

in terms of its effect on myocardial function and resultant alterations in the electrocardiogram. The remainder of the text includes the effect of changes of calcium and magnesium levels on the electrocardiogram, and there is a brief summary concerning the more exotic ionic elements such as rubidium and strontium. The authors use illustrative material from their own cases, and these illustrations are clear and well presented.

This book is basically a well balanced review of existing knowledge, and as such, contains a comprehensive and up-to-date bibliography of more than 500 references. It is likely to be of primary interest to the internist and cardiologist, but may be read with profit by those concerned with pre- and postoperative management. In the field of anesthesiology its value is probably limited, but those in this area who wish to obtain a clearer concept of such changes would find it useful. In summary, this is an excellent review of a subject with some practical application and much theoretical interest.

THOMAS C. GIBSON, M.D.
DAVID A. DAVIS, M.D.

Drugs of Choice, 1960-1961. By WALTER MODELL, M.D., Editor, Director of Clinical Pharmacology and Associate Professor of Pharmacology, Cornell University Medical College. Cloth \$13.50. Pp. 958 with 24 illustrations and 55 tables. Second Edition. St. Louis, Missouri. The C. V. Mosby Co., 1960.

This text first appeared in the 1958-1959 edition as the aid so needed by all those in medical practice who were attempting to keep up with the "explosion" of new drugs. The editor in the present edition has added eight new chapters and 13 new contributors to make a total of 42 chapters and 47 eminent authors for a highly authoritative reference book.

From the initial chapter on "Principles of the Choice of Drugs" by the editor himself, to the final chapter on "The Choice of Drugs for the Treatment of Poisoning" there is presented in condensed form the entire gamut for the practice of medicine, both for the specialist and the general practitioner. In the area of anesthesiology, "The Choice of Drugs

for the Relief of Pain" by John J. Bonica, M.D. and "The Choice of an Anesthetic" by Joseph F. Artusio, Jr., M.D. are well covered. The manner in which the latter subject is presented is unique. There is nothing particularly profound or new for the anesthesiologist in this area, but the basic presentation could well be considered by many of us.

All-in-all the chief value of this book is the collection in one volume of the drugs the specialists in each particular field consider the best which are available right at this time. A single all-inclusive *Drug Index* of 100 pages at the end of the book should be a very valuable reference source.

O. S. ORTH, M.D.

Cardiac Resuscitation. Edited by J. WILLIS HURST, M.D., Professor and Chairman Department of Medicine, Emory University School of Medicine, Atlanta, Georgia. First Edition. Cloth \$5.50. Pp. 141 with 29 illustrations. Springfield, Illinois. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 1960.

This book is a compilation of the proceedings of a symposium held at Emory University School of Medicine in October 1958. The problem of cardiac resuscitation is thus looked at by a neurologist, cardiologist, surgeon, an anesthesiologist, an attorney, and a theologian. The contributors to the book and the subjects they present are: 1. *Oxygen and the Brain* by Herbert R. Karp, M.D., internist of Emory University. This chapter presents pathologic and physiologic data emphasizing the urgent dependence of the brain on oxygen. A discussion of manifestations which aid in prognosis following restoration of cardiac activity is included. 2. *Cardiac Resuscitation and the Internist* by Paul M. Zoll, M.D., Clinical Professor of Medicine, Harvard Medical School. This contributor discusses, primarily, the problem of cardiac arrest occurring outside the operating room due to cardiac disease, "cardiac" drugs and reflex activity. He emphasizes the principles governing the use of the external pacemaker and defibrillators. This chapter is illustrated with electrocardiograms showing the onset and treatment of cardiac arrest. A lucid discussion of the role of various drugs in treatment of this emergency situa-

tion is included. 3. *Cardiac Arrest and the Surgeon* by David S. Leighninger, M.D., of Western Reserve University. This chapter concerns the surgeon's view of cardiac arrest and stresses the urgency of the situation and need for establishment of a routine to avoid delays in onset of treatment. He discusses and illustrates techniques for performing respiratory and cardiac resuscitation, including injection of drugs and defibrillation. The problem of who should be resuscitated and where resuscitation should and should not be performed is discussed. 4. *Respiratory Resuscitation* by Thomas J. DeKornfeld, M.D. of Baltimore City Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Methods of artificial respiration which are available and desirable for respiratory resuscitation are presented. Expired air resuscitation is rather thoroughly considered along with the usual means of administering oxygen and intermittent positive pressure breathing. 5. *Role of Anesthetic Drugs and Errors in Cardiac Arrest* by John E. Steinhaus, M.D., Professor and Chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology, Emory University School of Medicine. Anesthetic agents, hypoxia, hypercarbia, cardiac disease, and reflexes as causes of cardiac arrest are discussed. 6. *Resuscitation as Viewed by a Lawyer* by Henry W. Bowden, L.L.B., Atlanta, Georgia. This chapter begins by stating a reason why the State may interfere with the right of an individual and thus place restrictions and regulations on the practice of medicine. Discussion follows concerning the problems of liability and responsibility of physicians in the cause and/or treatment of this situation. 7. *Resuscitation as Viewed by a Theologian* by Charles V. Gerkin, Chaplain, Grady Memorial Hospital, Atlanta, Georgia. This contribution is an interesting presentation of the moral and ethical problems incident to the extreme situation under discussion, including the necessary decisions of prolonging life or deciding not to attempt to prolong it. 8. This chapter is a report of the discussion, including questions and answers, which took place at the end of the symposium and includes suggested action to be taken in certain hypothetical cases.

The purpose of this book was to approach the problem of cardiac resuscitation from a wide point of view. This has been very satis-

factorily accomplished by authors of wide experience. Some are pioneers in this area and present their information with refreshingly open-minded attitudes.

This type of presentation emphasizes the complex nature of the problem of "cardiac arrest" and avoids the possibility of a dogmatic approach which may be presented by a single author. The chapters are well organized and the book is easy to read. Illustrations are clear and well labeled. The bibliography is not lengthy but is appropriate and adequate.

It appears to the reviewer that this concise and yet complete symposium on the subject of cardiac resuscitation is the broadest and most readable presentation of this problem which has recently appeared. This book should be of value to all physicians who are concerned with the problem of cardiac arrest.

WILLIAM K. HAMILTON, M.D.

Oxygen Supply to the Human Fetus. A Symposium organized jointly by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences. Established under the joint auspices of UNESCO and WHO and the Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation. Edited by JAMES WALKER and ALEC C. TURNBULL, University of St. Andrews, Fife. Assisted by Clement A. Smith, Boston, and Donald H. Baron, New Haven. Cloth \$10.50. Pp. 313 with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1959.

Twenty-two international investigators presented and discussed 15 papers on maternal and fetal aspects of oxygen supply, at a Symposium in Princeton, New Jersey, in December 1957. A large mass of data is presented in this publication, some of it conflicting. There is no reasonable summary to rationalize the conflicts, by anyone intimately connected with the perinatal period, nor any statement of the many problems yet to be solved. Van Slyke properly emphasizes the need to study the blood coming from the baby and to include studies of the effects of metabolism other than oxygen. It seems incongruous that the one individual with most first-hand material on this subject is quoted only in editorial comment at the end, without opportunity for discussion. Also, a report of