

The first chapter is concerned with the characteristics and trends of modern medicine and the last, with the "functions, the duties and obligations of the physician as a man of good will and as a citizen." In each of the intervening essays, a man eminent in his field, discusses his own specialty.

This book offers interest and inspiration not only to those just entering the medical profession but to mature practitioners as well. It is to be recommended for both medical school and private libraries.

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British Medical Bulletin, Volume 17, No. 1, January 1961. *Hypothermia and the Effects of Cold.* 15 articles by 17 authors. Paper. \$3.25. Pp. 73, with 13 figures and 5 tables. Published by the Medical Department, The British Council, 65 Davies Street, London, W. 1, England.

This symposium contains 15 articles by Canadian and English authors. It covers physiological effects of low temperatures on the organism and acute hypothermia in large animals and man. Each author is an authority who has done fundamental work in his own area. The volume therefore presents summaries of original investigations as well as reviews of the literature. The first papers deal with the effects of external cold on non-anesthetized subjects, including one by Fox on local cooling in man. Physiological and biochemical changes, enzyme alterations, as well as quantitative and qualitative changes in metabolism are discussed. Matthews gives consideration to onset of hibernation, and to activity and physiological changes which take place during this phenomenon.

McMillan and Machell describe methods used for cooling anesthetized man, describing surface cooling in detail. Drew presents his procedure for producing profound hypothermia. Kenyon gives a similar account of experimental deep hypothermia. Cooper reviews the literature concerning circulatory changes during hypothermia, and discusses the various arrhythmias which have been reported, including ventricular fibrillation. Metabolism during hypothermia is described by Fairley, who includes information on oxygen requirements of individual organs. Bigelow and Sidlofsky outline hormone effects during hypothermia, including the anterior pituitary, thyroid, pancreas, and adrenal secretions, pointing out that our lack of specific information is largely due to the acute nature of most experiments. Lougheed tells of measurements made on the effects of hypothermia on the central nervous system and gives a short discussion of its value and protection of the brain from injury due to trauma. Burn tells of the temperature effect on responses to drugs. Weiss's review considers the effects of hypothermia on radio-sensitivity of mammals, and on their cells and tissues.

No mention is made of the well-accepted use of hypothermia during a neurological deficit immediately following cardiac arrest.

It is of interest to the reviewer that the clinical development of hypothermia has progressed to the point that two commercial advertisements for apparatus to produce deep hypothermia appeared in this issue of the British Medical Bulletin.

The review has been well prepared and should be of considerable interest to anesthesiologists.

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