

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

A Synopsis of Anesthesia. FIFTH EDITION. BY J. ALFRED LEE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., F.F.A.R.C.S., DA., Senior Consultant Anesthetist to the Southend-on-Sea Hospital, AND R. S. ATKINSON, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., F.F.A.R.C.S. Cloth. \$9.50. Pp. 774, with 74 Illustrations. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1964.

By the time a medical volume reaches its Fifth Edition, the mark of distinction has been cast upon it. So it is with Lee's "Synopsis of Anesthesia" which, incidentally, now represents a misnomer, because 774 pages can hardly be construed a synopsis.

This book is probably the closest thing to a Textbook of Anesthesia that exists. Although the title refers primarily to the style of presentation, the amount of information made available, and most of it not repeated, is really fascinating. The exposition is not disjointed, as so many of our multiple authorship volumes are today, and the thread of continuity is encouraging and stimulating to the reader. The addition of a younger man as co-author has added new concepts without disturbing the basic profiles.

The reviewer has followed the several editions of this volume since its inception, and has recommended it faithfully to his residents as he utilized it himself. At times he has wished that more of the important American references were listed, and occasionally he has wished that some American gadgets would be illustrated, but these are small debits compared to the enormous credit values associated with this volume.

C. R. STEPHEN, M.D.

General Anaesthesia. TWO VOLUMES. SECOND EDITION. EDITED BY FRANKIS T. EVANS, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.; F.F.A.R.C.S. Anaesthetist, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital for Rectal Disease and Royal Masonic Hospital, London, AND T. CECIL GRAY, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S., Professor of Anaesthesia, University of Liverpool. Cloth. \$39.50 per set. Butterworth & Co. (Publishers) Ltd., London, 1965.

Volume 1, consisting of 676 pages and including 167 illustrations, written by 19 authors of renown and erudition covers the Basic Principles of General Anaesthesia while Volume 2, consisting of

672 pages including 111 illustrations, written by 34 authors covers Clinical Practice. The voluminous and pertinent material presented in Volumes 1 and 2 indicates that the choice of contributors by the Editors has been excellent indeed.

Post-graduate students in anesthesiology and practitioners within the specialty will find a wealth of information adequate to satisfy their thirst for knowledge in the fundamental principles of anesthesia in reference to both research and problems of practice.

Practicing anesthesiologists will be happy to have these two excellent volumes available for reference and guidance in coping with clinical problems. Those involved in guiding students into the intricacies of the specialty will find them excellent sources for reference. The list of references at the end of each chapter are appropriate to the subject matter presented, and will be a source of almost limitless information for both those who are research-oriented and for the clinician, if they will have the pertinacity to look for source materials.

Medical libraries attached to medical schools and teaching hospitals will find having these volumes in their possession well worthwhile as a major source of information covering anaesthesiology in all its phases of interest to clinicians and to researchers. Those of the many disciplines that are contributing to the solution of the many problems that face the specialty will find these volumes equally informative. The price (\$39.50) will deter some practitioners from purchasing this set, but after an adequate opportunity to evaluate the material contained this reviewer has concluded that the investment would be one that would grow upon the purchaser in continuing satisfactions experienced.

RALPH M. TOVELL, M.D.

Foundations of Anesthesiology. IN TWO VOLUMES. BY ALBERT FAULCONER, JR., M.D., M.S., Head, Section of Anesthesiology, Mayo Clinic, AND THOMAS E. KEYS, A.B., M.A., Librarian, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn. Cloth. \$38.50. Pp. 1437, with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1965.

This monumental historical publication is a delight to peruse because of the wealth of fascinating material it contains. It is an invaluable reference

source for scientists of many disciplines, and also should be of interest to the lay historian. The authors have collected in these two volumes 151 classic papers in the general field of anesthesiology, many here-to-fore unavailable to most readers. The chronological presentation of this material collected from scattered archives of the past, now makes readily available outstanding contributions to the development of anesthesiology in their original form and entirety. Papers dealing with only firmly established and important developments were selected. Occasional quaint, curious or unusual publications have been reproduced. Outstanding contributions of voluminous size were wisely excluded, to avoid loss of much of their value by being abstracted. In addition to publications in English, 49 articles were translated from foreign languages, many for the first time.

