**BOOK REVIEW**

**When to Screen in Obstetrics and Gynecology.**

When to Screen in Obstetrics and Gynecology, explains in full details when and how to screen for a wide variety of obstetric and gynecological conditions. It features a standardized format throughout to facilitate quick access to information, makes a clear distinction between the characteristics of screening tests versus diagnostic tests and offers recommendations regarding the usefulness and acceptability of testing and preventative measures for both established and emerging settings.

The book is written in an easy-to-read format to help doctors to make everyday decisions quickly. It consists of 56 chapters followed by an index. The first chapter deals with epidemiologic considerations in screening e.g. how cost of testing and frequency of disorder varies among locations.

Each chapter thereafter addresses reliability and validity of tests to screen various obstetric and gynecological conditions such as: Maternal red blood cell group and antibody screen, antepartum & postpartum assessment of hemoglobin, hematocrit, and serum ferritin, asymptomatic bacteriuria in pregnancy, neonatal group B streptococcal disease, rubella during pregnancy, congenital toxoplasmosis and cytomegalovirus infection, HIV infection, screening for cystic fibrosis carrier status, screening for hemoglobinopathies, early-onset genetic disease, screening for fragile X syndrome, first & second trimester screening for aneuploidy, biochemical screening for fetal abnormalities, screening for dyslipidemia, screening tests for contraceptive users, genetic predisposition to gynecologic cancers, screening for breast cancer, high-Risk human papillomavirus testing in cervical cancer screening, transvaginal ultrasound as a screening method for ovarian cancer, serum CA-125 screening for ovarian cancer, and osteoporosis. At the end of each chapter a question and answer summary is very helpful.

When to Screen in Obstetrics and Gynecology is a resource designed to assist obstetricians and gynecologists, in making decisions regarding screening tests by discussing the problem that requires screening; the screening tests that may be performed; and concluding by practical recommendations.

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