

Sir Harold states, "As I look back today the two great things from Sidecup that have meant the most to me are the discovery of the tube pedicle and of Ivan Magill." All anesthesiologists will be interested in Dr. Magill's discussion of the anaesthetic care of the wounded during and following World War I, and his modest presentation of the now universally accepted methods of management which he applied at that time. He also discusses modern anaesthetic innovations, as well as proper preanaesthetic and postanaesthetic management. The ingenuity and dexterity of both members of this famous surgical team is evident.

The six chapters in these two volumes are profusely and excellently illustrated with artist's drawings, photographic plates, and prints, many of them being in color. A few imaginative drawings and cartoons are interspersed. This charming and appealing method of presentation of a wealth of choice instructive and reference material, which is well selected and clearly and concisely presented in a beautifully printed and bound volume will be an invaluable addition to any physician's library.

H. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Cardiac Emergencies and Heart Failure. Prevention and Treatment. Second Edition. BY ARTHUR M. MASTER, M.D., MARVIN MOSER, M.D., AND HARRY L. JAFFEE, M.D. Cloth \$3.75. Pp. 203, with 14 illustrations. Lea & Febiger, 600 S. Washington Sq., Philadelphia 6, 1955.

The three authors of this monograph are practicing cardiologists with teaching appointments in a university medical school. The monograph was originally written to aid the general practitioner in the prompt diagnosis and treatment of cardiovascular emergencies. The second edition has been prompted by the numerous advances made in cardiology during the past few years. It should be of interest to the practicing anesthesiologist as well as the resident in training since it explains the basic pathophysiology of cardiovascular disorders which can occur at any time during a patient's illness. Aids in making the diagnosis as well as in the treatment of the disorders are well outlined. This monograph can be an excellent source of information when an internist is not available. While the authors mention many of the newer drugs that are in use at the present time, they lean toward the conservative management of these emergencies with proved therapeutic agents. The monograph is printed on good paper with easily readable type and is surprisingly free of typographical errors. For the most part, the figures which are primarily electrocardiographic tracings are well presented and are excellent examples of the cardiac disorders that are discussed. The book is pocket-size with an excellent reference of 346 papers, and is well indexed.

PAUL R. DUMKE, M.D.

Guide to Medical Writing. A Practical Manual for Physicians, Dentists, Nurses, Pharmacists. BY HENRY A. DAVIDSON, M.D., Editor, Journal of the Medical Society of New Jersey. Cloth \$5. Pp. 338, with 11 illustrations. The Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10, 1957.

As a blue-pencilling editor and as a contributor to medical writing, Dr. Henry A. Davidson has viewed many manuscripts both good and bad. From the first chapter, "How to Start an Article" to the final chapter, "Choice of the Journal in Which the Article is to be Published," there are many examples sharply criticized and reconstructed. Authors-to-be are lead through the selection of a title, opening paragraph, and organization of the material to be presented in a digestible and palatable form for the audience.

Not only is this book an interesting evening's reading, it also is an excellent guide for those about to write or wishing to improve on writing for medical literature. This book is useful also for secretaries in the preparation of manuscripts for conformance to the

requirements of most medical journals. The illustrations are few but well done. The format of the book is above criticism by this reviewer.

DOUGLAS W. EASTWOOD, M.D.

Manual of Anesthesiology for Residents and Medical Students. BY HERMAN SCHWARTZ, M.D., S. H. NGAI, M.D., AND E. M. PAPPER, M.D., from the Anesthesiology Service, The Presbyterian Hospital, and the Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia University, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York. Publication Number 298, American Lecture Series, monograph in Bannerstone Division of American Lectures in Anesthesiology. Edited by John Adriani, M.D. Cloth \$4.25. Pp. 170, with 13 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 E. Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Illinois; Blackwell Scientific Publications, Ltd., Oxford, England; Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada, 1957.

This monograph is an adaptation of material presented to residents beginning anesthesiology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Hospital in New York City. It should find a ready audience also with medical students, surgical internes and other personnel at the beginning of their exposure to anesthetic practice.

This manual attempts to cover a rather wide area of interest, including basic respiratory and cardiovascular physiology, anatomy of the upper respiratory tract, physical laws pertaining to gases and vapors, as well as descriptions of standard techniques of practice. The sections on respiratory physiology are particularly well done. The method of presentation is somewhat didactic, which may be necessary in such a broad coverage.

Throughout the volume one finds many pearls of wisdom tucked in here and there. For example, on page 30, "Controlled respiration is useful to obtain better muscular relaxation." Again on page 39, "the respiration should be assisted at all times even when the tidal volume appears *normal*." These little tokens of modern anesthetic practice are refreshing.

One can find only a few points to criticize constructively in the text. One wonders why the nonrebreathing technique is omitted in the list of anesthetic methods on page 8. In the chapter on premedication, chlorpromazine is recommended for preoperative use. Should a drug whose use is controversial as well as new in anesthesia be recommended to beginners, and if so, why should an old-timer like chloral hydrate be omitted and a newcomer like Phenergan ignored? The statement is made on page 62 that belladonna drugs do not reverse the hypotension secondary to stimulation of the carotid sinus reflex. The reviewer must disagree with this statement, on the basis of numerous personal experiences.

Inconsistency regarding the pulse rate when the celiac plexus reflex is activated is noted on pages 63 and 108. In the section on circulatory complications of general anesthesia, it is unfortunate that hemolytic transfusion reactions were not mentioned as a cause of tachycardia and hypotension. The chapter on local anesthesia might be more complete if a section had been added concerning topical application of anesthetic drugs.

The text is clear and the sections well organized. To the beginner in anesthesia, this volume will lend needed perspective to the performance of his duties.

C. R. STEPHEN, M.D.

You and Your Operation. BY BENJAMIN R. REITER, M.D. Cloth \$3.50. Pp. 144, with 8 illustrations. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, 1957.

This is an interesting little book written for the layman. The author is a surgeon who has compiled the questions asked by his patients, and answered them in a simple and easily readable manner. Reading this book undoubtedly gives the patient a much greater insight into common surgical conditions and hospital experiences. Much of the book is written in the narrative style, utilizing conversation between the patient and the surgeon or other individuals involved.