The material is organized under eight general sections, each of which contains one or more topics treated as separate entities. Section headings are: Respiratory Physiology, Inhalation Anesthesia, Rectal Anesthesia, Conduction Anesthesia, Intravenous Anesthesia, Accessory Agencies and Technics, Depth of Anesthesia and Theories of Narcosis. A valuable index of both personal names and subjects is included. Each section begins with an explanatory introduction by the editors. Preceding the reproduced articles the editors have added a total of 168 brief, critical and revealing biographical sketches of the authors which immeasurably enhance the value of this publication. The aim of the authors to "effectively tell the story of the development of modern thought and practice in anesthesiology" has been achieved.

These two volumes, published in excellent format, should be available in every hospital, medical school and public library. Any anesthesiologist's library would be greatly enhanced by the addition of this choice publication.

H. M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

International Anesthesiology Clinics, Vol. 3, No. 2, February, 1965. VENTILATION. EDITED BY JOHN B. STETSON, M.D., Department of Anesthesiology, Indiana University Medical Center, Indianapolis, Indiana. Cloth. \$22.00 per year. Pp. 209-375, with illustrations. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1965.

The eight topics related to ventilation presented in this volume were taken from the 1963-64 lecture session of The Greater Boston Anesthesia Teaching Conferences, and were compiled by Dr. Stetson. The original oral dissertations have been

edited by the individual authors to provide the reader with a more concise presentation of the subject. All are recognized authorities in their respective fields.

The chapter by Dr. Clement A. Smith describes some recent work done and in progress at the Boston Lying-in Hospital concerning respiratory distress in the newborn, with an attempt to distinguish between the hyaline membrane group and the so-called "idiopathic respiratory distress" group. Figure 4 on page 216 is worthy of perusal.

The chapter on hyperbaric oxygen treats a timely subject in expert fashion, with emphasis on historical development of the procedure. Some of the changes occurring to personnel working in the chamber are brought home. An excellent bibliography is appended.

Drs. Papper and Epstein lead us through the difficult subject of respiratory factors in the uptake and excretion of anesthetics in surprisingly easy and informative fashion. The chapter on regulation of respiration is concerned with central and peripheral responses to CO_2 , especially in the chronic pulmonary patient, and is clearly and concisely presented. Dr. Elam's interesting concept of maximally assisted ventilation is based upon a series of 12 patients. The Saturn monitoring valve is discussed as a teaching device in mastering the technique. Dr. Gaensler presents the surgeon's viewpoint on a relatively neglected subject, with a comprehensive analysis of the importance of pre-operative evaluation of lung function in patients undergoing prospective thoracic surgical procedures. Two short treatises by Dr. Redding, one a review of basic concepts of cardio-respiratory resuscitation, and the second a study of pathophysiology involved in drowning, complete this volume.

This book is well printed, complete, with large and easily readable type. What it lacks in continuity is compensated for by excellent presentations of a variety of ventilatory problems of interest to every anesthesiologist.

JOHN D. MURPHY, M.D.

A Nurse's Guide to Anaesthetics, Resuscitation and Intensive Care. BY W. NORRIS, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S., AND D. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B., D.A., F.F.A.R.C.S., Consultant anaesthetists, Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Scotland. Cloth. \$5.25. Pp. 116, with 62 charts and illustrations. E. & S. Livingstone Ltd., Edinburgh and London, 1964. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, exclusive U. S. Agents, 1964.

This small book is an excellent manual of nursing care of the unconscious patient. Of the ten

chapters, the first five deal with nursing care of patients undergoing anesthesia. The mode of action and methods of administration of anesthetic agents are briefly discussed. The section on pre-operative preparation includes explanation of pre-operative medication, psychological management and physical care of the patient. Special techniques including controlled hypotension, hypothermia, and endotracheal anesthesia are considered. The chapter on transportation of patients and positioning for operation are particularly constructive. The latter half of the book consists of chapters on the care of patients in the post-anesthesia recovery room and intensive care unit, and also one on resuscitation methods. The appendices which give special regimens of diet, physiotherapy and tracheostomy as well as the glossary, are an asset to the book.

This guide should find a place in the library of the individual nurse as well as in the library of the school of nursing.

JULIA G. ARROWOOD, M.D.

Regional Block. FOURTH EDITION. BY DANIEL C. MOORE, M.D., Director, Department of Anesthesiology, The Mason Clinic, Seattle, Washington. Cloth. \$18.75. Pp. 514 with 323 Illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1965.

