

for knowledge to be applied during World War II and after.

RALPH M. TOVELL, M.D.

Anatomy for Anaesthetists. By HAROLD ELLIS, M.A., D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Westminster Hospital Medical School, and MARGARET McLARTY, D.A. (Edin.), B.Litt. (Oxon.), Medical Artist, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, with a Foreword by Prof. Sir Robert Macintosh, Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics, Oxford. Cloth. \$9.00. Pp. 340, with illustrations. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1963.

This book is for anyone preparing to take an examination for qualification in this particular specialty of anesthesia. The text is clear and concise. The illustrations are excellent for the purpose for which they are intended, and should be of great value to anyone preparing for an examination in anatomy. One cannot help but be impressed with the great opportunities that still remain for compilation and publication of a book dealing with practical administration of local anesthetics for regional anesthesia. In such a book, not only must one be able to recognize nerve pathways, but also nerve landmarks. This publication, being essentially British, does not exactly cover these points since general anesthesia is so widely employed in that land. The book is printed on good paper, is easy to read, is well illustrated and is indexed. It covers, in Part 1, respiratory pathway and, Part 2, the heart. Part 3 covers the vertebral canal and its contents; Part 4, the peripheral nerves and Part 5, the zones of anesthetic interests. This last portion of the book will be particularly interesting to doctors in anesthesia and the care of patients with chronic pain. Another book dealing entirely with this particular subject would be timely.

JOHN S. LUNDY, M.D.

Year Book of Anesthesia. 1963-1964 SERIES. EDITED BY STUART C. CULLEN, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Anesthesia, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. Cloth. \$8.50. Pp. 392, with 75 figures. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1963.

Year Books make available in abstract form articles from international medical and scientific literature. For 13 years the material pertaining to the subject of anesthesiology was contained in the Section on Anesthesia in the *Year Book of General Surgery*. However the number of publications in the periodical literature devoted to anesthesiology has increased to such an extent that a separate volume is now necessary. This new volume, under the same experienced editorship, assures that the need for increased abstract coverage of the literature of anesthesiology will be fulfilled. The abstracts are organized into fundamental categories of Circulation; Respiration; Premedication; Inhalation Agents and Technics; Relaxants; Infiltra-

tion, Regional, Spinal and Epidural Anesthesia; Pain Relief; Barbiturates; Obstetrical Anesthesia; Pediatric Anesthesia; Special Clinical Problems; Renal Function; Hypothermia; Post Anesthetic Complications; Inhalation Therapy; and Miscellaneous. The material is selected from a wide variety of journals, both foreign language and English. Following the usual format of the *Year Books* series there are short comments by the editor reflecting a wide knowledge of the literature of anesthesia. At the end of each section are also appended a list of references to articles not amenable to abstracting. The address to the author of each article abstracted is also given. This new volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of anesthesiology and should prove helpful to anesthesiologists, not only those preparing for examinations, but also those anxious to keep up with the vast literature on the subject.

RICHARD FOREGGER, M.D.

Anatomy for the Anesthesiologist—A Stereoscopic Atlas. By WILLIAM H. L. DORNETT, M.D., Professor and Chairman of Anesthesiology, University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, Tennessee. Cloth. \$12.50. Pp. 389, with 176 illustrations and 8 colored plates. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1963.

In order to use this book the reader must have stereopsis, which is the ability to fuse the stereoscopic paired photographs into one. Some readers might not possess this ability.

It must not be construed that this book is solely concerned with anatomy. Considerable pharmacology, physiology and clinical anesthesiology are included, giving the book additional practical value.

M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.

Resuscitation—Controversial Aspects. By PETER SAFAR, M.D. Paper. DM 10 (\$2.50). Pp. 64. Published by Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, 1963.

This little monograph is the edited tape recording of one of the symposia at the First European Congress of Anesthesiology of the World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists held in Austria in September 1962. Dr. Peter Safar was Chairman of this symposium and he chose a very intelligible and almost world-wide representative panel from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and the United States. There were no prepared papers presented, but a free panel discussion was held among the twelve participants. Lack of time prevented summarization by the panel, but this has been added by the Chairman.

As is stated by Dr. Safar, "The following pages are not to be considered a teaching text. They merely represent conclusions concerning some basic concepts of resuscitation techniques drawn at this time by a few specialists. In this continuously

changing field we hope that the following discussion will stimulate interest in the critical appraisal of clinical resuscitation attempts and in more controlled investigations."

