

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Outline of Human Anatomy. BY SAUL WISCHNITZER, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Anatomy, New York Medical College, New York City. Illustrated by Paul Singh-Roy. Fabricoid. \$6.95. Pp. 392, with 107 illustrations. The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1963.

This book covers voluminous subject matter in such a concise and accurate manner that a student can master the subject in the decreased time now allotted to the study of anatomy. The approach in this book is essentially on regional dissection. Illustrations are placed close to the text material so as to make it possible to conveniently locate anatomic parts described in the text. The illustrations are line drawings and are semi-schematic. The number of labels has been restricted to pertinent anatomic terms under discussion. Nomenclature used is usually the English equivalent of the Latin anatomic term, although the current standard nomenclature was accepted at the Sixth International Congress of Anatomists in 1955 and revised at the Seventh Congress in 1960.

The text is divided into eight major areas of the body—head, neck, upper extremity, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, lower extremity, and back. Each area is subdivided into smaller regions, and under the caption of each region is the numerical list of grouped structures. Presentation of these structures is from superficial to deep. Bones and joints are discussed collectively since they are usually studied in this manner in the laboratory. This book is an excellent outline of anatomy and indeed a very useful book for the study of this subject.

V. K. STOELTING, M.D.

Clinical Anatomy. BY OTTO C. BRANTIGAN, M.D., F.A.C.S., Professor of Clinical Anatomy, University of Maryland School of Medicine and Chief Surgeon, Church Home and Hospital, Baltimore, Maryland. Cloth. \$15.00. Pp. 421, with 639 figures. The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., New York, 1963.

This book is the outcome of 20 years teaching of clinical anatomy and its primary object is to relate many clinical procedures to the underlying gross anatomy. The book attempts a general coverage of the entire body, and while textbook in form is not detailed nor comprehensive. The two chapters on surface anatomy and the thorax are particularly commendable. The outstanding feature of this publication is the numerous self-

explanatory clear line drawings ably executed by Thomas Stevenson. The text is relatively brief and the style terse and monotonous. The book would have been greatly improved by skilled editorial treatment of the text.

This book fills a definite need for a concise, well-illustrated applied anatomy and should be of interest to the anesthesiologist, surgeon and anatomist.

MALCOLM R. MILLER, Ph.D., M.D.

Handbook of Physiology: Section 3: Respiration. Volume 1. SECTION EDITORS: WALLACE O. FENN, and HERMANN RAHN. American Physiological Society, Washington, D. C. Cloth. \$32.00. Pp. 926, with illustrations. The Williams & Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1964.

In their preface to this volume, the section editors state that they have had in mind the production of a Handbook of Physiology after the German tradition, which should present a critical and comprehensive presentation of contemporary physiological knowledge and concepts. This first volume which comprises 884 pages of text, covers the basic aspects of respiration and its fundamental principles. The second volume has been designed to cover the more applied aspects of the field and it is expected that this will be issued in 1965.

There can be no doubt that the section editors have succeeded in compiling in 34 chapters a remarkable account of the basic principles of respirations as these are now understood. There is no major aspect of knowledge of the fundamental factors involved in respiration which is not discussed in considerable detail. Documentation of the literature at the end of each chapter is thorough, and the reader can confidently turn to this book for authoritative information on many diverse aspects of the process of respiration. Of particular value are chapters dealing with the historical development of respiratory physiology; the physics of gases; comparative physiology (as between man, animals and fishes) of gas transport mechanisms; and with individual aspects of respiration more familiar to general readers such as gas transport by the blood, respiratory mechanics, control of respiration, and ventilation and perfusion.

Those readers who are not respiratory physiologists working in one of these fields might be deterred from the very comprehensiveness of this major volume from making full use of it. If this