This is a provocative statement to make and one that warrants further discussion, especially in a book targeted to an international audience within an evidence-based recommendation forum, yet none is offered. This statement should leave an impressionable mark on its readers, depending on their location and scope of practice, with great potential for different interpretations in the United States, the United Kingdom, and worldwide, since policy regulation within these health care systems differ significantly. Simply stated, the NSC recommendations may have different practice and/or financial implications for a clinician or public health researcher in the United Kingdom compared to the USPSTF and other nationally recognized recommendations for standards of care and “pay for performance” criteria in the United States. In the United States, this statement reflects a more locally or regionally imposed trend through health system and third-party payor influence. Overall, the suggested tenet holds importance for educators of family medicine from a practice management standpoint and should be further explored in the realm of evidence-based practice.

The authors of this textbook are respected leaders in England and internationally in the realm of public health research. Impressively, Dr. Hollan has demonstrated a vast experience in research of the epidemiology of chronic diseases (eg, hypertension, chronic respiratory diseases), is the editor of the *Oxford Textbook of Public Health*, and is the past president of the International Epidemiological Association. The style of this book provides its readers with a heavily research-based document with which to better understand how public health research approaches such an important topic as disease screening and prevention. My concern is that a book of this format and substance may be heavily overshadowed in the United States, given that the majority of the screening recommendations stem from guidelines and research performed within the United Kingdom and Europe. More significantly, it lacks the traditional format that clinicians would expect in the United States, since there is no clear definition of a standardization of evidence ratings for the numerous recommendations provided. Thus, the plethora of information presented in the outlined tables may not translate well into useful information for the average, nonacademic primary care clinician who engages in a traditional ambulatory practice. While this book provides an impressively constructed summary of recommendations based on guidelines from the United Kingdom, it is probably more applicable to researchers whose interests lie in international public health than it is for health professionals in the United States.

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Pregnancy and childbirth are common transitions in the family life cycle and a time of often great anticipation and joy. These events are not without potential complications, however, since the time surrounding pregnancy and childbirth contains increased risk for developing or exacerbating psychiatric disorders. Psychiatric disorders in pregnancy can affect the mother, father, infant, siblings, others in the family system, and ultimately the community in which they live.

*Psychiatric Disorders in Pregnancy and the Postpartum* is a comprehensive review of the treatment of psychiatric disorders in pregnancy and postpartum. The contributing authors include psychiatrists, obstetricians, clinical social workers, psychologists, pharmacologists, and others with clinical and research experience in this field. The book has nine chapters and covers the prevalence, clinical course, and management of several distinct clinical conditions, including mood disorders (pre-existing), postpartum depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, substance abuse, and eating disorders. In addition, the final chapter provides data regarding the children of parents with mental illness.

Each chapter provides ample data on biological issues such as medications, hormonal changes, and the cytochrome P450 system, followed by ample discussion regarding psychological and social interventions as well. The text is further enhanced by a comprehensive reference list at the end of each chapter. The first two chapters provide an overview of the general considerations of the prevalence, clinical course, and management of depression during pregnancy. Medical students might find these two chapters helpful during their first clinical rotation on obstetrics. The chapter on postpartum depression has a comprehensive table of studies on selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in breast-feeding that family physicians, residents, and medical students would find useful. These comparative studies are comprehensive and current. This chapter also has an excellent list of questions for screening postpartum women in the primary care setting for depression, anxiety, obsessions, psychosis, and infanticidal and suicidal thoughts.

The chapter on pregnancy and substance abuse was especially strong. It was the only chapter that addressed the risk of violence during pregnancy. This is important as violence is a major cause of death in pregnant women and a com-
The common reason for placing children in foster care. This chapter has excellent screening questions for substance abuse during pregnancy and addresses maternal alcohol use; alcohol and breast feeding; and maternal marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamine, and opiate use and abuse. This information is especially important because illicit substance use/abuse is often prevalent in teaching populations and is associated with intimate partner violence and child abuse.

The chapter on “Children of Parents with Mental Illness” covers the role of mothers and fathers, legal issues, children’s protective services, and addresses problems in attachment/bonding associated with mental illness and substance abuse. In addition, realistic information is provided regarding the potential increased rate of illness in offspring and challenges related to the parent-child interaction.

*Psychiatric Disorders in Pregnancy and the Postpartum* should be in the library of family physicians, obstetricians, pediatricians, psychiatrists, labor and delivery nurses, and mental health clinicians. Many physicians feel less comfortable with the appropriate treatment of mental illness in the time frame surrounding a pregnancy, which this book will help to address. This text not only provides excellent information on the prescription of psychiatric medications but also focuses on the important issues of substance abuse, violence, legal issues, and role of fathers, foster care, infanticide, and children’s protective services. The only weakness is that the authors did not provide any case examples. Cases are always helpful for clinical teachers in residency training programs. Overall, this is a well-balanced, evidence-based book that provides an excellent base for weighing treatment options in the pregnant and postpartum patient.

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All books reviewed in this column are available for purchase at amazon.com through the STFM portal at www.stfm.org/bookstore.
When did Amazon start selling things other than books? As we have already seen, Amazon started out selling books online. This was groundbreaking for the time and very few companies were providing the level of convenience that Amazon.com had to offer. Source: QuoteCatalog/Flickr. But when did it start selling other products? After following Bezos' initial business plan, the company expanded into selling computer games and music in 1998. At about the same time, Amazon also expanded its services internationally by purchasing other online bookstores in the UK and Germany. The book is both instructive and surprisingly moving... Underneath what may seem like a clinical, emotionless approach is something different and far more poignant: Mr. Dalio is preaching for individuals to have a sense of humility and introspection, an ability to open themselves to appreciate pointed criticism and use it to improve. The New York Times. If there was an "it" book for businesses or careers in 2017, it was Ray Dalio’s Principles. The book, weighing in at nearly 600 pages, begins with the author’s own story, including the rise of Bridgewater Associates, Dalio’s highly succe