

so in Britain, despite Moir's clear and repeated descriptions of the side effects and complications. Chloroprocaine, undergoing a renaissance in the United States, is dismissed as "inconvenient" by Moir, perhaps reflecting differing modes of practice in Britain. In addition, Moir incorrectly ascribes the rapid breakdown of chloroprocaine to placental enzymes rather than to plasma pseudocholesterase.

The final chapters of the book are devoted to a discussion of the anesthetic management of various complications of pregnancy and labor and to resuscitation of the newborn. The complications are briefly presented and dogmatism is avoided. The prevention and treatment of aspiration pneumonitis are presented in great detail, but Mendelson is described as a cardiologist, rather than as an obstetrician. Resuscitation of the newborn is dealt with briefly. Inexplicably omitted is any discussion of the significance of meconium in amniotic fluid and of the need for aggressive therapy to prevent the meconium aspiration syndrome in the newborn.

That there are problems in common on both sides of the Atlantic is made clear. Moir advocates the availability of epidural analgesia in all obstetric services, more participation by anesthesiologists in the care of obstetric patients, more extensive use of regional anesthesia for cesarean section, and the training of obstetricians in the administration of conduction anesthesia and the management of its complications. All of these issues are the subject of intense discussion and debate in the United States today, with the addition of the question of the role of nurse anesthetists in obstetric care.

The major strength of this book lies in its detailed description of safe, effective, and generally accepted anesthetic management of the obstetric patient, based upon the major clinical advances of recent years. The importance of avoiding the supine position, the use of antacids, and the putative advantages of newer local anesthetics are appropriately presented. For the beginner or for the individual who seldom cares for a pregnant patient, this book should serve as a convenient source of information. However, the lack of a serious attempt to relate anesthesia to perinatal medicine and to discuss the theoretical and admittedly controversial areas of perinatal pharmacology, in my opinion, makes the book less valuable for the serious student of this special area in anesthesiology.

MILTON H. ALPER, M.D.
Department of Anesthesia
Boston Hospital for Women
221 Longwood Avenue
Boston, Massachusetts 02115

Metabolism of Volatile Anesthetics. BY E. N. COHEN and R. A. VAN DYKE. Reading, Mass., Addison-Wesley Publishing Co., 1977. Pages: 248. Price: \$18.00.

The authors of this timely book are to be credited with a great deal of temerity. Capturing the essence of the subject of anesthetic biotransformation and toxicity in a single text at one period in time must be comparable to catching an airliner after it has left the airport! Important additions to this field are being made every week in numerous specialty journals of biochemistry, pharmacology, and toxicology, so that merely to collate an overview at one time is almost Sisyphean.

This text is an important contribution to clinical anesthesia, even though its full value to the day-to-day practice of the discipline may be clearer in the future than at present. Many conclusions regarding toxicity are now only in the animal phase and have not as yet been documented in man, although the possibility of correct extrapolation from the animal data is high. The style is quite readable and is not so esoteric as to preclude understanding by the clinical reader, yet is sufficiently comprehensive to appeal to individuals with some sophistication in the area of anesthetic biotrans-

formation. Certainly the chapters concerned with laboratory techniques and assessments of anesthetic metabolism will give the clinical reader insight into the methodology employed in studies of this nature, while they may also serve as a primer for the young investigator in the field.

In summary, this is a well-written text and easily read book surveying the large body of data presently available in the subject. Typographical errors and errors of commission and omission are almost nonexistent. It is recommended for all anesthesiologists who wish to keep abreast of this rapidly moving aspect of the specialty.

BURNELL R. BROWN, JR., M.D., PH.D.
Professor and Head, Anesthesiology
University of Arizona College of Medicine
Tucson, Arizona 85724

Review of Physiological Chemistry. 16th edition. EDITED BY H. A. HARPER, V. W. RODWELL, and P. A. MAYES. Los Altos, Lange Medical Publications, 1977. Pages: 681, Price: \$13.00.

The editors' intent in this book is to produce a "concise presentation of those aspects of chemistry that are most relevant to the study of biology and medicine." The chapter organization and text reflect this, and the result is a textbook offering a unique view of introductory biochemistry. Most modern biochemistry textbooks are, to a large extent, molecularly oriented, usually being designed for a basic science curriculum. The "whole organ" or "systematic" approach used in this book should be very helpful to persons trying to relate clinical observations to biochemical mechanisms. It is also most valuable for pointing out, to the basic scientist, the clinical relevance of molecular events.

Since this book is subject to more frequent revisions than is common with biochemistry texts, assessment of its merit may be useful to the potential purchaser. The organization has been extensively changed from the preceding edition; reflecting the rapid increase in factual material now considered elementary biochemical information. For example, the chapter on nucleic acids and nucleoproteins has been divided and nearly doubled in length. A new chapter on elementary aspects of immunology also appears, and certain sections are updated; for example, newer techniques of protein sequencing and synthesis are discussed. In contrast, the majority of the information appears to have changed little in content after the reorganization. Many tables and figures are, not surprisingly, unaltered. One aspect that it is hoped will never become obsolete is the current and reasonably extensive bibliography presented with each chapter.

RICHARD H. HASCHKE, PH.D.
Department of Anesthesiology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98195

Life Support—The Essentials. BY J. S. REDDING. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1977. Pages: 136. Price: \$6.25.

Life Support—The Essentials is a paperbound introductory text designed for use by medical students, physicians, and nurses involved in critical care. The book is an outgrowth of a course in life support at the University of South Carolina School of Medicine. It covers such areas as respiratory physiology, airway management, care of the comatose patient, airway emergencies, respiratory therapy, and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. There are also good chapters on pulmonary edema, drowning, shock, coronary-artery disease, acute respiratory distress syndrome, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation. One of the most interesting chapters considers snake and spider poisonings. The book concentrates on the basics of pathophysiology and manage-