

attempted to vindicate himself. The frustrations he experienced from minuscule technicalities and the disinterestedness of some government leaders become indelibly impressed on the reader.

The Man Who Conquered Pain is a pleasant book to read. It contains a wealth of fact and a good bibliography. One does not tire of reading this volume which can be completed in one evening. The book is highly recommended for anesthesiologists and laymen alike.

JAMES E. ECKENHOFF, M.D.

Clinical Anesthesia. Vol. I. Halogenated

Anesthetics. JOSEPH F. ARTUSIO, Jr., M.D., Editor-in-Chief, Professor of Anesthesiology in Surgery, Cornell University Medical Center, New York; PETER H. BYLES, M.B., Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology, and ALLEN B. DOBKIN, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Anesthesiology, State University of New York, Upstate Medical Center; WILLIAM H. L. DORNETTE, M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Tennessee College of Medicine; B. E. MARBURY, M.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Anesthesiology in Surgery, Cornell University Medical Center; LUCIEN E. MORRIS, M.D., Clinical Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Washington, Director, Anesthesia Research Laboratories, Providence Hospital; ROBERT I. SCHRIER, M.D., Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology in Surgery, Cornell University Medical Center; C. R. STEPHEN, M.D., Professor of Anesthesiology, Duke University Medical Center, and ALAN VAN POZNAK, M.D., Clinical Assistant Professor of Anesthesiology in Surgery, Cornell University Medical Center. Cloth. \$7.50. Pp. 144 with illustrations. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia, 1962.

This short, easy-to-read reference book includes contributions by nine authors, each experienced in the use of a particular anesthetic agent. An introductory chapter by the Editor-in-Chief presents characteristics of various halogenated compounds as related to their structural formulas. Methods of investigating and introducing new compounds into clinical anesthesia are emphasized. The newer halogenated anesthetics, teflurane and halopro-

pane, are mentioned briefly, and it is suggested that they may have clinical promise.

History, pharmacology, and clinical application of the anesthetics are presented. Those reviewed are chloroform, trichlorethylene, fluorethane, halothane, methoxyflurane, tribromoethanol, and ethyl chloride. Each chapter concludes with a summary of the present practical clinical use of the agent. The large number of graphs and charts are based primarily on basic research. Stressed throughout is the fact that no single agent possesses all the desired characteristics, and that anesthesiologists should not limit themselves to any one agent.

Any anesthesiologist contemplating the use of chloroform would be well advised to study Chapter 2 which contains thorough theoretical and practical information. It seems doubtful, however, that chloroform can be resurrected to a prominent place in modern anesthesiology. The merits and the demerits of trichlorethylene are well presented in Chapter 3. This drug has been replaced largely by halothane. In Chapter 4, attention is drawn to the wide margin of safety offered by fluorethane. The most valuable contribution to this monograph is the chapter on halothane, which contains a thought-provoking caution regarding possible liver damage accompanying the use of this agent.

As a reference work on the use of halogenated anesthetics in the practice of anesthesia, this book serves a worthwhile purpose.

M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.

Progress in Surgery. Progrès en Chirurgie.

Fortschritte der Chirurgie. Volume 2. Ed-

ITED by M. ALLGÖWER, M.D., Ph.D., Chief of the Surgical Department of the Rätischen Kantonsspitals, Chur, Switzerland. Contributors: R. E. BILLINGHAM, M.D., The Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. BRENDL, M.D., The Physiological Institute of the Justus Liebig University, Giessen, Germany; A. MONSIEGEON, M.D., Chief Surgeon of the Hospital Paul Brousse, Villejuif, France; P. S. RUSSELL, M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgery, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; R. THAUER, M.D., Professor and Director of the William G. Kerckhoff Heart Research Institute of the Max

Planck Society, Bad Nauheim, Germany. Cloth. \$15.00. Pp. 318, with 84 illustrations. S. Karger, A.G., Arnold-Böcklin-Strasse 25, Basel, Switzerland, 1962. Available in U. S. A. through Albert J. Phiebig, P. O. Box 352, White Plains, N. Y.

This volume deals with three unrelated subjects of which two, namely "Hypothermia" by Thauer and Brendel, written in German, and "Adrenocortical Activity in Surgical Diseases of Long Duration" by Monsaingeon, written in French, are of considerable interest to anesthesiologists.

Thauer and Brendel, in a scholarly, well-illustrated (57 figures) and documented paper, discuss in over 198 pages the relationship between body temperature and survival time of the central nervous system, the heart and the body as a whole. They consider the influence of body temperature on oxygen consumption, heat production, circulation, kidney function and respiration.

Monsaingeon points out in his article that in contrast to patients who have had adrenocortical insufficiency, patients with previously normal adrenocortical systems do not show signs of exhaustion of this mechanism on prolonged or repeated stress (e.g. burns or surgery followed by complications). On the contrary, adrenocortical secretions seem to increase with repeated stress. This increased adrenocortical production might explain the disturbing catabolic processes encountered in such patients.

The third essay in this volume is by Russell and Billingham and deals with "Some Aspects of the Repair Process in Mammals." This scholarly work is of relatively little practical importance to anesthesiologists.

Those anesthesiologists who have a reading knowledge of German and who are interested in the theoretical aspects and clinical application of hypothermia will find this book a useful addition to their library.

FRANCIS F. FOLDES, M.D.

Drugs in Anaesthetic Practice. By F. G. WOOD-SMITH, M.A., M.B. (CANTAB.) F.F. A.R.C.S. Lecturer in Anaesthetics, Postgraduate Medical School of London; AND H. C. STEWART, M.A., M.D. (CANTAB.),

Ph.D. (LOND.) M.R.C.P., Reader in Pharmacology in the University of London, Head of the Department of Pharmacology, St. Mary's Hospital Medical School. Cloth. \$12.50. Pp. 464, with illustrations. Butterworth & Co., Ltd., Washington, D. C., 1962.

The title accurately describes the content. Drugs included are those which would likely be encountered by the anesthesiologist. This book is an abbreviated pharmacology which suffers considerably in the concentration of material presented, but has merit in presenting preoperative and postoperative agents, as well as those used in the operating room. References are very limited.

An initial brief chapter on general pharmacology outlines modes of drug action, physiological and pathological factors affecting such actions, definitions of terms used throughout the text, etc. Then in logical order are presented chapters on the respiratory gases (and helium); premedicant drugs, general and local anesthetics and analgesics. Narcotics, hypnotics, sedatives and tranquilizers; antidotes, antagonists and analeptics compose other chapters with a separate one devoted to anticonvulsants. Successive chapters are concerned with drugs which stimulate or depress various divisions of the autonomic nervous system and with cardiovascular agents affecting the respiratory tree. Final chapters are devoted to enzymes, chemical transmitters, hormones, and anticoagulants. An excellent chapter on electrolytes and infusion fluids, with discussions of each component concerned, probably is the most useful in the book. A brief appendix adds to this information with discussion of body water distribution, electrolytes, blood components, cerebrospinal fluid, and urine statistics. Physical constant conversion tables complete the appendix.

This book suffers not only from its brevity, but, since the authors use English drug names, there is confusion, making the "American Converter" pasted to the back cover a necessity. Even to one well acquainted with many of the differences in names there is confusion in consideration of drugs.

Although well written and covering essentially the entire armamentarium an anesthesiologist would encounter, more complex texts