

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Anesthetic Techniques for Obstetrical Anesthesia and Analgesia. BY DANIEL C. MOORE, M.D., Director, Department of Anesthesiology, The Mason Clinic, Seattle, Washington. Cloth. \$10.50. Pp. 211, with 74 illustrations and 11 tables. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1964.

This book lives up to the promise implied in its title and deals almost exclusively with techniques for obstetrical analgesia and anesthesia; and, perhaps because of the author's special interest, it deals even more specifically (almost half of the book) with techniques of regional analgesia as they are applied in obstetrics. It is little concerned with pathophysiology of the pregnant woman, her labor, or the subsequent delivery. It does not discuss use of drugs or medications for relief of pain and/or production of amnesia during the first stage of labor, since these are not considered the province of most anesthetists and anesthesiologists. It also does not include the production of anesthesia by administration of drugs by rectum, by mouth, or by intramuscular injection, on the basis that these methods lack the controllability necessary in obstetrical anesthesia. The result is a small volume in which emphasis throughout is on technical aspects of anesthetic administration to the parturient; and, although the material is presented clearly and concisely, it is obviously addressed to the beginner.

The text is divided into four parts. The first of these reviews general problems of concern prior to anesthesia and delivery, during anesthesia, and following anesthesia, and factors influencing the selection of method of anesthesia. The second section is devoted to general anesthesia, and considers inhalation anesthetic agents, intravenous barbiturates, and muscle relaxant drugs from the points of view of advantages, disadvantages, contraindications, and techniques of administration. The third part is devoted to regional block techniques employed in obstetrics, including local infiltrations, paravertebral block, presacral block, paracervical block, pudendal block, spinal analgesia, and caudal and lumbar epidural block. The final section, a single chapter, reviews briefly

the various measures employed in resuscitation of the newborn.

The style of writing and the format are similar to the author's previous text on regional block and each chapter is a complete unit, so that there is necessarily repetition. The illustrations are well chosen, well executed, and add considerably to the text. An up-to-date list of references is included at the end of each chapter, and there is a detailed index.

This introductory manual is clearly not intended for anesthesiologists, but rather for obstetricians, obstetrical residents, occasional anesthetists, residents in anesthesiology, or nurse anesthetists.

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

Septic Shock, Experimental and Clinical Studies.

BY HIROSHI HAYASAKA, M.D., Associate Professor of Surgery, Sapporo Medical College, Sapporo, Japan, AND JOHN M. HOWARD, M.D., Professor of Surgery, Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia. Cloth. \$5.00. Pp. 86, with 6 figures. Charles C Thomas, publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1964.

The authors have summarized and commented on material contained in almost 200 published papers. This covers experiments and observations almost entirely on small animals (mice, cats, rabbits, dogs), although there are some observations on human patients. The purpose of the monograph is to present "an incomplete yet factual review of clinical and experimental observations as a foundation for future clinical investigation." This it does extremely well. They also state that the greatest hiatus in our present day knowledge of septic shock is the fact that only a few investigators have been using living bacteria, and fewer still have studied carefully the circulatory changes in septic shock in patients. Many of the reported studies are from the work of Doctors Wesley W. Spink, Jacob Fine, Lewis Thomas and their colleagues. The bibliography is adequate.

The book is divided into three sections: (1) The effects of endotoxin on the circulation, (2)

the effects of exotoxins on the circulation and (3) studies of septic shock, including effects of whole (dead or living) bacteria and bacterial infection. The authors considered pertinent information on viral infections to be too limited to be included. The section on endotoxins is the largest since endotoxin is available commercially and therefore more studies have been made with it. There is a concise summary at the end stating what is unequivocal in the laboratory animal as to mechanism of hypotension. Suggestions are listed as to the value of certain adjuncts to therapy in the experimental animal. The suggestion is made that the toxic effects of Gram-positive organisms may be more organism-specific than Gram-negative organisms, so that adjunctive therapy may have to be more specific.