It is quite obvious that this book by Dr. Daniel C. Moore, whose reputation and experience with over 55,000 regional blocks eminently qualifies him to discuss at length the subject, has achieved permanent prominence in anesthesiologic literature, since this constitutes the fourth edition of a book first published in 1953. This edition is alleged to have been completely revised and updated, and it is noted that there are 7 new chapters, 10 new tables, 100 new illustrations and a revised format. All that glitters is not gold, and all that is written on the flyleaf of a new book by the publisher is not necessarily true. For example, in the introduction to the book, the only difference between the second edition and the fourth edition is the following sentence and quotation, which is a tribute to the author's sense of humor, but does not necessarily connote a major expansion in his literary effort: "The physician attempting to perform regional blocks should remember the following appropriate quotations: 'Genius is often perseverance in disguise' and 'When all else fails, follow directions.'" As with the introduction, the list of acknowledgments has been enlarged, as has been the index, both apparently an indication of some expansion of the now famous material contained within the covers.

This edition, like the previous three, is a handbook rather than a reference book for practitioners. It is in essence the "Merck's Manual" of the busy practitioner who utilizes local blocks in his practice, whether in office or in hospital. As may frequently be true with books that are repeatedly published and re-published, there is always an attempt to add the new, but unfortunately less of an attempt to delete the now obsolete—or at least allow the obsolete to remain in disproportionate size to its position of relative unimportance in the anesthesiologist's armamentarium. On the other hand, Dr. Moore has thoughtfully included an 11-page chapter on "Regional Block of the Upper or Lower Extremity by the Intravenous Injection of a Local Anesthetic Solution." Two of the 11 pages are devoted to anatomical drawings of the veins of the dorsum of the hand, wrist, forearm and cubital fossa, and the veins of the leg. It may be slightly less than academic to state that most practicing anesthesiologists are willing to accept whatever prominent and visible vein presents itself upon exhibition of a tight tourniquet, and be concerned only with the fact that it is a vein and not an artery, and is relatively unconcerned as to the nomenclature involved. It is also interesting to note that, despite the warning that reduction of premedication is essential in the patient over 60 years of age, the succeeding series of illustrations of the technique being performed are photographs of an elderly patient obviously massively sedated, lying unresponsive with her toothless mouth gaping open. One cannot but be reassured that this was in truth a successful block.

Despite the fact that the block descriptions are not totally complete and that block procedures used infrequently and those having a high incidence of serious complications are excluded by the author's own admission, this book still constitutes a very worthwhile acquisition for the library of the trained and untrained physician dabbling in anesthesiology.

J. GERARD CONVERSE, M.D.

Anesthesia in Ophthalmology. SECOND EDITION. BY WALTER S. ATKINSON, M.D.C.M., D.Sc. (HON.), F.A.C.S., Formerly Associate Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, New York University Post-Graduate Medical School; now Lecturer, House of Good Samaritan, Watertown, New York. Cloth. \$6.00. Pp. 139, with 51 figures. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1965.

This compact little book is a monograph in the series of American Lectures in Ophthalmology. It

has been completely revised since the first edition in 1955. The large type, good quality paper and especially the arrangement of paragraphs and illustrations on each page make it very easy to read. The table of contents in the front and a very unique Appendix at the back increase its value as a reference book.

This book will be of value to both ophthalmologist and anesthesiologist. It gives the former the best methods of topical and block anesthesia including choice of agents, as well as up-to-date knowledge regarding preoperative sedation and general anesthesia, so that he may discuss these with the anesthesiologist. For the surgeon who may not have a competent anesthesiologist handy, there is a chapter on emergencies and their treatment. For the anesthesiologist there are detailed instructions and illustrations regarding local anesthesia around the eye, and there is a discussion of the specific effect preoperative drugs, general anesthetics and anesthetic techniques have on the eye, considerations which are not as important when the eye is not the operative site.

A concise chapter on history reviews the history of general anesthetics, local anesthetics and finally local anesthesia for eye operations. The chapter on preanesthetic preparation of the patient including sedatives, analgesics, antiemetic, and ataxaractic drugs is particularly well done.

RUTH M. ANDERSON, M.D.

Synopsis of Cardiology. BY WILLIAM I. GEFTER, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P., WILLIAM J. MULLEN, Professor of Medicine, Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, BERNARD H. PASTOR, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P.; Chief, Cardiovascular Section, Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia, AND RALPH M. MYERSON, B.S., M.D., F.A.C.P.; Assistant Chief, Medical Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Philadelphia. Cloth. \$9.85. Pp. 877, with 240 illustrations. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1965.

The authors, who are well-qualified clinicians and teachers, have undertaken the monumental task of summarizing the various aspects of cardiovascular disease. They have achieved their purpose in a well organized and readable manner.

