

health, or to degenerative disorders—has far-reaching effects upon healing as well as on the psychological aspects of the patient's personality in handling loneliness and depression. These are all factors which must be taken into account in the older patient, regardless of the reconstructive surgery performed.

David Wood

Zeromska, B.: Immunological aspects of maxillary sinusitis. *J. Maxillo-facial Surg.*, 2: 242, 1974.

The removed mucosa of surgical specimens from 20 patients suffering from maxillary sinusitis was investigated for the presence of cells producing immunoglobulin A and E by immunofluorescence. The same material was screened for mast cells, using the toluidine blue metachromatic reaction. Numerous Ig A cells were found in 12 cases; Ig E cells were noted in 10 cases. The presence of Ig E cells was usually accompanied by relatively large numbers of mast cells. Some of these showed signs of degranulation. The author points out that Ig A has a beneficial effect, because clinically mild cases of maxillary sinusitis present abundant Ig A plasma cells. The beneficial effects may be related to bactericidal properties. On the other hand, Ig E may cause local anaphylactic-like reactions, responsible for exacerbations of sinusitis.

Serge Krupp

De Vaal, O. M.: Transsexualism, a form of gender dysphoria. *Geneesk. gids*, 6: 20, 1975.

After a thorough discussion of his own opinion on transsexuals, the author presents 200 cases he has seen during the last 7 years.

Of the patients seen, 150 were male and 50 were female. The ages varied from 16 to 60 years in the men and from 17 to 40 years in the women. The majority were about 20 years old. There were 65 typical male and 25 typical female transsexuals. In 25 cases, karyograms were made. Two showed a 47 XXY and one a 47 XYY pattern.

Of 65 male transsexuals, 6 were part of twins (5 had a twin sister; one had a normal twin brother).

Of the 25 female transsexuals, one had a twin brother and two were identical twins. Compared with the average figures on twins in the Netherlands these numbers are high.

Surgical corrections (*i.e.* sex reassignments) were performed in 35 males and in 15 females

by Dr. P. J. H. Lamaker and Dr. A. M. Cohen. This was supported by hormone treatment.

In 15 cases, legal changes of Christian names and official registration could be arranged.

A. J. C. Huffstadt

Anderson, D. K., and Perry, A. W.: Axillary hidradenitis. *Arch. Surg.*, 110: 69, 1975.

The authors advocate total excision including adjacent uninvolved apocrine glands, with primary closure, in chronic axillary hidradenitis. For the acute stage, incision and drainage with appropriate antibiotic therapy may control infection; however, aggressive total excision is indicated if treatment has been unsuccessful and the condition is chronic, despite the presence of infection. Additional recommendations in management are included.

John C. Kelleher

Karaharju, E. O., and Stjernvoll, L.: The alcohol factor in accidents. *Injury*, 6: 67, 1974.

In a study done in Helsinki, Finland, the effect of a limitation on the sale of alcohol on accidents was analyzed.

A statistically significant drop was established in the number of patients admitted to hospitals on weekends; also, the number of heavily intoxicated patients decreased significantly.

Decreases were noted in the incidence of murder, manslaughter, and assault and battery, and in accidents at industrial and building sites.

Theodore F. Wilkie

Hayes, D.: Hockey injuries; how, why, where, and when. *Phys. & Sports Med.*, 3: 61, 1975.

This study examined the current status of intercollegiate hockey with special attention on (1) the incidence of accidental injuries as well as those associated with penalties; (2) the times and periods of the game in which injuries occur; (3) the cause of the injury; (4) the location on the ice where the injury occurred; (5) the activities of the players at the moment of injury; (6) the location on the body and the severity of the injury; (7) a comparison of hockey injuries in Canada and the United States.

The data were obtained from 9 American and 21 Canadian colleges that held hockey programs during the 1970 to 1971 season.

The incidence of injuries to the face and head far exceeded the incidence of injuries to