



Jansink *et al.*<sup>53</sup> highlight the importance of embedding MI in an implementation strategy rather than just relying on training primary care nurses in the process. Many questions remain to be answered, including establishing the long-term benefits to both patients and practitioners if MI were to be implemented as part of routine care. However, if we can learn to accept its limitations, there is sufficient evidence to presume that MI can provide health care practitioners,

and particularly nurses, with an additional resource in their psychological toolkit to be used when the existing model of treatment falls short of what is needed.

In conclusion, using MI as an adjunct to traditional biomedical management for diabetes is helpful for patients and a useful skill for the nurses involved in their care to acquire.

*Those interested in gaining more information about research findings and training*

*opportunities in MI skills can use the website sponsored by the Motivational Interviewing Network of Trainers (MINT) ([www.motivationalinterviewing.org](http://www.motivationalinterviewing.org)) as a starting point of reference.*

#### Declaration of interests

There are no conflicts of interest declared.

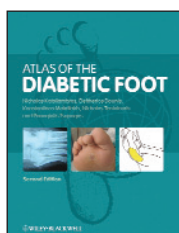
#### References

References are available via EDN online at [www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com](http://www.onlinelibrary.wiley.com).

## Book reviews

### Atlas of the diabetic foot

By N Katsilambros, E Dounis, K Makrilakis, N Tentolouris and P Tsapoga



ISBN: 9781405191791  
Copyright 2010, published by  
Wiley-Blackwell ([www.wiley.com](http://www.wiley.com))  
Price: £89.99

This book is a comprehensive text on the diabetic foot. It covers all of the important aspects and is richly illustrated by quality photographs.

It is characterised by tables and further reading sections with references and text which are up to date. It describes diabetic neuropathy with a good section on foot deformities and the anatomical risk factors for diabetic foot ulceration. There is a fully illustrated account of neuropathic ulcers, and ischaemic and neuro-ischaemic foot ulcers. In a further supplementary chapter it describes the contribution of foot related risk factors to the development of diabetic foot problems.

There are very good chapter on the skin and systemic diseases with manifestations in the feet. Very importantly, there is a whole chapter devoted to heel ulcers which are a constant source of frustration to many health care professionals involved in the management of the diabetic foot.

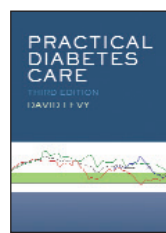
All aspects of the Charcot foot are covered in one chapter and the book concludes with excellent chapters on methods of prevention, methods of ulcer healing and amputations.

Overall, this is an extremely valuable text to all health care professionals who come into contact with patients with diabetes and foot problems.

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### Practical Diabetes Care

By David Levy



ISBN: 978 1 4443 3385 5  
3rd Edition  
Copyright 2011, published by  
Wiley-Blackwell ([www.wiley.com](http://www.wiley.com))  
Paperback, price: £29.99

This book is intended to be a concise yet systematic practical guide to type 1 and type 2 diabetes.

Each chapter has an attractive structure, beginning with a 'key points' box followed by a general introduction. Text for each clearly defined topic is kept to a minimum. The references section to each chapter also contains suggestions for further reading and useful websites.

The book tends to be more management rather than problem based, with coverage of all the recent major changes including new medications, clinical trials, and the move from DCCT-aligned HbA<sub>1c</sub> to IFCC measurement. There is discussion on the effects and lessons to be learnt from recent changes including withdrawn medications and the controversy over rosiglitazone.

Parts of the book which are interesting or useful include trials to prevent progression of impaired glucose tolerance to diabetes, the limitations of screening, the timeline of new drugs in diabetes and the contrasting differences between diabetic ketoacidosis and hyperglycaemic hyperosmolar state. The information on the causes, classification and management of hypoglycaemia is useful, especially in the context of the current interest in this effect. This book has much to commend it for medical and nurse clinicians.

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