This book is divided into six sections, which are subdivided into 43 chapters. As might be expected in a summary or synopsis, the amount of space devoted to a particular subject must be limited, and therefore only salient factors were mentioned. For example, Chapter 16, "Congenital Malformations of the Heart," begins with an introductory discussion of general principles and then proceeds to summarize the clinical fea-

tures, diagnostic procedures, and treatment of thirty congenital anomalies. The entire chapter covers only 45 pages, a fact which clearly illustrates the brevity of each summary.

Chapter 39, "The Heart in Relation to Surgery," has a few pages devoted to anesthetic management, dealing with various problems very superficially. It is obviously not intended as a reference for anesthesiologists.

If the reader keeps in mind that this book is a summary of the broad field of cardiology and not a comprehensive reference book, he will find much of value in its almost 900 pages. In spite of the great number of pages, the book is not large, the pages measuring only 5 by 7½ inches. It is printed on an excellent grade of paper, and the generous use of bold face type for emphasis makes this well organized summary a pleasure to read.

This volume will be most valuable to the student and to the clinician who has not been able to keep abreast of the voluminous literature in the field of cardiology, and who is only vaguely aware of the tremendous progress made in all phases of that subject in recent years.

WILLIAM O. MCQUISTON, M.D.

Grundlagen und Ergebnisse der Venendruckmessung zur Prüfung des zirkulierenden Blutvolumens (Basis for and Results of, Venous Pressure Measurements for the Estimation of Circulating Blood Volume). BY V. FEURSTEIN, Director Dept. of Anesthesiology of the County Hospitals, Salzburg, Austria. Paper. DM 9.60 (\$2.40). Pp. 37, with 21 figures. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg and New York, 1965.

This small monograph is No. 7 in a series of 12 or more volumes on Anesthesiology and Resuscitation edited by Drs. R. Frey, F. Kern, and O. Mayrhofer.

After a short introduction the author discusses various aspects of venous pressure measurements in chapters on History, Functional significance, Methods and Results of estimating venous pressure. The chapter on Case Reports deals with the value of venous pressure monitoring in the treatment of shock, as an aid in intraoperative surveillance of circulation, during parenteral fluid therapy, and as an adjunct in diagnosis of occult hemorrhage. In a final chapter the author presents a justification for the entire premise of the book: peripheral rather than central measurement of venous pressure.

A reviewer should not take issue with a given author's message. If the author, as in this monograph, is convinced that measurement of peripheral rather than central venous pressure can give

information on vital parameters of circulation, so be it. It only behooves the reviewer to judge how well a specific message was put across. Dr. Feurstein has done so in a persuasive and well-organized exposition. That he did not convince the reviewer, nor most likely the majority of critical readers in this country, is another matter. (See Wilson, and others: *Arch. Surg.* **85**: 563, 1962.) Still, perusal of this monograph with its 18 well selected case reports makes interesting reading. Print and design of the booklet are good. There are nearly 100 references.

W. H. MANNHEIMER, M.D.

Die intravenöse Kurzarkose mit dem neuen Phenoxyessig-säurederivat Propanidid (Eponitol®). BY K. HORATZ, R. FREY, AND M. ZINDLER. *Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation, Anaesthesiologie und Wiederbelebung, Anesthesiologie et Reanimation.* Editors: Prof Dr. R. Frey, Mainz; Dr. F. Kern, St. Gallen; Prof. Dr. O. Mayrhofer, Wien. Paper. DM 21. Pp. 318, with 48 illustrations, 16 colors, and numerous charts and tables. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1965.

This paper-back volume is a compilation of 26 papers as well as a panel discussion on a new short-acting nonbarbiturate intravenous anesthetic agent. It is a eugenol derivative. The papers were presented at a meeting of the German Society of Anesthesia in January, 1964, at Frankfurt am Main.

The laboratory data, including the chemistry of similar drugs, their pharmacology as well as detailed studies of propanidid, are well presented. Because of the vascular intolerance to some of the drugs of this group, an extensive section with excellent colored photomicrographs of arteries and veins subjected to clinical concentrations of propanidid are reproduced to document the innocuous effects of propanidid in both animals and man.

Fully one-half of the book relates the various authors clinical experiences with the drug as well as various physiological parameters measured on human patients anesthetized with the drug. For anyone reading German and interested in the eugenol derivatives, this volume contains a wealth of material which otherwise would have to be gleaned from many sources.

PAUL R. DUMKE, M.D.

Textbook of Pulmonary Diseases. EDITED BY GERALD L. BAUM, M.D., FOREWORD BY WILLIAM B. TUCKER, M.D. Cloth. \$27.50. Pp. 707. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1965.

