

This publication is highly recommended for students or residents in anesthesiology, and as a reference book for all anesthesiologists, particularly those engaged in teaching. It should prove a welcome addition to all medical libraries.

PEERE C. LUND, M.D.

Instrumentation in Anesthesiology. BY WILLIAM H. L. DORNETTE, M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology and Head of Department, University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, Tennessee, and VERNE L. BRECHNER, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, University of California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, California. Cloth \$8.00. Pp. 242, with 130 illustrations. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1959.

This is primarily a textbook written for the anesthesiologist. Its description of instruments and practices may be applied to anesthetized as well as nonanesthetized patients—in the operating room, examining room or at the bedside or to the animal in the experimental laboratory.

The purpose of this book is to explain the principles of operation, application and interpretation of representative examples of monitoring devices. The material is presented to the physician in the simplest possible terms commensurate with understanding the apparatus. There are 21 chapters which cover all the modern devices currently used by anesthesiologists. It is the only book of its kind in the field of anesthesiology and fulfills a need that has existed for some time. This book should be required reading for all residents in anesthesia training programs, and should be added to the library of all practicing anesthesiologists.

HAROLD F. BISHOP, M.D.

Physiology of Spinal Anesthesia. BY NICHOLAS M. GREENE, B.S., M.A., M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology and Lecturer in Pharmacology, Yale University School of Medicine; Director of Anesthesia, Grace-New Haven Community Hospital. With a Foreword by JOHN GILLIES, C.V.O., M.C., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.P.E., James Y. Simpson, Reader in Anaesthetics, University of Edinburgh. Cloth \$6.00. Pp. 195 with 5 figures and

9 tables. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1958.

This timely monograph is a comprehensive review and a critical evaluation of the physiological response to spinal anesthesia. No attempt has been made to review or include purely clinical articles on anesthesia. In many of the reports, spinal anesthesia was employed merely as a tool by investigators to provide sensory or sympathetic denervation during study of other medical problems. However, the author has contrived to make this book an invaluable aid to the clinician who approaches the problems of anesthesia from a rational basis, rather than from clinical empiricism.

The book is divided into nine chapters, each dealing with the effects on a particular system. Quite logically, Chapter 1 is concerned with the central nervous system. The factors which determine the spread of local anesthetic agents, and the effects of various agents on the spinal cord and brain are considered in considerable detail. Chapter 2 deals with the cardiovascular system and is extremely comprehensive. The bibliography for these two chapters alone contains more than 380 references. Other chapters are concerned with pulmonary ventilation and hemodynamics, hepatic function, renal function, and endocrine function. The effects on metabolism and acid-base balance are also considered.

Spinal anesthesia as it relates to obstetrical physiology is given specific consideration. The potential value of spinal anesthesia for obstetrics, if based on a thorough understanding of the altered physiology of pregnancy and the physiological responses to spinal anesthesia, cannot be overestimated.

For the clinician, this book is an easily readable, concise analysis and summary of our present knowledge of the physiology of spinal anesthesia, organized for easy reference to authoritative reports.

For the student of anesthesiology, this book will furnish a firm foundation for a rational approach to clinical anesthesia.

WILLIAM O. MCQUISTON, M.D.

Pediatric Cardiology. BY ALEXANDER S. NADAS, M.D., F.A.A.P., Assistant Clinical Professor of Pediatrics, Harvard Medical

School; Cardiologist, The Children's Hospital; Physician, Sharon Cardiovascular Unit, Children's Medical Center, Boston. Cloth \$12.00. Pp. 587, with 343 illustrations. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1958.

This finely written and well-indexed volume gives a clear and accurate review of the causes, recognition and clinical management of various types of heart disease in children. The author, Cardiologist to The Children's Medical Center, Boston, and Consultant in Pediatric Cardiology to the Boston Lying-in Hospital, writes from his own experiences and knowledge, and emphasizes the differential diagnosis and the general principles and procedures of clinical management, rather than too detailed descriptions of specific techniques and complicated treatment.

The book is divided into four sections. Part I, titled "The Tools of Diagnosis," includes short chapters on each procedure contributing to a correct diagnosis: History, Physical Examination, Routine Tests, Radiology, Electrocardiography, Phonocardiography, Cardiac Catheterization and Angiocardiography. Part 2 is on "Acquired Heart Disease" and is divided into seven chapters. Each chapter is complete in itself, reviewing the Physiology, Clinical Picture, Differential Diagnosis, Course and Prognosis and Treatment for each named cardiac disease. Part 3 is devoted to "Congenital Heart Disease," and is almost three times as long as either of the previous two sections. This section includes a discussion of the general principles involved, as well as the embryology and anatomy of the various lesions. This section on Congenital Heart Disease is excellent. It includes numerous charts, tables and diagrams, as well as radiograms and cardiograms, illustrating or emphasizing the important findings in each type of lesion. There are also numerous references to other authors and authorities.

"Anesthesia for Children with Heart Disease" comprises part 4 and is condensed into only ten timely, well-written pages by Dr. Robert M. Smith. There is a brief review of certain basic considerations related to anesthesia in children undergoing open chest surgery, followed by a more detailed discussion of cer-

tain specific problems in the care of children with heart disease.

As a whole, this new book on Pediatric Cardiology is unusually well written, well organized and finely illustrated. It should prove a welcome addition to the library of every anesthesiologist, surgeon, pediatrician or general physician, who is interested in the care of children with heart disease.

WILLIAM O. MCQUISTON, M.D.

An Atlas of Cardiac Surgery. BY JORGE A. RODRIGUEZ, M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgical Anatomy and Research Associate, Department of Surgery, University of Mississippi Medical School, Jackson, Mississippi. Cloth \$18.00. Pp. 250, with illustrations. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1957.

This interesting atlas is based upon the author's direct observations of the surgical techniques of 24 well-known thoracic surgeons working in 16 different institutions in the United States and Canada. He made sketches in the operating rooms, and later discussed in detail the intrinsic problems with each surgeon.

This book is divided into six parts. The first section deals with "Surgical Anatomy of the Heart and Great Vessels" and is based upon the author's own dissections. The second section, which is entitled "Adjuvants to Cardiac Surgery," contains some 60 illustrations of instruments and other devices used in this type of surgery. There is a short chapter by Dr. Leroy Vandam on "Special Considerations in Anesthesia for Surgery of the Heart," followed by "Hypothermia for Cardiac Surgery" considering particularly the method of Dr. Henry Swan. A discussion on "Mechanical Extracorporeal Circulation" takes into consideration only the three machines which had early usage in this country, including the bubble oxygenator and vertical screen oxygenators. The next four sections deal with "Surgery of the Great Vessels," "Surgery of the Valves of the Heart," "Surgery of Congenital Defects of the Heart" and "Pericardiectomy. Revascularization Procedures. Wounds of the Heart. Cardiac Arrest," respectively. An adequate index appears at the end of the book.

Appropriate text is used throughout this