

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

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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.

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