

sounder if more of his own data correlating blood volume determinations, CVP, and pulmonary arterial diastolic pressure were presented.

The importance of adequate mixing time in various circulatory states is properly emphasized, and this is to be commended, since many of the early reports on so-called "extracellular fluid deficits" and circulatory shock appear to represent slow equilibration of the isotopes used for measurement. The implications in fluid overload under these circumstances are obvious.

*Blood Volume and Extracellular Fluid Volume* is certainly worthwhile reading for physicians caring for surgical patients, especially those interested in clinical cardiovascular research. It belongs in the libraries of those individuals determining or interpreting blood volumes or extracellular fluid volumes in the clinical setting. The bibliography is quite adequate, and the illustrations and tables are well done and organized for maximum convenience.

ROBERT W. ANDERSON, M.D.  
*Duke University Medical Center  
Durham, North Carolina*

**Pulmonary Diffusing Capacity on Exercise.**  
EDITED BY MAX SCHERRER. Bern, Switzerland, Hans Huber Publishers, 1971. Pp. 213, \$7.20.

This book records the papers and discussions of the 1970 conference held at Berne, Switzerland. It is probably the most complete and informative source on the subject of pulmonary diffusing capacity during exercise, and will have special appeal to the pulmonary physiologist. Others may find the scope somewhat limited.

Haab and colleagues present the initial two papers, describing their model of diffusing capacity of the lung at rest and during exercise, in the course of which a theoretical analysis of the effects of the inhomogeneity on diffusing capacity during

exercise is developed. While Haab's model is for study of diffusing capacity, his analog may not be acceptable to all. Descriptions of both steady-state and single-breath techniques for measuring diffusing capacity and critical discussion of the use and interpretation of the two methods are provided.

Studies of diffusing capacity during exercise in various pulmonary disease states, for example, sarcoidosis, silicosis, interstitial fibrosis, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and the effects of age are presented with clearness and well illustrated by graphs and tables. Cotes presents two mechanisms accounting for reduced diffusing capacity in patients with normal pulmonary mechanics. There is further discussion of the presence of arteriovenous communications as a mechanism, which undoubtedly will provoke controversy. The study of the time course of change in pulmonary diffusing capacity at rest or during exercise is an important statement of this problem. There are two additional studies of the components of diffusing capacity. One would like to see more articles on this complex aspect of the subject. A final paper on the Monaghan respirators seems misplaced and should have been omitted.

For those desiring information about diffusing capacity during exercise, this book is highly recommended. The articles cover the subject well and are clearly written and concise. No similar compilation of this specific material is available. The only criticism, and this is minor, is an occasional inappropriate choice or misspelling of an English word in the articles, especially in the discussions. Four articles are written in French, the remaining 13 in English.

HAROLD A. LYONS, M.D.  
*Downstate Medical Center  
Brooklyn, New York*

## Books Received

A number but not all of these volumes will subsequently be reviewed. It is hoped that this listing will serve as a reference source for anesthesia and related literature—*M.H.H.*

**Principles and Practice of Obstetric Anesthesia.** Third edition. By J. SELWYN CRAWFORD. Philadelphia, F. A. Davis Company, 1972. Pp. 323, illus. \$16.50.

**Medical Emergency Manual: Differential Diagnosis and Treatment.** EDITED BY M. E. MOORE.

Baltimore, The Williams & Wilkins Co., 1972. Pp. 160. \$8.95.

**Modern Trends in Radiotherapy—2.** The Modern Trends Series. EDITED BY THOMAS J. DEELEY. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts—Educational Div. Meredith Corp., 1972. Pp. 315, illus. \$27.00.

**Surgery: A Concise Guide to Clinical Practice.** Third edition. EDITED BY G. L. NARDI, G. D. ZUIDEMA. Boston, Little, Brown & Company, 1972. Pp. 1168, illus. \$12.50 paper, \$17.50 cloth.