

calation of medico-legal action, continued productive work has gone on, sufficient to warrant a new edition.

Dr. Greene has brought to this task the same careful scholarship and precision which marked the earlier book. The sum and substance have remained essentially unchanged. Significant information concerning the cardiovascular and pulmonary effects of spinal anesthesia have been added to buttress the original presentation. Some new material in obstetrics has brought this area up to date, especially in the effects of spinal anesthesia on cerebrospinal fluid pressure and respiration in the pregnant woman at term. Indeed, all sections of the book have been expanded. A brief chapter on "Epidural Anesthesia" has been added, in which the physiologic changes induced by this mode of analgesia are compared with those induced by spinal anesthesia. The changes examined relate to "the zone of differential blockade, difference in amount of local anesthetic used, and difference in cerebrospinal fluid pressure."

Those looking for a guide to clinical practice and the technique of spinal anesthesia will find little here, but those seeking to understand the process whereby spinal anesthesia is accomplished, and the changes induced by the consequent sympathetic denervation, will be richly rewarded. The extensive bibliography at the end of each chapter enhances the value of this book as a source of reference.

If there is a deficiency it is in the manner of citation. This reviewer found the flow of prose and thought marred by the introduction of authors cited and dates of publication in the body of the sentence. This is particularly pertinent since the bibliography is exhaustive, organized alphabetically, and most easy to use.

The author has indeed accomplished his purpose of reviewing and evaluating the physiologic effects of spinal anesthesia and, in so doing, has produced what is now a classic in its field. This monograph, as a source of candid presentation and mature judgment, is to be heartily recommended to the student, physician or scientist who has an interest in the consequences of sympathetic denervation produced by spinal anesthesia in man.

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**Fundamentals of Inhalation Therapy.** By DONALD F. EGAN. St. Louis, C. V. Mosby Company, 1969. \$11.00.

This volume, designed to provide basic information for the student of inhalation therapy, as well as the working therapist, is the result of Dr. Egan's experience as Director of the School of Inhalation Therapy at the Yale-New Haven Hospital and

Director of the Section of Chest Diseases at the New Britain General Hospital in Connecticut.

The first two chapters, dealing with basic science, are enhanced by the presentation of problems in mathematical relationships in the basic sciences, answers to which are given in an appendix. Ventilation, blood gases and acid-base balance, covered in the next three chapters, are interrelated, each depending on the information of the preceding chapters.

Fundamental physiology of the cardiovascular system, referable to clinical cardiopulmonary pathology, provides a smooth and informative transition to subsequent chapters on therapeutic techniques and equipment. Mechanical ventilators are extensively treated, with appropriate emphasis on the significant differences among devices and on trouble-shooting. A chapter on the management of ventilatory failure presented from a student therapist's viewpoint is necessarily quite sketchy. Sections on chronic care and rehabilitation after respiratory failure are excellent. Extensive information about techniques of physical therapy and physical training of the patient with chronic lung disease is provided.

The book provides a nucleus of well-organized information for physicians, nurses and therapists involved in caring for patients with respiratory disease.

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**Die nasotracheale Intubation (The Nasoendotracheal Intubation).** By M. KORNER. Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 1969. \$7.00. ("The Nasoendotracheal Intubation" is #38 in the series *Anaesthesiology and Resuscitation*.)

The purpose of this small monograph is to assess the role of nasotracheal intubation in modern anesthesia.

After a brief historical introduction, the normal and abnormal anatomy and the techniques are thoroughly described and illustrated. The use of a special introducer devised by the author and the place of fiberoptics in blind intubation in children and adults is discussed. The indications, contraindications and complications of nasotracheal intubation are described and compared with orotracheal intubation.

The reader of this book will greatly enjoy the many almost self-explanatory illustrations and will be able to make sense out of most of the tables and diagrams even though he may not understand German. This monograph can be recommended to anyone interested in reviewing techniques of intubation.

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