The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Manual of Anesthesiology. For Residents and Medical Students. SECOND EDITION. By HERMAN SCHWARTZ, M.D., S. H. NGAI, M.D., AND E. M. PAPPER, M.D., Anesthesiology Service, the Presbyterian Hospital, Department of Anesthesiology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Publication No. 476, American Lecture Series. Cloth, $6.00. Pp. 189, with 24 figures. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1962.

The selection of a textbook for medical students and beginning anesthesiologists in the past consisted largely of assigning sections for reading in basic science texts. Various teachers mimeographed material for their students. This book developed by such a process, and the second edition represents further refinement. The authors have wide experience in teaching both medical students and residents in training, and they have acquired considerable experience in the process of writing this book. The choice of subject matter for presentation to the beginning student varies with different teachers, and that selected by these authors is a compromise between technical how-to-do-it instructions and basic principles of anesthesiology. With this manual the medical student can be introduced into the field of anesthesiology, and the resident can use it for the first few weeks of general introduction into this specialty.

The book is beautifully printed and bound. Each section is concisely written with little padding, with duplication of organization from chapter to chapter for easy reference. An excellent index is present, with a minimum of important references listed at the end of each chapter.

D. W. EASTWOOD, M.D.

The Lung: Clinical Physiology and Pulmonary Function Tests. SECTION EDITION. By JULIUS H. COMROE, JR., M.D., Director of Cardiovascular Research Institute and Professor of Physiology, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco; ROBERT E. FORSTER II, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; ARTHUR B. DUBOIS, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Graduate School of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; WILLIAM A. BRISCOE, M.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, AND ELIZABETH CARLSEN, PH.D., Assistant Professor of Physiology, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City. Cloth, $8.00. Pp. 390, with 63 illustrations. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, 1962.

This monograph is constructed largely around illustrations. They are schematic, and artistic license has been used freely to explain in simple words pulmonary physiology of interest and importance in clinical medicine. References appear only in the Appendix. The text is divided into three parts. Part I presents principles of pulmonary physiology. Lung volumes, ventilation, pulmonary circulation, diffusion of gases, blood gas transport and the mechanics of breathing are covered in detail, giving the reader an appreciation of normal values and other pulmonary changes that may accompany common causes of pulmonary dysfunction.

Part II covers the practical approach to evaluation of pulmonary function, patterns of pulmonary function in cardiopulmonary and respiratory disorders, pulmonary disability, respiratory problems before, during and after anesthesia, and physiologic therapy. These clinical applications should be extremely stimulating to the clinician since it represents problems and methods of approach in daily practice.

Part III is an extended appendix containing much detailed information and formulas for the understanding of various tests.

The most important change in this edition has been the addition of five chapters espe-

cially for the clinician. The first chapter indicates what can be learned from simple tests and more complex studies when doing pulmonary function tests in the office, cardiopulmonary laboratory or during research procedures. The second represents typical patterns of altered pulmonary function, and the third deals with special respiratory and circulatory problems. The fourth covers important questions of pulmonary disability and the evaluation of special tests in compensation cases. The fifth chapter presents the rationale for treatment of acute and chronic respiratory and pulmonary disorders.

This book is highly recommended for all physicians. It is an excellent book to teach clinicians how to recognize and evaluate respiratory dysfunction.

V. K. Stoelting, M.D.

Cardiopulmonary Data for Children and Young Adults. By Donald E. Cassels, M.D., Professor of Pediatrics, University of Chicago Medical School, and Minerva Morse, Ph.D., Department of Pediatrics, University of Chicago Medical School. Cloth. $7.00. Pp. 134, with 59 tables and 18 figures. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Illinois, 1962.

The tremendous interest in cardiac surgery since World War II has made us aware of how little we know of cardiophysiology in infants and children. Consequently, the significance of data obtained preoperatively, in the operating room, and postoperatively, is often lost because comparable data obtained from normal children is fragmentary or unavailable. Also, the collection of cardiopulmonary data in children is more complex than in the adult because the child varies greatly in size and age, and normal values must be determined for each group.

This book by Drs. Cassels and Morse is a collection of data based on their studies at the University of Chicago during the past decade. Because all of the work from which the data were compiled was done under the supervision of Dr. Morse, the results are comparable. No attempt is made to review or compare the results with similar studies from other laboratories, nor are findings from other laboratories included in this data.

Except for the chapters on "Congenital Heart Disease" and "Kyphoscoliosis," the book deals with normal children. The data fall into several categories: those related to the blood and those related to respiration or circulation, at rest and during exercise.

As the title suggests, the book consists almost entirely of laboratory data, with short descriptions of techniques used in collecting data. The need for more investigation, particularly in younger age groups, is apparent where some data are based on findings in only two or three children. However, the book is an important contribution to the field of pediatric cardiopulmonary physiology.

As a whole, the monograph is useful as a reference book for those conducting investigative studies in children with or without cardiopulmonary pathology.

William O. McQuiston, M.D.

Primer of Clinical Measurement of Blood Pressure. By George E. Burch, M.D., Henderson Professor of Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans, La.; Physician-in-Chief in Medicine, Tulane Unit of the Charity Hospital of New Orleans; Consultant in Medicine and Cardiology, Veterans Administration Hospital, Thoro Infirmary, Hotel Dieu Hospital, Mercy Hospital, and Ochsner Foundation Hospital, New Orleans, La., and Nicholas P. DePasquale, M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Tulane University School of Medicine, New Orleans; Visiting Physician, Tulane Unit of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans. Cloth. $5.50. Pp. 141, with frontispiece, 50 figures and 9 tables. C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1962.

This small volume is representative of the present-day trend—not only in medicine, but also in many other areas of human knowledge—toward the publication of monographs which cover, in considerable detail, subjects of limited scope. The authors have approached the clinical measurement of blood pressure in this manner and have written an exhaustive small treatise on the subject.

Almost the first third of the book is devoted to the history of various methods of recording blood pressure, which are chronicled with elaborate thoroughness. The remaining chapters consider blood pressure in terms of its