

BUDRAS, KLAUS-DIETER, W. O. SACK, SABINE RÖCK: Anatomy of the horse – An illustrated text, 3rd edition. Schlütersche GmbH & Co. KG, Verlag und Druckerei. Hannover, 2001. 135+7 pages. 34×24 cm. Hard cover. ISBN 3-87706-620-8. Prices: € 82.-/ DM 158.-/ US\$ 74.95/ UK £54.-

This, the third edition of an excellent illustrated anatomy of the horse, was prepared by the well-known veterinary anatomists, Professor Klaus-Dieter Budras (Institute of Veterinary Anatomy, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany) and Professor (Emeritus) Wolfgang O. Sack (Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA), and medical illustrator Sabine Röck (Institute of Veterinary Anatomy, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany). Contributors are Dr. Anita Wünsche and Professor (Emeritus) Ekkehard Henschel of the Institute of Veterinary Anatomy, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany.

This short illustrated anatomy of specific horse structure comprises: Contents, Preface, and the following chapters: 1. Thoracic Limb (pp. 2-13); 2. Pelvic Limb (pp. 14-27); 3. Head (pp. 28-45); 4. The Central Nervous System (pp. 46-49); 5. Axial Skeleton and Neck (pp. 50-53); 6. Thoracic Cavity (pp. 54-57); 7. Abdominal Wall and Cavity (pp. 58-65); 8. Pelvis, Inguinal Region, and Urogenital Organs (pp. 66-80); 9. Selected Body Systems, in Tabular Form (pp. 81-105); 10. Contributions to the Clinical and Functional Anatomy of the Horse (pp. 106-126); List of References (pp. 127-130), and Index (pp. 131-135).

The book is written in concise and clear English and comprises technically excellent drawings (chiefly in colour), photographs and a small number of schematic presentations.

Although I highly commend this book with regard to its clinical-anatomical relations, illustrations and printing quality, I do have some reservations:

The most common anatomical structures are named using only English terms, without the addition of Latin terms according to *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria*. Many pictures are not self captioned, and the reader must look elsewhere in other pictures and in the text for explanations. Many structural details numbered and designated in pictures are not listed in the Index and/or are not mentioned in the text (for example, vallate papillae on page 40, and the cribriform plate on page 105). In the legends to many pictures, designated numbers follow the term, thereby making them difficult to read. Authors are inconsistent with their use of anatomical terms. For instance, on page 31 they use the term "lamina cribrosa", while on page 105 they use "cribriform plate"; "optic foramen" on page 102 and "optic canal" on page 103. Additionally, not one of these terms is listed in the Index. In pictures on pages 72, 77, and 79, mention is made of "Urethralis", a term not mentioned in the text and not listed in the Index. I am of the opinion that anybody who is unfamiliar with animal anatomy could conclude that this term denotes "musculus urethralis". On page 104 there is one misprint: "... 37.28 Abducent n. (m) ..." instead of "... 37.23 Abducent n. (m) ...". On page 102 there exist two essential errors concerning cranial nerves. It is a fact that nervus olfactorius and nervus opticus originate on the periphery and end in the brain. But, on page 102, in "Comments" for olfactory nerve, one reads that the nerve originates on the olfactory bulb and leaves the skull by the cribriform plate, rather than the nerve ending in the olfactory bulb and entering the skull by the cribriform plate. Similarly, and also on page 102, in "Comments" for optic nerve one reads that the nerve leaves the skull by the optic foramen, rather than the nerve entering skull by the optic canal. However, the description given on page 38 is correct, where one reads: "... nerve leaves the eyeball, ..." and "... After passing the optic canal right and left optic nerves meet inside the cranial cavity ...".

This otherwise excellent topographical anatomy of the horse contains no general animal anatomy. It must be pointed out, therefore, that although this book cannot be recommended for the beginner in learning anatomy, it is extremely useful in the study of the specificity of horse anatomy, and for all professionals in equine practice.

In conclusion, I am able to recommend this book to all students and doctors of veterinary medicine, as well as to all those who have an interest in horse anatomy and equine practice.

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