

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.

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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.

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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-