This is a most comprehensive piece of work dealing with all aspects of diseases of the lungs.

The rapid advances in this field which have resulted from intensive studies in many laboratories have been incorporated in this textbook by a group of authors who are experts in the areas involved. These advances include such varied disciplines as cytology, mycology, angiography, immunology, etc. Improved therapy has resulted from available known scientific information and through the astute application of chemotherapeutic agents.

Eighteen authors have contributed outstanding discussions of many problems in this field. The value of this large volume is greatly enhanced by the generous use of excellent black and white and colored photographs, X-rays, charts, and diagrams. A fine bibliography accompanies each chapter.

This text is a very welcome addition to our resource material in this field and will be most valuable for graduate and undergraduate teaching, as well as a useful reference for practitioners in the field of pulmonary diseases.

WILLIAM E. ADAMS, M.D.

Electrical and Drug Treatment in Psychiatry.

BY A. SPENCER PATERSON, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., Senior Consultant Psychiatrist, West London Hospital, Consultant Psychiatrist to the French Hospital, London. Cloth. \$10.00. Pp. 248 with 9 figures and 4 tables. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam, London, New York, 1963.

This book deals solely with the two physical therapies which are most widely used today for treatment of the psychiatric patient. Although written mainly for psychiatrists and general practitioners, both the electrical and drug treatments discussed are of some interest to the anesthesiologist. The author, a noted English psychiatrist, has had extensive experience with both methods and has presented the material in a concise, well-organized, and intelligible manner.

Part One deals with electrocerebral treatment. Although the presentation of principles, aims, and indications of electroshock therapy is of little interest to the anesthesiologist, he is concerned with the physiological disturbances resultant from the method. As he should be, and indeed often is, involved in the anesthesia management of the patient for electrical therapy, the chapter on the complications that can occur in the cardiovascular, respiratory, and central nervous system is worth perusing. There is also an excellent chapter discussing premedication, anesthetic technique, and the advantages of muscle relaxants.

There are two chapters that describe methods of producing electronarcosis and electrical anesthesia. Although not of great value as a scientific guide

for an acceptable technique for the surgical patient, it does have bits of information that are thought-provoking to those who are investigating the application of electricity for general anesthesia.

The second part of the book is a complete compilation of the tranquilizers, psycholytics, neuroleptics, and anti-depressants used in England. In addition to detailed discussion of their mode of action and pharmacologic effect in the main text, there are five detachable charts which give at a glance the trade names, indications, duration, toxic side effects, and contraindications. With this knowledge one can be forewarned of the interaction of these drugs with anesthetic agents and techniques. Understanding their specific actions, the anesthesiologist has a wide choice of drugs that may be employed beneficially as pre-operative medications and for postoperative management when they are indicated.

Although on the periphery of being essential to the anesthesiologist, this book can serve as a comprehensive reference of the more important psychotropic drugs known as of 1963. The pharmacology and toxicology of drugs added during the past three years, however, still have to be gleaned out of the current mass of literature.

D. C. GOSSKREUTZ, M.D.

A Diagnostic Approach to Chest Diseases—Differential Diagnoses Based on Roentgenographic Patterns. BY GLEN A. LILLINGTON, B.Sc., M.D., M.S. (MED.), F.R.C.P. (C), Section of Medicine, Palo Alto Medical Clinic, AND ROBERT W. JAMPLIS, B.A., M.D., M.S. (SURG.), F.A.C.S., Section of Thoracic Surgery, Palo Alto Medical Clinic. Cloth. Pp. 508, with illustrations. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1965.

This practical manual is divided into three parts: (1) Diagnostic Techniques in Bronchopulmonary Disease; (2) Roentgenographic Patterns in Bronchopulmonary Disease, and (3) Differential Diagnosis of Specific Roentgenographic Patterns, including 28 chapters on different abnormalities of the respiratory system. The authors do not attempt to cover all aspects of chest disease. An adequate number of excellent illustrations are included. At the end of each chapter a limited list of references appears.

This timely, concise and very readable diagnostic guide is presented in an excellent format. This book should be of great value to medical students, internes, residents and general practitioners. Since anesthesiologists are vitally concerned about bronchopulmonary abnormalities before, during and/or following anesthesia, they should be familiar with the material presented in this manual.

H. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Drill's Pharmacology in Medicine. THIRD EDITION, EDITED BY JOSEPH R. DiPALMA, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, Hahnemann Medical College & Hospital, Philadelphia. With 93 contributors. Cloth. \$22.50. Pp. 1488, with illustrations. The Blakiston Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, Toronto, Sydney, London, 1965.