This monograph would be of great help to anyone doing clinical or experimental investigation in the field of septic shock. However, the clinical anesthesiologist should be aware of this book. In the few pages devoted to treatment in human patients, four of the six methods reporting some success are close to areas in which the anesthesiologist is an expert—transfusion, vasopressor agents, adrenocortical hormones and hypothermia. A great deal of the experimental work also deals with these adjuncts to therapy.

RUTH M. ANDERSON, M.D.

L'Arrêt Circulatoire. By R. COURBIER, Associate Professor, Faculty of Medicine, AND J. TORRESANI, Chief of Cardiology Clinic, Faculty of Medicine, Marseille, France, and collaborators. Paper. 35 F. Pp. 224, with 71 figures, Masson & Cie, Éditeurs, Libraires de L'Académie de Médecine, Paris, 1964.

This book is written in French and represents a synthesis of a good part of the work done by scientists of all nations on the subject of cardiac arrest. The authors define three types of cardiac arrest: arrest in systole which is of very rare occurrence and has never been reproduced in experimental animals, and the other two well-known forms: standstill and ventricular fibrillation. In the first chapter they elaborate on causes and consequences of circulatory arrest, including hemodynamic and metabolic aspects and cellular changes with emphasis on particular effects on vital organs. In the second chapter they discuss etiology and clinical aspects of arrest, as well as complications involving the brain and kidneys. The third chapter reviews treatment, including maintenance of ventilation and oxygenation; methods of assuring adequate circulation first by external massage, defibrillation if necessary and the use of cardiotonic, vasomotor and metabolic

drugs. Step by step methods of treatment are presented, and the review concludes with treatment of complications following cardiac arrest. The bibliography is quite up-to-date.

This manual of resuscitation compares favorably with other manuals on the same subject. However, certain aspects of the text are lengthy, as the French way of writing is often more elaborate and literary than the English way, but it is also less concise. This is a useful book, as it gives the reader a detailed presentation of the modern way of thinking on this subject, and also modern methods of treatment.

JACQUES R. BOUCHER, M.D.

Small Animal Anaesthesia. EDITED BY OLIVER GRAHAM-JONES, F.R.C.V.S. Cloth. \$12.00. Pp. 260, with illustrations. A Pergamon Press Book, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1964.

This book contains the proceedings of a symposium conducted by The British Small Animal Veterinary Association and The Universities Federation for Animal Welfare in London, July 1963. A total of 151 authors contributed to the program which was interdisciplinary in its approach to animal anesthesia. Authors include veterinarians, anesthesiologists, physiologists and dentists from the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and the United States. Many are outstanding in their respective fields.

Six sessions were conducted, divided into the following categories: Primates; Reptiles, Amphibia and Aquatic Animals; Rodents and Lagomorphs; Aves; Ungulates; and Carnivores.

A wide variety of anesthetic techniques are described as well as considerable amount of equipment. Some of the latter are quite ingenious in design and enables anesthesia of unusual species.

The book is well edited and has good style and continuity. A considerable amount of the information presented is not available elsewhere in book form. The illustrations are of good quality and appropriate to the subject matter.

This book reflects the growing interest in animal anesthesiology and the need for authoritative information on this subject. It is of particular value to those working in animal anesthesiology, whether they be research anesthesiologists, veterinarians, or zoologists. It should be in every research laboratory and medical library.

WILLIAM V. LUMB, D.V.M., Ph.D.

Animal Anesthesia—Local Anesthesia. By MELCHOIR WESTHUES, Professor and Director of the Department of Veterinary Surgery, University of Munich AND RUDOLF FRITSCH, Director of Veterinary Medicine, Anaesthetist at the Department of Veterinary Surgery, University of Munich. Translated by A. David Weaver. Published in German in 1960 by Paul Parey, Berlin, Germany. Cloth. Pp. 223, with 95