ness. The section on hypnosis in removal of such
habit patterns as alcoholism, obesity, smoking, in-
omnia, and narcotic addiction, may well be of
professional and personal interest to medical
practitioners.

M. Digby Leigh, M.D.

An Atlas of Hemodynamics of the Cardio-
vascular System. By Howard L. Moscovitz,
M.D., Assistant Attending Physician and Senior
Member of Cardiac Catheterization Team, the
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City (Ephraim
Donoso, M.D., Ira J. Gelb, M.D., and Robert
J. Wilder, M.D.). Cloth. $11.75. Pp. 277,
with 125 illustrations. G. C. & Stratton, New

This book is very unusual in that the authors
have attempted to find a middle road approach
to the past lengthy classical textbooks of cardi-
ology, and the traditional atlas restricted to il-
ustrations with pertinent captions. The wide scope
of cardiovascular hemodynamics has been pre-
sented, combining illustrations with a discussion of
a basic hemodynamic concept. Considerable
emphasis has been placed on experimental obser-
vations in animals in all the illustrations. Thus, acute
alterations in severity of vascular lesions, and an
abrupt onset and termination of arrhythmias has
been possible.

The illustrations more often than not serve as a
take off point for presentation of a basic hemo-
dynamic problem or discussion of recent concepts
of pathophysiology of a given cardiac lesion.

Combined pressure, sound and angiocardio-
graphic correlations have been utilized wherever
possible. Liberal use has been made of intra-
cardiac phonocardiographic technique to record
sounds within the chambers of the heart. A wide
range of topics has been illustrated including the
dynamics and angiography of the normal heart,
congenital valvular and septal defects, coronary
artery disease, acute and chronic pericardial dis-
case, hemodynamics of hypothermia, flow murmurs
and the atrial heart sound. The book is excellently
written, and presented to be of interest not only to
full time investigators in cardiovascular research
but also to medical students, clinical cardiologists
and all physicians practicing any branch of clinical
medicine.

V. K. Stoolting, M.D.

Cardiac Arrest and Resuscitation. By B. B.
Milestone, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., Consultant
Thoracic Surgeon to the East Anglia Regional
Hospital Board; Hon. Consultant Thoracic Sur-
geon to the United Cambridge Hospitals. Cloth.
$7.00. Pp. 231 with 37 figures. Year Book

The author’s interest “was stimulated by the
practice of cardiac surgery, in which cardiac arrest
is not infrequently observed.” He has written
most completely to cover just what the title im-
plies. His purpose is stated in the preface: “To
describe the treatment of cardiac arrest so that all
doctors can be fully prepared to deal with it
wherever the emergency occurs. These directions
could be written on a post card, but if they are
to be firmly fixed in the forefront of the mind, the
theory behind the treatment must be appreciated.”
The author deals thoroughly with the history, pre-
vention and treatment, as well as the pathology in-
volved in cardiac arrest. External compression of
the chest is dealt with, and a discussion is given as
to when to attempt to resuscitate. The text
is written so as to be interesting, authoritative,
and accurate. The definition given by the author
is all-inclusive, but the resuscitative concepts are
applicable in all cases. This book is recommended
to anyone caring for patients who has not attained
familiarity with the subject.

Robert W. Virtue, M.D.

Michael Bernreiter, M.D., F.A.C.P., Assistant
Clinical Professor of Medicine, University of Kansas
Medical School; Chief of Electrocardi-
ography, St. Mary’s Hospital, Kansas City, Mis-
and 162 figures. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila-
delphia and Montreal, 1963.

Virtually every operating room suite in America
today is equipped with one or more means
whereby electrocardiogram may be monitored
during surgery and anesthesia. Unfortunately, not
every anesthesiologist working in these operating
room suites is capable of intelligent interpretation
of the records which unfold before him. In his
search for such knowledge, he may consult text-
books on electrocardiography. Many of these soon
lose his interest because they became involved in
lengthy discussions of vector cardiology and culmi-
te theories to explain rare phenomena. In his
busy clinical practice he needs straightforward
explanations and illustrations of abnormalities that
he may encounter from day to day.

For these reasons, it was a pleasure to leaf
through and examine Dr. Bernreiter’s lucidly and
abundantly illustrated volume. The accompanying
text is didactic and devoid of frills, and in a
succinct manner describes variations of the norm
which may cross the oscillograph from day to
day. Of particular interest are chapters on
“Ischemia, Current of Injury and Death of Myocar-
dium,” “Electrolyte Imbalance and the Electrocar-
diogram,” and “The Effect of Digitalis and Qui-
nidine on the Electrocardiogram.” There is also a
short section on artefacts and technical errors,
which may prevent undue alarm at times in the
operating room. This volume and its illustrations
are recommended to any anesthesiologist who
wishes to stand on firmer ground as he reads the
electrocardiogram from day to day.

C. R. Stephens, M.D.