

cially for the clinician. The first chapter indicates what can be learned from simple tests and more complex studies when doing pulmonary function tests in the office, cardiopulmonary laboratory or during research procedures. The second represents typical patterns of altered pulmonary function, and the third deals with special respiratory and circulatory problems. The fourth covers important questions of pulmonary disability and the evaluation of special tests in compensation cases. The fifth chapter presents the rationale for treatment of acute and chronic respiratory and pulmonary disorders.

This book is highly recommended for all physicians. It is an excellent book to teach clinicians how to recognize and evaluate respiratory dysfunction.

V. K. STOLLING, M.D.

Cardiopulmonary Data for Children and Young Adults. BY DONALD E. CASSELS, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, University of Chicago Medical School, and MINERVA MORSE, Ph.D., Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago Medical School. Cloth, \$7.00. Pp. 134, with 59 tables and 18 figures. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1962.

The tremendous interest in cardiac surgery since World War II has made us aware of how little we know of cardiophysiology in infants and children. Consequently, the significance of data obtained preoperatively, in the operating room, and postoperatively, is often lost because comparable data obtained from normal children is fragmentary or unavailable. Also, the collection of cardiopulmonary data in children is more complex than in the adult because the child varies greatly in size and age, and normal values must be determined for each group.

This book by Drs. Cassels and Morse is a collection of data based on their studies at the University of Chicago during the past decade. Because all of the work from which the data were compiled was done under the supervision of Dr. Morse, the results are comparable. No attempt is made to review or compare the results with similar studies from other laboratories, nor are findings from other laboratories included in this data.

Except for the chapters on "Congenital

Heart Disease" and "Kyphoscoliosis," the book deals with normal children. The data fall into several categories: those related to the blood and those related to respiration or circulation, at rest and during exercise.

As the title suggests, the book consists almost entirely of laboratory data, with short descriptions of techniques used in collecting data. The need for more investigation, particularly in younger age groups, is apparent where some data are based on findings in only two or three children. However, the book is an important contribution to the field of pediatric cardiopulmonary physiology.

As a whole, the monograph is useful as a reference book for those conducting investigative studies in children with or without cardiopulmonary pathology.

WILLIAM O. MCQUISTON, M.D.

Primer of Clinical Measurement of Blood Pressure. BY GEORGE E. BURCH, M.D., Henderson Professor of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.; Physician-in-Chief in Medicine, Tulane Unit of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans; Consultant in Medicine and Cardiology, Veterans Administration Hospital, Thoro Infirmary, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Mercy Hospital, and Ochsner Foundation Hospital, New Orleans, La., and NICHOLAS P. DEPASQUALE, M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans; Visiting Physician, Tulane Unit of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Cloth, \$5.50. Pp. 141, with frontispiece, 50 figures and 9 tables. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1962.

This small volume is representative of the present-day trend—not only in medicine, but also in many other areas of human knowledge—toward the publication of monographs which cover, in considerable detail, subjects of limited scope. The authors have approached the clinical measurement of blood pressure in this manner and have written an exhaustive small treatise on the subject.

Almost the first third of the book is devoted to the history of various methods of recording blood pressure, which are chronicled with elaborate thoroughness. The remaining chapters consider blood pressure in terms of its

physiology, clinical measurement, sources of error in clinical determination, factors which affect its level, normal values under varying conditions, and diagnostic applications of measurements of arterial pressure. The volume concludes with a page of closing remarks that re-echo the gist of the Preface, and an excellent bibliography that is divided into sections by subheadings for easy reference.

This book is aptly described as a primer, and most anesthesiologists know (or should know) the material contained therein. It will, however, prove to be an excellent sourcebook for those who wish to pursue the subject of blood pressure in detail.

DAVID M. LITTLE, JR., M.D.

Differentiation Between Normal and Abnormal in Electrocardiography. By ERNST SIMONSON, M.D., Professor of Physiological Hygiene, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota; Consultant in Electrocardiography at Mt. Sinai Hospital and Veterans Administration Hospital, Minneapolis. Cloth, \$13.50. Pp. 328, with 74 figures and 74 tables. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, Mo., 1961.

As a source of information for the advanced electrocardiographer, this book is an excellent addition. The abnormal electrocardiography presentations are elucidatingly described and the mechanisms discussed.

For the anesthesiologist, it is rather advanced and could only be used as an occasional reference.

VINCENT J. COLLINS, M.D.

Fetal Electrocardiography and Electroencephalography. By RICHARD LEE BERNSTEIN, LCDR, (MC), U.S.N., Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, U. S. Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va.; Assistant, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Jefferson Medical College and Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. Cloth, \$5.50. Pp. 97, with 61 illustrations. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1961.

This book is a relatively brief reference book of 88 pages. It contains an historical review, an outline of techniques, some useful related information, and a bibliography. The style is direct, if somewhat repetitive. One would

have enjoyed a more critical approach to the literature discussed and more precise details of technical procedures. For these the readers will need to consult the current literature.

This is an important and rapidly advancing field. To anesthesiologists interested in the newborn or obstetrical anesthesia this work will serve as a useful introduction.

L. S. JAMES, M.D.

Legal Aspects of Hypnosis. By WILLIAM J. BRYAN, JR., M.D., Fellow, Past President and Executive Director, American Institute of Hypnosis, Los Angeles, California. With forewords by S. J. Van Pelt, M.B., B.S., President of the British Society of Medical Hypnotists, London, England; Melvin Belli, LL.B., California Bar, and Al Matthews, LL.B., Cofounder and Past President, Los Angeles County Criminal Bar Association. Cloth, \$10.50. Pp. 282. Charles C. Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1962.

This book was written to provide a foundation in medical hypnotism for attorneys, physicians and informed laymen. It contains an urgent plea for widespread acceptance and use of medical hypnosis in the field of law. A strong indictment is made against the use of hypnotism by stage hypnotists and other entertainers. Stage hypnotism was outlawed in England in 1952.

An excellent analysis of the psycho-killer is made. A recent murder is discussed to illustrate the author's belief that the verdict of first degree murder was erroneous because the subject was mentally ill, as revealed by psychoanalysis and examinations by both psychiatrist and medical hypnotist. There is a chapter on hypnosis and crime, and another on winning cases through hypnosis. One discussion deals with improving faulty memory through hypnosis and memory development. In discussing hypnosis and law enforcement the author emphasizes the value of hypnosis as it relates to safety in automobile driving, other transportation and safety training. A brief dissertation on international law and hypnosis is rich in content on such subjects as interrogation of prisoners, brain washing and "Powerization" (the particular type of hypnotic brain washing imposed on U-2 pilot Francis Gary Powers).