

ered in separate chapters include Thoracic, Orthopedic, Neurosurgical, Cardiovascular, Intestinal Obstruction, Pediatric, Otolaryngologic, Obstetric and Hemorrhagic Shock. The frequency of various emergency situations varies from hospital to hospital. Even the experienced anesthesiologist who may have had considerable experience in meeting some of these situations will occasionally be faced with a relatively unfamiliar problem. This reviewer suggests that, faced with such a situation, a few minutes spent with the applicable section of this book would prove of great value in planning management of the problem.

At the conclusion of each chapter there is a list of up-to-date references which are of considerable worth to the student and also to the anesthesiologist whose patient is no longer with us after emergency treatment.

The young anesthesiologist cannot afford to be without this volume, and the experienced one will benefit by the mental stimulation provided by this monograph.

WILLIAM O. MCQUISTON, M.D.

General Principles of Blood Transfusion.

Edited by MAX M. STRUMIA, WILLIAM H. CROSBY, JOHN G. GIBSON, 2ND, TIBOR J. GREENWALT, and JULIUS R. KREVANS. 14 Contributors. Cloth. \$2.00. Pp. 40, with 2 figures and 2 tables. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1963.

This book is not a primer. The reader is expected to know the concepts underlying the

ABO and Rh blood classifications. Short descriptions concerning the use of the various clotting factors do not give detailed description of each one, but rather stress the practical production and use of those which are available. As Dr. Cannan states in the Foreword of this little volume: "In 1961 the Subcommittee of the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council, recognizing the temporal gap between knowledge and practice, undertook responsibility for the compilation of a book that would bring to the practitioner a distillate of the best of informed opinion and experience in the field of transfusion. Here is the outcome of this endeavor. It is the product of much consultation within a group of recognized authorities. It is authoritative and is offered as a guide and counsellor to the practicing physician." A practical philosophy of organization of a transfusion service and its relationship with the physicians requiring its use is set forth. The value of blood volume and hematocrit determinations receives excellent treatment. The authors adequately discuss the use of blood substitutes. Specific therapy of hemorrhagic conditions is outlined. Sections are devoted to both common and unusual serological considerations and transfusion reactions. Warnings concerning possible legal involvements are presented. The book is concise, well written, and the price is quite reasonable. Any physician whose patients have severe blood problems should know the "General Principles of Blood Transfusion."

ROBERT W. VIRTUE, M.D.

