

## THE ANESTHESIOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

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

### **Electroencephalography in Anesthesiology.**

By ALBERT FAULCONER, JR., M.D., M.S., Head, Section of Anesthesiology, Mayo Clinic; Associate Professor of Anesthesiology and Physiology, Mayo Foundation Graduate School, University of Minnesota, and REGINALD G. BICKFORD, M.D., Ch.B., M.R.C.P., Consultant, Section of Physiology, Mayo Clinic; Professor of Physiology, Mayo Foundation Graduate School, University of Minnesota. Publication No. 395 American Lecture Series. A monograph in American Lectures in Anesthesiology. First Edition. Edited by JOHN ADRIANI, M.D., Director, Department of Anesthesia, Charity Hospital of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana. Cloth. \$4.75. Pp. 90, with 35 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois; Blackwell Scientific Publications, Ltd., Oxford, England; The Ryerson Press, Toronto, Canada, 1960.

The authors Faulconer and Bickford are well qualified after a decade of study, to present the subject of "Electroencephalography in Anesthesiology." They have brought together in one book their own and other investigators' interpretations and understanding the electroencephalogram taken during anesthesia. The book is divided into eight chapters. The first chapter expresses the authors' viewpoint on the value of electroencephalography in laboratory and clinical work. The second chapter describes the nature and characteristics of brain waves. The third chapter describes the equipment employed for encephalography.

Chapters 4, 5, and 6 illustrate the effects of various depths of cyclopropane, barbiturates, chloroform, ethylene, Fluomar, trichloroethylene, and halothane anesthesia on encephalographic tracings. Also recorded are the electroencephalogram effects of hypocapnia and hypercapnia, anoxia, hypoglycemia, hypotension, and hypothermia.

The final chapter suggests how the electroencephalogram could be used as a guide for

an automatic control of anesthesia; namely servo-anesthesia. This book is clearly and concisely written and should be read and studied by all students and anesthesiologists who wish to employ continuous monitoring of the patient's condition during anesthesia. This is more efficient than the intermittent recording of blood pressure and pulse rate.

M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.

### **Hypothermia for the Neurosurgical Patient.**

By ANTONIO BOBA, M.D., Associate Professor of Anesthesiology, The Albany Medical College of Union University, Albany, New York. First Edition. Cloth. \$6.00. Pp. 124 with 53 illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1960.

The author has published several reports of his own observations on the matter covered in this book. This is essentially a manual for the use of hypothermia in neurosurgical cases. Doctor Boba presents the subject in order to describe his reasons for, and the procedures he employs for cooling patients in the operating room. Part I gives the physiological background for the effects of cooling on the cardiovascular, respiratory and central nervous systems. The second section describes the changes which occur in these parameters during cooling and warming, and includes discussions of acid-base and fluid balances during hypothermia. The third part of the book describes Doctor Boba's technique in some detail. The book is well made, with large, easy-to-read type. There are a few typographical errors but these are inconsequential. There are 4 tables and 49 figures. The figures illustrate the author's points quite clearly. In Table III, an error in concentration of blood oxygen when the patient is breathing 100 per cent oxygen renders the value of this illustration minimal. The author's style is effective and makes the material easily read and absorbing.

There are a few situations in which other