in separate chapters. These chapters aid therapists in beginning their own vocational programs. Brief reviews of literature pertinent to the vocational field are also offered in this section.

This book provides an excellent overview of current vocational programming and occupational therapy's role in these programs. It is recommended for therapists interested in innovative ways of providing occupational therapy services. The writers stress that some therapists may need to further their education prior to beginning programs. They also stress the value of a team approach in the vocational field.

Linda MacDonald

Quality of Care for the Terminally Ill: An Examination of the Issues

This text is a collection of issues of primary concern to the hospice movement. The issues range from pain control, pharmacological management, and physicians' attitudes toward hospice care to cost savings, third-party insurers, results of hospice evaluations, medical records system, quality of assurance, psychosocial care, bereavement, and risk management.

This text is well written and documented. Each chapter is authored by respected authorities in the field of hospice care and management.

Therapists and students who are either contemplating becoming involved in a hospice program or therapists who are presently practicing in a hospice program will find this text to be an essential reference.

Kent Nelson Tigges

Cranial Nerves: A Systems Approach

Because there is a need for a good basic textbook on the structure and function of the cranial nerves, I was delighted to find a book specifically designed for those who wish to review the cranial nerves. However, I