*The Comprehensive Textbook of Clinical Biomechanics* is aimed at many healthcare professions working in the field of posture and mobility.

The book is split into 3 sections, each split into sub-sections, making it simpler to flick through for reference of a particular topic.

1) *Mechanics and Biomechanics Theory*. This may be of interest to newly qualified clinicians and engineers to gain an introduction into biomechanical theories and anatomy, but will ultimately benefit those starting out in gait analysis. This section describes in detail, key terms that are often used, how different forces can affect the human body, and joint motion in relation to gait. As this section is theory based, it contains many calculations and techniques, and can be quite in depth and detailed at times, so would be a good section to refer back to when needed.

2) *Methods of Measurement and Modelling*. This section is tailored to Gait analysis and describes in detail, force platforms, camera and marker set up and how to analyse the results. It discusses the differences between simple marker sets, using only a few cameras, and more complex sets, using eight or more cameras, and the risk of misinterpreting the data due to the simultaneous movement of joints in multiple planes of the body. There is an informative sub-section on the strengths and weaknesses of different methods of movement analysis and what to be aware of when interpreting the data collected. This also has a sub-section on electromyography and how to process the data in a number of ways, again describing factors to be aware of that may affect the data collected.

3) *Clinical Assessment*. This section comprises of what to consider when assessing lower limb tasks, such as stair ascent, describing findings and how to critically evaluate the findings. It reports that the majority of research literature in this subject is based on walking, and stresses that the study of movement patterns during different functional tasks is equally important to the patient’s quality of life. A section on orthotic management describes how and why insoles, AFO (ankle foot othoses), and KAFO (Knee ankle foot orthoses) can help improve lower limb function. It includes examples of data from case studies, which helps to understand the theories by seeing them in practice.

Overall, each section comprises of detailed theories and techniques to find the data required, how to interpret the data and what may affect the results and corrupt any data. There are many graphical and anatomical illustrations to aid the text, which is essential to those not working in gait analysis.

Though as it is tailored predominantly to those working in the field of gait analysis, there are sections that would benefit Podietrists, Physiotherapists and Clinical Engineers also. As I work predominantly with wheelchairs and postural management, I did find some sections particularly relevant to my role and feel it would be a good resource for many departments to have as a reference, though I do feel it would benefit from more case study reviews to enable the reader to see clinical outcomes of some of the theories presented in the book.