

on an awake model and using superimposed animation to better explain pathophysiology and show details less evident to the naked eye (e.g., the exact pathway of a nerve). The message is reinforced by showing how wrong positioning can occur, explaining the consequences of such a position on the relevant organs, and demonstrating the maneuvers necessary to correct the problem. Concluding the DVD is a 10 point checklist that should be conducted immediately after each final surgical position has been reached. This checklist constitutes an extremely useful and practical tool for any healthcare professional involved in surgical work and provides an easy take home (or should we say to the operating room?) message.

One of the negative aspects of the DVD is the occurrence of a number of spelling and pronunciation errors throughout the feature, which was originally dubbed in French. These errors, however, do not detract from the overall quality of the work. Furthermore, the film's producer has assured us that every effort is being made to correct at least the version available for download. It is also worth mentioning that the DVD is not compatible with a traditional DVD player but is designed to be played on a CD-ROM drive.

Suggestions for the next edition would include adding sections regarding park bench positions and positioning on Jackson tables, a section regarding positioning of pediatric patients, and showing the audience the value of the use of prone-view devices for patients undergoing surgery in the prone position.

In conclusion, I would strongly recommend the purchase of this DVD, specifically to anesthesia program directors and educators, nursing directors, and patient safety advocates. This educational tool would likely be of most value to novice anesthesia residents as well as nursing and surgical staff directly involved in patient care in the operating rooms. It would also be a good review tool for those who are out of practice. Prevention remains the best instrument at our disposal to reduce the burden of position-related injuries. Every healthcare professional involved in patient positioning should be aware of their existence and make every effort to actively prevent them. This DVD will help reach that goal.

A picture is worth a thousand words.

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Acute Pain Management Edited by Raymond S. Sinatra, M.D., Ph.D., Oscar A. de Leon-Casasola, M.D., Brian Ginsberg, M.B., B.Ch., and Eugene R. Viscusi, M.D. Cambridge, United Kingdom, Cambridge University Press, 2009. Pages: 726. Price: \$125.00.

Acute pain management has become a topic of great interest to anesthesiologists and their patients. One need look no

further than the vast array of regional anesthesia products (ultrasound machines, specialized needles, etc.) available at many anesthesia conferences to see that the market and patient pressure have dictated that we become interested in pain management. Our graduating residents report that prospective employers demand and expect that they will be experts in regional anesthesia. In many cases, these residents are expected to be able to train their new colleagues and champion acute pain management practice expansion. Fortunately, there is more to acute pain management than just regional anesthesia techniques and we must be more than mere needle jockeys if we are to be true masters.

Acute Pain Management provides a blueprint for practicing anesthesiologists to establish or improve the acute pain management service provided at their institutions. The book is divided into five sections. The first section focuses on pain physiology and pharmacology. These chapters offer a good review of subjects that many practitioners have likely not pondered since medical school. Chapter two, "Pathophysiology of Acute Pain," provides good concise reasoning and literature support for the practice of acute pain management that could be useful when broaching the subject with surgical colleagues. Chapter three, "Patient Variables Influencing Acute Pain Management," presents interesting research that attempts to explain how patient factors influence pain perception and management. This section also discusses in a fair and balanced manner complementary therapies, including hypnosis, virtual reality, and acupuncture. The chapters on pharmacology are well written and provide a useful review of drugs that anesthesiologists use daily but may not understand thoroughly. The chapter on opioid-induced hyperalgesia would be relevant to any practitioner struggling to deal with this newly recognized problem.

The second section contains the bulk of clinically relevant information. It begins by explaining pain scales as they are the basis for evaluating all of the acute pain management interventions that we make. The section continues by discussing the roles of epidural, regional, opioid, and multimodal analgesia and their effect on patient care. Portions of this section were compelling enough to convince me to change my own practice. Chapter 17, "Regional anesthesia," was well written, with helpful pictures and ultrasound images but, given the vastness of the topic of regional anesthesia, it would likely not function as a stand alone text.

The third section discusses "Acute Pain Management in Special Patient Populations." This section offers a wealth of helpful information that could otherwise be gained only by having previously gone through the painful process of establishing a pain service. It offers advice about how to plan and stock a block room, as well as examples of pain assessment tools, procedure notes, and analgesic order forms. Chapter 30, "Pediatric Acute Pain Management," is well written but presents little information describing ultrasound guided regional anesthesia techniques. The remainder of the section is dedicated to dealing with specific troubling patient populations, including sickle cell, postcaesarian, and elderly

patients. The problem of treating patients on chronic opioid therapy is dealt with in a logical and compassionate manner.

The fourth and fifth sections present the perspective of some of our perioperative pain management colleagues, including surgeons, emergency department physicians, nurses, and pharmacists. It also discusses the economics, research, and future of acute pain management.

This book is comprehensive, providing both the results of published research and expert opinion. Topics ranging from the use of opioid and nonopioid analgesics to the use of

interventional pain management techniques necessary for safe and effective patient care are discussed thoroughly. Just as relevant and essential are the chapters dealing with the nuts and bolts of establishing a pain service. *Acute Pain Management* would make a valuable addition to the library of any practicing anesthesiologist.

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