The first edition of this outstanding text appeared in 1954. Because of the enormous amount of information necessary for a basic understanding of modern pharmacology, many expert contributors were employed in its writing. The third edition reflects the increased growth of knowledge of drugs and their actions in the intervening years and the discovery of new drugs. Here all is collected in a logical, systematic and continuous form in a volume of ninety chapters. Each of the original chapters has been modernized and up-dated so that many of the references date from 1964. A particularly helpful innovation is the chapters devoted to the theoretical aspects of pharmacology. A large proportion of this book is devoted to subjects of direct immediate concern to the anesthesiologist such as uptake and transport of anesthetics; stage of anesthesia; volatile and gaseous, intravenous and local agents; and the physiology and clinical pharmacology of anesthetic administrations. In addition there are sections on hypnotic and narcotic drugs, tranquilizers, cholinergic blocking drugs, muscle relaxants, water and electrolyte balance, antihistamines and therapeutic gases. Indeed, the immense amount of basic information comprised in present-day pharmacology and pharmacodynamics is systematically presented for the benefit of the physician in this inclusive single volume.

Many of the chapters helpfully include in addition to the usual list of references, a select list of review articles. Each chapter has a liberal number of diagrams and tables. There is a complete index.

The book is highly recommended for all physicians and especially for anesthesiologists in preparation for qualifying examinations.

RICHARD FOREGGER, M.D.

Further Critical Studies in Neurology and Other Essays and Addresses. BY SIR FRANCIS WALSHE, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Cloth. \$6.50. Pp. 248, with illustrations. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1965.

These collected papers by a distinguished British neurologist make for nostalgic reading. The firmly expressed personal opinions and the leisurely unfolding of logical (almost legalistic) reasoning,

expressed in forceful and elegant English, takes us back to the time when scientists did not have to hide their personalities behind the uniformity of a bloodless, jargon-filled, cliché-ridden style.

The essays are rightly called critical and the criticism is as outspoken as a gentleman's code allows. Few contemporary neurologists or physiologists find grace with the author and none can even approach that giant of the last century, Hughlings Jackson. On a less personal level, the enumeration of Sir Francis' pet peeves reads almost like the list of the Lord Chief Executioner in Gilbert and Sullivan's *Mikado*. They include such widely venerated items as the determination of cerebral localization by electrical stimulation, the cytoarchitectonic maps of the cortex, the homology between man and lower animals, as well as cybernetics and computers, to mention only the most frequently recurring bugbears.

All the problems discussed in the essays are of considerable interest to neurologists and many of them should give choice food for thought to anesthesiologists and, indeed, to any member of the medical profession. The most important papers deal with the problem of cortical localizations, the significance of the Babinski sign, the pyramidal tract, and Penfield's concept of a "centrencephalic integrating system." A great deal of critical thought is given to the relation of medicine to the basic sciences and the place of medicine among the sciences in general. Sir Francis believes that medicine has a choice to make between science and man, and his humanism makes him turn unhesitatingly against science. "For me," writes Sir Francis after quoting from the Merchant of Venice, "the chill physico-mathematical concept of the human mind is a muddy vesture of decay in which I am not willing to be enfolded. It is unworthy of the dignity of Man. And if any say that this is not a scientific attitude, I am unmoved by the irrelevance, for, outside its proper field of discourse, the word 'science' does not intimidate me. Man was not made for science, but science by man, who remains more and greater than his creation." This quotation shows that this is a book one can read with delight and disagree with often, but always regretfully.

GEORGE UNGAR, M.D., D.Sc.

From Auscultation to Phonocardiography: BY ALDO A. LUISADA, M.D., Professor of Medicine and Professor of Cardiovascular Research, the Chicago Medical School. Cloth. \$17.75. Pp. 351 with 314 illustrations. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1965.

Following a very brief historical review, the author embarks on a detailed, well-organized and comprehensive analysis of heart sounds and murmurs as recorded phonocardiographically from both the normal and abnormal heart. With 30 years of experience Dr. Luisada is eminently qualified to discuss the subject of phonocardiography. Included in this book is an extensive bibliography, thus making this both a textbook and an excellent reference book.

Though there are about 100 pages covering the physics of sound and the technical aspects of phonocardiography which would be of interest only to the student of phonocardiography, there remains several sections which are of educational benefit to any physician using a stethoscope. Particularly valuable is the correlation of sounds and murmurs with physiologic events not only in the normal and the congenitally malformed heart but also in acquired heart disease. There are many graphic illustrations through the liberal use of phonocardiograms which are clearly described. Also of great interest to a clinician is the description of modification of heart sounds and murmurs by various drugs affecting the circulation such as amyl nitrate, methoxamine, epinephrine and isoproterenol.

