anoxia and hypoxia. The roster of 56 contributors represents many countries and every discipline interested in the subject.

The first three sections consist of 28 papers offering much information to the anesthesiologist. These deal with physiological studies of hypoxia and anoxia in animals, with electroencephalographic studies of transient hypoxia in man, and with utilization of EEG signs of cerebral hypoxia during open heart surgery. The remainder of the monograph contains 28 papers concerned with EEG manifestations provoked by various methods, and with their diagnostic value.

This book is a handsome volume printed in clear type on excellent paper. The illustrative EEG records are beautifully reproduced.

Much of the material presented is fully intelligible only to a student accomplished in electroencephalography. However, the anesthesiologist finds here a great deal that is enlightening and helpful, making one well repaid for the real effort necessary to study this monograph.

JULIA G. ARROWOOD, M.D

Handbook on Clinical Electromyography. By ROBERT B. PEARSON, M.D., Associate Professor of Physiology, Loma Linda University School of Medicine. Paper Cover. Pp. 72 with 29 illustrations. The Meditron Co., El Monte, California. 1961.

This brief manual on electromyography for beginners in the field starts with an explanation of the development and uses of the procedure and continues with definitions of the specialized terminology related to muscles and nerve. These are followed by a simple and clear exposition of the anatomy and function of muscles and nerves, and the various types of electrical changes which accompany their activity.

A chapter discusses and illustrates the types of instruments needed in myography. Specific illustrations are given for the attachment of the equipment to the patient, and the technique of the examination. Analysis and interpretation of the results of myography in the last chapter help to distinguish among diseases which originate in the muscles, nerves, neuromuscular junction or central nervous system, and those which are psychogenic.

The manual is designed for elementary instruction, and is sufficiently concise and clear to fulfill this purpose. Twenty-nine illustrations are valuable adjuncts. A modest bibliography is included. The author is a physiologist, active both in research and clinical applications of electromyography.

This book is of value only to those anesthesiologists interested in reviewing the subject. For those interested in research, the manual provides a good introduction, but must be supplemented by more detailed reading.

JAY JACOBY, M.D.

Local Anesthesia and Pain Control in Dental Practice. SECOND EDITION. By LEONARD M. MONHEIM, B.S., M.S., D.D.S., Professor and Head of Department of Anesthesia, University of Pittsburgh School of Dentistry; Asst. Prof. Department of Surgery (Anesthesia), University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine. Cloth. $8.75. Pp. 319, with 148 illustrations. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, Mo., 1961.

This second edition of a textbook is intended as a complete guide for dentists in the control of pain. The subjects include: discussion of neurophysiology and psychophysiology of pain, anatomy of appropriate areas emphasizing neuroanatomy, principles and techniques of regional anesthesia, chemistry and pharmacology of anesthetics, anesthetic solutions and vasoconstrictors, preanesthetic evaluation and medication, anesthetic complications and emergencies, postoperative management of pain, and medicolegal aspects of regional anesthesia.

The author writes from his own experiences and those of fellow contributors to the book. Specific bibliography is found only in the chapter on medicolegal aspects, although literature references appear at the conclusion. Illustrations are line drawings, sketches and photographs. Some of the latter are not clear and are inadequately labeled. The book is written in great detail, especially in the discussion of nerve block techniques which are thoroughly illustrated.

Emphasis is placed on pain as a complex phenomenon composed of perception and re-

action. Control of pain by alteration of either or both of these components is stressed. Although there are some statements and ideas with which one could raise minor disagreement, the general principles appear sound. Caution and respect for drugs are emphasized throughout.

General anesthesia *per se* is not discussed. "Hypoalgesia" with nitrous oxide and trichlorethylene is covered however. Some concepts in this area are questionable; for example, "The barbiturates have the ability of potentiating the action of analgetic drugs" and "Hypoalgesia with nitrous oxide and trichlorethylene is obtained when a sufficient amount is inhaled to produce a blood stream level high enough to depress pain reaction without affecting the cerebral cortex." Whether barbiturates potentiate or add to the effect of analgetic drugs is open to considerable question. The definition of hypoalgesia—depressed reaction without cortical effect—is hard to conceive and this precise blood level of an anesthetic might be even harder to obtain.

This book should be of value to dental students and general practitioners of dentistry. It contains little information not available in current anesthesia texts, but concentrates specifically on information applicable to dentistry. This renders the volume of limited value to anesthesiologists.

WILLIAM K. HAMILTON, M.D.

Transfusion. Official Journal of the American Association of Blood Banks—Vol. 1, No. 1. (January–February) 1961, Landsteiner Issue. Pp. 68, with illustrations. Published bimonthly. Subscription Rates: U. S., U. S. Possessions, Canada, Pan American Union, one year $8.00. Elsewhere, one year $10.00. Single copy $2.25. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia 5, Pa.

The first issue of this new publication is appropriately dedicated to Dr. Karl Landsteiner who laid the foundations for this field of science. The goal of this journal is to collect and ensure earlier publication of the best of the great number of papers now being written in this field.

The first issue which consists of 68 pages of text, begins with brief articles by Dr. Philip Levine and Dr. A. S. Wiener written in tribute to the memory of Dr. Landsteiner. These are followed by a translation of Dr. Landsteiner's article "On Agglutination of Normal Human Blood" which he wrote in 1901. The scientific articles which follow deal with the role of complement in the antiglobulin test, changes in plasma hemoglobin concentration after transfusion with stored blood, change of blood type in leukemia, hemolytic disease, and anti-H and anti-A_1. Each article concludes with a summary and a list of references. A special report is given of the thirteenth annual meeting of the American Association of Blood Banks which was held in San Francisco in 1960. A seven page review of Dr. Landsteiner's contributions to human blood groups written by Dr. Philip Levine is most interesting. Book reviews, abstracts of articles, technologists' section, an administrative section which contains an article on "Legal Problems: Blood Banking and the Implied Warranty" and a correspondence section conclude this issue.

Tibor J. Greenwalt, M.D., is Editor-in-Chief. There are 11 associate editors; an advisory board of 16 members; 8 consulting editors; and 3 separate editors for the "Administrative Section," "Technologists' Section" and "Abstracts and Book Review Section," respectively.

This new journal has an execellent format. The quality of paper, type, and reproduction of illustrations meet the highest standards.

This journal should be found in every hospital and medical school library and be read by every physician whose work is concerned with blood or blood transfusions. It is a welcome addition to the medical literature.

HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D