

Dhooper, Surjit Singh (1997) Social Work in Health Care in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Thousands Oaks: Sage, 379 pp.

A challenging dimension of writing book reviews for journals such as *International Social Work* is that you are sometimes sent books that you wouldn't read or digest otherwise as they fall outside ones professional scope. This can result in pleasant surprises and extending ones horizon, or traumas of having to read an irrelevant book. *Social work in health care in the 21<sup>st</sup> century* certainly does not fall into this latter category. Although the book would be outside my professional reading and have little chance of ending up on my desk or order list, it has been most welcome and interesting reading.

The book describes itself as: "gives social workers up-to-date, comprehensive information about the roles they can play and the skills they need in all aspects of health care. The book focuses on health care's four major domains – acute care, ambulatory care, illness prevention and health promotion, and long-term care." I couldn't provide a better description of the contents. In a very structured way, for each domain the author describes the history of social work and the likely future social work roles. From this, he deduces the knowledge and skills that will be required from future professionals. Whether one agrees with every details or not, this is essential reading for every staff member of schools of social work or health care.

For instance, in chapter 5 Dhooper describes the role of social work in ambulatory care and distinguishes between acute and non-acute ambulatory care. For each of these contexts, he outlines the to-be-expected future roles of social work. Some of these may seem obvious, such as the social worker's position between health care and the family of a patient in medical emergencies. But the comprehensive overview the back cover promised us wouldn't be comprehensive without integrating common knowledge with innovative perspectives. If one matches Dhooper's analysis with accounts of social workers' practice (e.g. from part one of *Days in the lives of Social Workers*, edited by Linda Grobman, 1996), one gets a good view on what it implies to be a social worker in a health care setting.

Overall, Dhooper succeeds very well in his ambitious aims to provide the reader with a comprehensive overview of what the future of social work in health care might bring. Having said that, some aspects of this publication could have been different. For one, Dhooper seems to be reasonably optimistic on several levels, e.g. regarding the present and future importance/power of social work in health care settings, the advancements we can expect from medical knowledge and some elements of the societal and policy context of health care. For instance, Dhooper writes "women ...will have secured not only an easy entry into the fields of medicine and health care management but also positions of leadership" (p.10-11). One can only share his enthusiasm, but current reality only indicates slow improvements in this area.

Unfortunately, Dhooper makes little attempt to put his findings into a comparative perspective. The described developments and conclusions are primarily based upon the North American situations. As we know, major trends in human services have substantial commonalities across the Western world. But as a European reader, I would have expected another balancing of the weights assigned to certain developments. Some developments (e.g. evidence based practice or devolved budgets) that seem to dominate European health care seem to be less important within the North American context.

All in all, this is a very readworthy book that has been an accessible, interesting and thought provoking reading. I recommend it to the readers of *International Social Work*.

Dr. Jan Steyaert  
Faculty of Health Care and Social Work

*Fontys University of Professional Education  
Eindhoven, the Netherlands*