BOOK REVIEW


The second edition of this invaluable manual has been improved by the addition of material on local and spinal anesthesia. Many of those who own the first edition are puzzled by the paucity of information on spinal anesthesia. This has now been remedied. The technic of spinal puncture is briefly but adequately described. Factors in the spread of the agent within the dura are listed. Dosage tables for procaine, pontocaine, and nupercaine are conservatively presented. The chapter on local anesthesia has been enlarged by several pages of plates showing the segmental innervation of the integument. The result has been that the outline is now quite complete, and should be a part of the library of every physician who has occasion to administer anesthesia.

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For the information of anesthesiologists who are contemplating application for certification by the American Board of Anesthesiology, Inc., or who are training physicians for the specialty, the following questions have been employed for Part I (written) examinations in the past in Pharmacology:

1. a. Is the Rh factor important in choosing a donor whose blood will be used for a recipient who is Rh negative and who has developed immune bodies to the Rh factor? Why?
   b. Why is plasma preferred to whole blood for intravenous administration to badly burned patients?

2. Suppose you wish to administer a pressor substance, such as pituitrin, to a patient who is in shock. It could be given subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously, or by subarachnoid injection.
   a. Which route would give the quickest effect and which the most marked effect, with the same dose?
   b. Name the above routes in order, beginning with that which will give the effect most quickly and ending with that which will give the effect most slowly.
   c. Also name the above routes in order, beginning with that which will give the most marked effect and ending with that which will give the least marked effect.