O. SIDNEY ORTH, M.D.

Diseases of the Liver. SECOND EDITION. EDITED BY LEON SCHIFF, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Medicine, University of Cincinnati, College of Medicine, Cincinnati, Ohio. With a Foreword by Cecil J. Watson, M.D., Ph.D. 33 Contributing Authors. Cloth. \$25.00. Pp. 916, with 325 figures. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and Montreal, 1963.

The recent reports suggesting damage to the liver by some of our newer anesthetic agents makes this second edition of a very authoritative and well-established text on Liver Disease enlightening and instructive reading for anyone in the field of anesthesiology. The section entitled "Toxic and Drug-induced Hepatitis" as well as the one on "Experimental Hepatic Injury" with its discussion of the auto-immune concept of the pathogenesis of hepatic injury will make the anesthesiologist more critical of his patients' drug ingestion and exposure history.

This volume is the contribution of multiple authors, all of whom are acknowledged hepatic authorities. It is written in a clear manner giving a comprehensive coverage of the liver and its diseases. This is an outstanding reference book and can be recommended to students of medicine as well as those in various specialties.

PAUL R. DUMKE, M.D.

Electrical Measurements in Anesthesiology. EDITED BY HENNING POULSEN. *Acta Anesthesiologica Scandinavica*, Supplementum XI. Paper. \$9.00. Pp. 257, with illustrations. Universitets forlaget I Aarhus, Denmark, 1962.

This volume contains lectures and concluding discussion of a course on "Methods for Electrical Measurements in Anesthesiology" sponsored by the Scandinavian Society of Anesthesiologists at their seventh annual congress in Aarhus, August 1962. Twelve lecturers from both sides of the Atlantic contributed chapters. The late Dr. Ronald Woolmer wrote the introduction which may be the most important part of the book for those who have not successfully used modern instruments for measurement. This section sets out the principles of measurement, differences between measurement and observation, purposes served by measurement, and its limitations and characteristics. Four chapters on basic concepts of electricity and electronic circuits follow. These are too incomplete to prepare the novice for the remainder of the publication, and too elementary for design or servicing purposes. A major portion of the volume (ten chapters) is devoted to discussions of specific types of instruments, or measurements of particular types of signals. Topics include: ECG and EEG, the

cathode-ray tube, cardiac pacemakers and defibrillators, measurement of body temperature, pressures, pneumotachography, pH and respiratory gases. There is also a chapter on measurement during and following anesthesia. Clinicians and researchers will find helpful information and suggestions for the careful selection and use of current instruments and equipment. The concluding discussion, led by Dr. Woolmer, reiterates questions underlying popular distrust of sophisticated physical monitoring devices, and to some extent resolves them with the promise of a brighter future for electronic gadgets and improved patient care.

All contributors are recognized authorities, and current material is presented. Within the limitations which the size of this volume imposes upon adequate treatment of a vast, new clinical science, this book should prove useful to all anesthesiologists interested in keeping up-to-date.

DUNCAN A. HOLADAY, M.D.

Physical Diagnosis: The History and Examination of the Patient. SECOND EDITION. BY JOHN A. PRIOR, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Associate Dean, Ohio State University College of Medicine; AND JACK S. SILBERSTEIN, M.D., Clinical Associate Professor of Medicine, Ohio State University College of Medicine, Columbus, Ohio. Cloth. \$8.50. Pp. 455, with 277 illustrations and 5 tables. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1963.

This volume is designed for medical students with the fundamental objective to teach the obtaining of an organized, logical history, and performing a systematic physical examination. The authors have adhered to this basic aim, with discussion of diseases being kept to a minimum, while methods of extracting an adequate history and employing practical procedures of physical diagnosis have been presented with simplicity and brevity. Although nine contributors have provided chapters pertaining to their specialties, editorial control has achieved a fairly uniform format and reading style throughout the publication.

The book begins with a chapter on taking a medical history, supplemented by another on mental examination. It continues with considerations of general inspection of the patient, and detailed procedures employed in general physical examination. The text is complemented by a profusion of pertinent and uniformly-excellent illustrations, both photographs and line drawings, that add greatly to clarity and understanding.

Since anesthesiologists learn physical diagnosis early in their career, they may be little tempted to read a student's text on the subject. Physical diagnosis has scarcely remained a static subject, and since a return to the fundamentals of being a doctor is one of the anesthesiology's major goals at the present time, a perusal of this text may be of real benefit.

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