

This manual is printed in England on high quality paper. The format is excellent with sections divided and legibly headed. An index is included.

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Schmerz und Schmerzhaftigkeit (Pain and Pain Sensitivity). BY PROF. ALFRED PRINZ AUERSPERG, M.D., Chief, Department of Psychiatry, Concepcion University, Chile. Paper, DM 12.80 (\$3.20). Pp. 76. Springer-Verlag, Berlin-Göttingen-Heidelberg, 1963.

This scholarly short monograph discusses pain, with special reference to visceral pain, from the point of view of the psychiatrist. It is divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals primarily with visceral pain and critically reviews the classical theories of this syndrome. The second chapter deals with sensitivity to pain caused by external stimuli, and pain sensation due to internal pathological processes. The third chapter is devoted to consideration of the functional basis of disease induced pain. These somewhat disjointed chapters are extensively summarized at the end of the book. For neurologists, anesthesiologists and others interested in the diagnosis and treatment of pain, who are proficient enough in German to follow the not too easily read text, this little monograph with its challenging concepts should prove to be interesting and worthwhile reading.

FRANCIS F. FOLDES, M.D.

Inhalation Anesthetics and Carbohydrate Metabolism. BY NICHOLAS M. GREENE, M.D., M.A., B.S., Professor of Anesthesiology and Lecturer in Pharmacology, Yale University School of Medicine, and Director of Anesthesiology, Grace-New Haven Community Hospital. Cloth, \$7.00. Pp. 143, with 5 figures. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1963.

The purpose of this excellent monograph is to summarize available information on the status of carbohydrate metabolism during clinical anesthesia. The average anesthesiologist, whose preoccupation with clinical duties have kept him out of touch with recent developments in biochemistry, will find the first chapter (26 pages) on "Biochemical Principles" especially rewarding. This review of present-day concepts of normal carbohydrate metabolism is sufficiently comprehensive to be enlightening to the non-chemist, without being encyclopedic in scope.

The second chapter, which occupies over half the text, is a review and analysis of studies of the effects of diethyl ether anesthesia on carbohydrate metabolism. This section is presented in considerable detail, and the author has taken great pains to study published data and interpret their significance. The clinician may find the chapter too detailed for easy reading, but is likely to find some of his concepts of sugar metabolism during ether anesthesia radically changed. For

example, the observed hyperglycemia in man is shown to be neither a direct effect of ether on carbohydrate metabolism at a cellular level nor a manifestation of endogenous nor-epinephrine release, but (probably) is secondary to increased hepatic blood flow.

With the hope that "such analyses (as with ether) may serve as points of reference for future work on the effects of other inhalation anesthetics on carbohydrate metabolism," the author concludes with four brief chapters encompassing what little is known of the metabolic effects of cyclopropane, nitrous oxide, halothane, and miscellaneous inhalation anesthetic agents.

An impressive bibliography of 248 references and a good index supplement the text, which is recommended for anesthesiologists.

JOHN R. LINCOLN, M.D.

Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis. BY WILLIAM S. KROGER, M.D. Formerly Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Chicago Medical School; Past President, The Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine. Cloth, \$12.50. Pp. 361. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia and Montreal, 1963.

The author, presently in private practice of psychosomatic medicine in California, has had over 30 years experience in hypnotherapy. This comprehensive reference book describes in detail numerous hypnotic techniques and their application to clinical situations in medicine and dentistry. It is liberally supplemented with case reports and step-by-step examples of methodology used for particular problems. Also presented in a clear and easily readable style, is a wealth of historical and theoretical background material, including an enlightening and forthright analysis of dangers, precautions, and misconceptions in the field of hypnosis. The author suggests the dangers of hypnosis have been exaggerated, and that it can be used beneficially by other than psychiatrists.

Doctor Kroger's approach is that "conviction of hypnosis leads to hypnosis," and that strength of practitioner-patient relationship is the deciding factor in successful hypnotherapy. He stresses the need for mutual trust, faith, and expectation that the selected hypnotic technique will achieve the desired goal, with emphasis diverted from the old concept of delving into the past to discover causative factors. Modern hypnotherapy is concerned mainly with discovering most effective methods of correcting faulty conditioning brought about by continuous stress, so that patients are able to confront problems realistically.

The use of hypnosis in some specialized branches of medicine, including internal medicine, obstetrics, gynecology, dermatology, neuromuscular disorders, ophthalmology, otolaryngology and rhinology, genitourinary conditions, oncology, pediatrics, orthopedics, surgery and anesthesia, and dentistry receive "chapter" treatment, with some specific examples and conclusions as to its degree of useful-