

THE ANESTHESIOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D., *Editor*

Anatomy of the Human Body. By R. D. LOCKHART, M.D., CH.M., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Anatomy, Aberdeen University; G. F. HAMILTON, B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., Senior Lecturer in Anatomy, Aberdeen University, and F. W. FYFE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., Associate Professor of Anatomy, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Second Printing. Cloth. \$14.75. Pp. 697 with 965 illustrations, 600 being in color. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1959.

This textbook, although intentionally smaller than most publications on this subject, completely and thoroughly covers the anatomy of the human body. The 697 pages are divided into eight chapters which deal with skin, bones and joints, muscles, nervous system, organs of special sense, splanchnology, vascular system and anatomical changes through the ages. At the end there are three pages of bibliography which contain only lists of dictionaries and textbooks by other authors, followed by an adequate index. Nine hundred and sixty-five carefully selected, well-captioned and excellently reproduced illustrations contribute greatly to the value of this publication.

The contents are well organized and presented in a living manner, making the material readily applicable to clinical needs. Modern clinical information is combined with the presentation of various anatomical and physiological material. For this purpose roentgenograms are freely used and they admirably assist in emphasizing certain anatomical relations and details. Although only one-half the size of most textbooks on anatomy, brevity has been achieved by a careful choice of words and phraseology, plus the generous use of select illustrative material, nearly two-thirds of which appears in color.

The paper, printing and binding are excellent. This publication, with its clear, concise and appealing approach, should interest undergraduate and postgraduate medical students, as well as clinicians. Anesthesiologists will

find it a valuable addition to their libraries. It is highly recommended as a most up-to-date textbook on anatomy.

H. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

A Symposium on pH and Blood Gas Measurement: Methods and Interpretation. Edited by RONALD F. WOOLMEN, V.R.D. B.A., B.M., F.F.A.R.C.S., Professor of Anaesthetics in the Royal College of Surgeons in England. Assisted by JOY PARKINSON, B.Sc. First edition. Cloth. 30s. Pp. 210 with 48 illustrations. Published in London by J. & A. Churchill, Ltd., 104 Gloucester Place, W 1. Little, Brown & Co., Publishers, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6, 1959.

This volume is a report of a two-day meeting on pH and blood gas measurement which was sponsored by the Ciba Foundation and held in December, 1958, "to exchange ideas on means of measurement, to discuss the clinical significance and to consider how the abnormalities detected could be expressed most clearly to the clinician." Twenty-five workers presented or discussed ten papers on the measurement and interpretation of pH and blood gas values. All but two of the participants were from England, but there was a diverse representation of the various disciplines and the group included physicists, physical chemists, chemical physicists, chemical pathologists, clinical physiologists, physicians, surgeons, and a number of anesthesiologists.

A tremendous amount of information was presented and is contained in this published report of the meeting. Much of it is highly technical, and will not make light bed-time reading for the practicing clinical anesthetist. Detailed consideration is given to the construction and performance of glass electrodes for the measurement of pH; the electrochemistry of pH measurements; the accuracy of estimation of P_{CO_2} by means of the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation; the validity of estimation of P_{CO_2} by the interpolation technique;

the ultra-micro method for the determination of pH, P_{CO_2} and standard bicarbonate in capillary blood; the determination of CO_2 tensions from mixed venous blood by rebreathing techniques; the development of electrodes to measure P_{O_2} and P_{CO_2} in blood; the value of the end-tidal sample as a clinical tool; and the clinical significance of blood pH and blood gas measurements.

Anesthetists will be most interested in the last two sections: one on significance of blood pH and blood gas measurement; and the other, the final general discussion. Those willing to expend the effort to read through the more complex technical discussions, however, will be rewarded with some glimpses into the future that bode well for the specialty of anesthesia, such as the possibility of accurate estimation of blood P_{CO_2} from a single pH measurement; the possible use of only a few drops of capillary blood for pH, P_{CO_2} and bicarbonate estimations; and the possible direct measurement of blood oxygen and carbon dioxide tensions with O_2 and CO_2 electrodes. All of these advances would speed the day when the clinical anesthetist can gain accurate knowledge of the acid-base status of his patient rapidly and easily throughout surgery, and control the anesthetic technique in the light of this knowledge.

Research workers in anesthesia, of course, will find this monograph an invaluable compilation of up-to-date information on a subject that is of immense importance in both laboratory and clinical investigations.

DAVID M. LITTLE, JR., M.D.

Exposés d'Anesthésiologie, à l'Usage des Praticiens et des Étudiants. By P. HUCQUENARD and P. JAQUENOU. 2 Volumes. Paper. 23NF. Vol. I, pp. 218 with 30 illustrations. Vol. II, pp. 274 with 17 illustrations. Masson et C^e, Éditeurs. Libraires de l'Académie de Médecine, 120, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6^e, 1960.

This two-volume textbook which is written in French, is compiled by two well-known French anesthesiologists with the assistance of experts who have done original investigative work about which they write in various sections of the text. These volumes cover the field of

anesthesiology including history, pharmacology, physiology, various anesthetic techniques and apparatus. There is even a section devoted to anesthesia for laboratory animals. The bibliography is adequate. Illustrations are excellent. Indexing of the volumes is conspicuous by its absence, being replaced by a fairly adequate table of contents.

As with so many of the well-written French texts the paper and printing are excellent, but the book is then issued as a paper back volume. The binding is very poor, and during the course of one reading the back became broken and the pages loosened.

For the student in anesthesia who must do his reading in French, this is a text well worth using.

PAUL R. DUMKE, M.D.

Oxygénothérapie. Second Edition. By LÉON BINET, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, Member of the Institut, and MADELEINE BOCHET, Assistant in the Laboratory of Physiology of the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Paper. 32NF. Pp. 262 with 11 tables and 43 figures. Masson et C^e, Éditeurs; 120, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris 6^e, 1960.

The first part of this work, written by the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Paris, details the theoretic background for the application of oxygen therapy. There are many practical points emphasized, and the reviewer is amazed at the verbosity of the author. This part of the text would make interesting reading for beginning residents in anesthesiology and for those in training to become inhalation therapists.

The second half of the book is concerned with the mechanical methods of administering oxygen to patients. By American standards this portion is disappointing since it is not up-to-date, practically nothing is said about intermittent positive pressure apparatus, the illustrations are few in number and inadequate in detail, and many points of emphasis are ill-applied.

The publication is paper-bound. Its translation into English would not be of great benefit to the medical profession of this country.

C. R. STEPHEN, M.D.