The highly detailed technical coverage of the subject would probably limit the usefulness of this book to individuals who are particularly interested in phonocardiography and also to departments where it would serve as a ready reference for explanation of hemodynamic phenomena as reflected in cardiac sounds and murmurs.

MARIAN E. GALLAHER, M.D.
M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.

Biomedical Electronics. BY HOWARD M. YANOF, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, Saint Louis University School of Medicine. Cloth. \$12.50. Pp. 361, with over 400 illustrations and diagrams. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1965.

An introductory text for all those who find themselves faced with the problem of using and understanding modern biomedical electronic instruments, this book will be useful to the practicing anesthesiologist as well as the researcher and the engineer. Descriptions of a wide variety of modern apparatus are accompanied by sufficient theory to help the reader obtain an idea not only of what instruments might be used for a given purpose, but also of their capabilities and limitations.

The first half of the book is devoted to elementary electrical and electronic theory and circuitry. There are chapters on alternating current theory, diodes and rectifiers, amplifiers,

oscillators, power supplies, and measurement of voltage and current. The latest developments, such as transistors and tunnel diodes are covered, and typical circuits are described and explained. This section will not be light reading for the clinician who is several years away from his college physics, but it is straightforward and quite didactic, and should be entirely within the reach of the careful reader.

The second section discusses particular types of instruments such as strain gauges, measuring and recording electrodes, electromagnetic flowmeters, and recording instruments. Representative commercial instruments are described and shown in photographs. Emphasis is placed on proper choice of equipment, and on testing and calibration. A separate chapter covers the general problem of noise and its elimination.

The book is clearly written and profusely illustrated. It should be very useful to the physician who has a need to understand modern instrumentation.

DARIO B. DOMIZI, M.D.

Cybernetic Medicine. BY ALDO MASTURGO, Professor, University of Naples. Cloth. \$6.50. Pp. 142 with 20 Figures. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1965.

This monograph is one in the series of the Bannerstone Division of American Lectures in Living Chemistry edited by I. Newton Kugelmass. The author is director of the Rheumatology Center at the University of Naples, and also of the S.I.M.C. Center of Biocybernetics. The monograph is advertised as "an up-to-the-minute account of the fascinating *new science*—cybernetics" and is directed towards biologists and physicians with the hope of stimulating further study of cybernetic medicine.

Undoubtedly there is a need for such a monograph but this volume does not satisfy the need. It is inaccurate and incoherent. The inaccuracies concern not only facts but also such mundane things as many mistakes in spelling and grammar. The incoherence starts with the editor's foreword and extends throughout the rest of the book which has an introduction; chapters on general considerations on cybernetics, cybernetics in biology, cybernetics in medicine, and automation in biology and medicine.

To an individual who has a fair background of cybernetics, this book is confusing in its presentation, its language (which presumably has suffered in translation) and its use of diagrams. To another physician without a background in cybernetics, the book proved incomprehensible

largely because of the style of writing which presents a series of short sentences which appear unconnected to any sequence of ideas. Frequently, a concept is partly developed and then abandoned, leaving the reader wondering why it was even introduced.

To quote from the first chapter which is supposed (and fails) to introduce the subject of cybernetics; "The transmission of information is the fundamental operation, without which the coherence of the information would disappear" (p. 22).

ROBERT A. BUTLER, M.D.

The Hematocrit in Clinical Practice. AMERICAN LECTURE SERIES, PUBLICATION NO. 613. BY SOLOMON N. ALBERT, B.A., M.D., D.A., F.F.A., R.C.S., F.A.C.A., Director, Anesthesiology Research Laboratory, Washington Hospital Center, Washington, D. C., SUMER CHAND JAIN, M.D., JO SHIBUYA, M.D., AND CHALOM A. ALBERT, M.D. EDITED BY JOHN ADRIANI, M.D. Cloth. \$4.75. Pp. 74, with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1965.

This monograph precisely and accurately discusses the relation of the hematocrit to blood viscosity and rheology of blood, and also stresses the importance in tissue perfusion and maintenance of blood flow in the microcirculation. Most of the data presented has been selected from the literature to which the authors have added their own observations. The tables and figures are very precise and explanatory. This monograph should be of extreme interest to all physicians who are associated with preoperative and post-operative care of surgical patients.

