drug companies and their wilful concealment of important negative findings. Inside psychiatry, academic psychiatrists are taken to task. The understandable desire for precision has led to diagnostic inflation into ever more categories (thank you, DSM). Low thresholds for disease intensity threaten to define millions more as 'cases'.

Although he addresses psychiatry as a whole, his outlook is inevitably framed by current issues in North American psychiatry. Many of us in the UK National Health Service seldom see anyone without a psychosis, so diagnostic inflation may seem somewhat academic. Some North American notions such as 'hospital privileges' need explanation. And, in the UK at least, quetiapine is not, as yet, 'the new Valium'. I blame the editors.

Who is this book for? It is too sober and scholarly for a general readership, which will expect tales of fiendish experiments and outlandish treatments. The voice is often that of a valedictory address, which may be too personal for the more academic. This book could most benefit the new entrant to psychiatry, pulled this way and that by fashion, optimism and authority. It could help to balance their necessary (and healthy) therapeutic optimism with a corrective evidence-based scepticism. And embolden the tyro to challenge the teacher, however authoritative, charming or charismatic that teacher might be.

Philip Timms is consultant psychiatrist at South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK, email: philip.timms@slam.nhs.uk

doi: 10.1192/pb.bp.114.047522



© 2014 The Author. This is an open-access article published by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

CBT for Anxiety Disorders: A Practitioner Book

Gregoris Simos & Stefan G. Hofmann Wiley-Blackwell, 2013, *£*29.99, pb, 268 pp. ISBN: 9780470975534

This book includes contributions from renowned experts in the field of cognitive-behavioural therapy (CBT) for anxiety disorders such as panic disorder, agoraphobia, generalised anxiety disorder, social anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive

disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, specific phobias and health anxiety. It is well laid out into easy-to-read chapters, taking each of the anxiety disorders in turn and providing a clear account of the latest cognitive-behavioural models and CBT treatment methods for those conditions. In addition, there are subsections with descriptions of the diagnostic issues, epidemiology, comorbidities and pharmacological treatments. Each chapter concludes with a paragraph summarising the key points discussed.

The CBT treatment methods are covered in a great deal of detail and readers will appreciate the helpful case histories and therapist-patient dialogues in addition to the tables and figures interspersed throughout. The evidence base behind the treatment modalities is also included.

The last two chapters were particularly interesting. Chapter 8 focuses on adapting CBT techniques and making them culturally appropriate. It describes how anxiety disorders develop in people from different cultures and the authors give an illuminating insight into 'matching the cultural characteristics of the treatment with those of the patient' (p. 191), focusing particularly on their own experiences with using culturally adapted CBT for post-traumatic stress disorder. The final chapter gives an overview of newest entrants to the field of CBT such as acceptance and commitment therapy and mindfulness-based therapies, emphasising that newer treatments are 'not meant to replace traditional methods of CBT but merely [refocus] attention on certain psychological processes and treatment goals' (p. 227). The stress on improving functioning and not just symptom control is one underlying theme in the newer therapies.

Theoretical approaches in CBT have changed over the years and this book provides a comprehensive update on current theories and treatment models in this field. It will prove useful for trainees and seasoned therapists alike.

Roji PhilipThomas is specialty registrar at The Barberry Centre, Birmingham and Solihull Mental Health Foundation Trust, Birmingham, UK, email: roji.thomas@bsmhft.nhs.uk

doi: 10.1192/pb.bp.113.044867



© 2014 The Author. This is an open-access article published by the Royal College of Psychiatrists and distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Correction

In the April issue, we published a review of *Play: Experiential Methodologies in Developmental and Therapeutic Settings*, edited by Shubhada Maitra & Shekhar Seshadri (*Psychiatr Bull* 2014; **38**: 95). We incorrectly reported the subtitle of the book as *Experimental* [rather than Experiential] *Methodologies* *in Therapeutic Settings.* We apologise to the book's editors for this error, and for its repetition in the text of the book review.

doi: 10.1192/pb.38.6.312