V. K. STOELTING, M.D.

Textbook of Pulmonary Diseases. EDITED BY GENERAL L. BAUM, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine, University of Cincinnati. Cloth. \$27.50. Pp. 737, with illustrations. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1965.

This excellent book is chiefly concerned with the diagnosis and medical management of acute and chronic pulmonary disease. The subject material is presented by 18 contributing authors, and is organized in 36 chapters under 9 sections. A liberal discussion of normal and altered physiology of respiration in all of its aspects makes this book a fine up-to-date reference for anesthesiologists, internists, surgeons and others at the graduate training level, as well as practitioners and teachers in that field.

WILLIAM E. ADAMS, M.D.

Technische Secherheitsprobleme in Operationstrakt. BY HANS JOACHIM HARDER. Paper. DM 9.60. Pp. 124, with 26 illustrations. Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, 1965.

This paper-covered monograph written in German discusses problems related to the use of flammable anesthetic agents and sterilization solutions. In very carefully outlined chapters, paragraphs, and subparagraphs, the chemistry, physics, electricity and technique for prevention of fires and explosions is presented. A good bibliography of the British, American, and German literature on the subject is listed at the end with reference numbers throughout the text.

This monograph brings together much useful theoretical and practical information concerning the problem of fires and explosions. It is both a useful teaching guide as well as a reference source.

D. W. EASTWOOD, M.D.

Death in the Operating Room. BY ANTONIO BOBA, M.D., Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, Albany Medical College of Union University. Cloth. \$5.50. Pp. 105, with 19 tables. Publication No. 628 of the American Lecture Series. Charles C Thomas, Publisher; Springfield, Ill., 1965.

This unusual, small book is quite provocative in setting forth the difficulties of being certain of the cause of death in the operating room. It causes the reader to think, which is quite an accomplishment in itself. Because of its brevity and inclusion of cases of significance, it should be of interest not only to people in Anesthesia, but also to other members of the operating room team, as well as to those who are interested in the statistical significance of the author's findings.

JOHN S. LUNDY, M.D.

IN BRIEF

The Pharmacological Basis of Therapeutics.

THIRD EDITION. EDITED BY LOUIS S. GOODMAN, M.A., M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, University of Utah College of Medicine, AND ALFRED GILMAN, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Pharmacology, Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University. Cloth. \$22.50. Pp. 1785, with illustrations. The Macmillan Co., New York; Collier-Macmillan Ltd., Toronto and London, 1965.

First published in 1941, this book has become a classic. This edition contains extensive re-

visions and is enhanced by the contributions of 42 experts in specific disciplines. Many new chapters have been added and the entire publication updated. All medical students, medical scientists, physicians and dentists should have access to this volume.

Medical Education in Japan. From Chinese Medicine to Western Medicine. BY JOHN Z. BOWERS, M.D., Sc.D. (HON.), Visiting Professor, Kyōto University, Faculty of Medicine, Kyōto, Japan; and Staff Member, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York City. Cloth. \$5.50. Pp. 174, with illustrations. A Commonwealth Fund Book. Published by Hoeber Medical Division, Harper & Row, New York, Evanston and London, 1965.

This publication contains an international, intercultural, interdisciplinary and historical report on Japanese medical education from ancient to modern times. The author collaborated with two Japanese medical school professors and a Japanese sociologist in the writing of this book. It is of particular value to those concerned with resident training programs, international medical education and world health.

The Biology of Respiration. BY SIR VICTOR NEGUS, HON. D. SC. (MANCHESTER), M.S. (LONDON), F.R.C.S. (ENG.), HON. F.R.C.S. (EDIN.), HON. F.R.C.S. (IRELAND), Trustee of the Hunterian Collection. Foreword by Sir Russell Brock, President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. Cloth. \$12.00. Pp. 228, with 154 illustrations. The Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1965.

Sir Victor, an otolaryngologist, describes a considerable number of the 500 specimens he collected and dissected, and which are now located in the rebuilt Hunterian Museum, founded by John Hunter (1728-1793) which was destroyed in World War II. He deals particularly with the configuration of the turbinates and larynx in various species.

Oxygen. Cloth. \$6.00. Pp. 283 with illustrations. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1965.

This volume contains the proceedings of the sixth annual basic science symposium of the New York Heart Association. Fundamental knowledge concerning structure and function of oxygen, oxygen-transporting pigments, oxygen consumptions by the cell, and non-hemoproteins and oxygen was presented by 17 participants, particularly from the fields of biochemistry, physiology and internal medicine. Discussions are also included.