

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Selective Vulnerability of the Brain in Hypoxaemia. By J. P. SCHADÉ, Netherlands Central Institute for Brain Research, and W. H. MCMENEMEY, The Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, London. Cloth. \$14.00. Pp. 395, with illustrations. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1963.

If there were any one problem of primary importance in anesthesia it would be the selective vulnerability of the brain in hypoxemia. This was the subject of a four day symposium held in 1961 as a prelude to the Fourth International Congress of Neuropathology. Sponsored by the Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences under the joint auspices of UNESCO and WHO the symposium is now available in handy book form. There is no other compilation like it. The contributors, apparently authorities in their respective fields, are physiologists, pathologists, neurochemists, histochemists and electron-microscopists. Some of them such as S. S. Kety, G. S. Dawes, W. F. Windle, W. Haymaker and R. W. Brauer are well known to anesthetists for their basic contribution to our field.

Interest in this problem dates perhaps from publication in the 1920's of Joseph Barcroft's classification of anoxia. In this volume hypoxia is defined as the physical disturbance, while hypoxidosis is the pathophysiological abnormality produced. The material is well presented in sections with designated and general discussions interposed, an interesting innovation is symposia. The major subjects are as follows: circulation, blood flow, oxygen diffusion and metabolism; central nervous system tissue, cellular and subcellular aspects; pathogenic and systemic factors in central nervous system vulnerability; systemic factors and central nervous system vulnerability; and, pathogenic factors in relation to cyto- and histochemistry. Each of the chapters under these headings requires careful reading and concentration. Not all will immediately interest the clinician, but they certainly are of basic importance to our practice. Of particular note from our standpoint is the chapter by M. Schneider on critical blood pressure in the cerebral circulation, the chapter by S. S. Kety on the regional circulation of the brain under physiological conditions, that by G. Thews on implications to physiology and pathology of oxygen diffusion at the capillary level, a provocative chapter by R. Lindenberg on patterns of central nervous system vulnerability in acute hypoxaemia, including anesthesia accidents, and the final chapter by M. Wolman on the effects of hyperoxia on the central nervous system.

There is surprisingly little repetition of material in this symposium. The major contribution, as

hoped, is the delineation of still unsolved problems. While the field has shown considerable progress since 1961, particularly on studies relating to anesthesia, the bibliography appended is an excellent one. For the truly interested anesthetist this volume will be a valuable addition to his reference shelf of books.

LEROY D. VANDAM, M.D.

Endotracheal Anesthesia. THIRD EDITION. BY NOEL A. GILLESPIE, M.D. Revised and Edited by Betty J. Bamforth, M.D., and Karl L. Siebecker, M.D. Cloth. \$5.50. Pp. 235, with 54 figures. The University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, Wisconsin, 1963.

In preparing the third edition of this well-recognized classic, the authors, Drs. Bamford and Siebecker, have successfully retained the charm, philosophy and sound attitudes that Dr. Noel Gillespie expressed in the first (1941) and second (1948) editions. As a measure of the efforts devoted to bringing information regarding endotracheal anesthesia up-to-date it is worthy of note that the first edition encompassed 187 pages while the third edition has been expanded to 235 pages. The first edition had a foreword by Magill, Waters and Guedel, names to conjure in anesthesiology. To those of us old enough to have known these men in their prime, inclusion of their foreword along with the preface to the first and to the second edition would have seemed completely appropriate and of interest to present and future generations of students in anesthesiology.

On page 74 of the third edition one finds the following: "Nowadays, chloroform is used chiefly as an adjuvant to mixtures of nitrous oxide. . . ." On page 41 of the first edition this same thought was expressed as follows: "chloroform is rarely used nowadays except as an adjuvant to mixtures of nitrous oxide and oxygen." This same thought is repeated on page 98 of the first edition. It is hoped that in a prospective fourth edition, discussion of chloroform will be limited to the statement that "chloroform is rarely used nowadays." One can anticipate that such a statement would deter the neophyte from the use of a drug that might better have been banned from our armamentarium twenty or more years ago.

Noel A. Gillespie was Associate Professor of Anesthesia at the University of Wisconsin until his death in 1955. Drs. Bamforth and Siebecker, both of professional rank at the University of Wisconsin, are to be commended for having undertaken preparation of the third edition. Their efforts will perpetuate this classic in a form as suitable and as useful to present-day students of anesthesia as was the first edition to those thirsting

for knowledge to be applied during World War II and after.

RALPH M. TOVELL, M.D.

Anatomy for Anaesthetists. By HAROLD ELLIS, M.A., D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., Professor of Surgery, Westminster Hospital Medical School, and MARGARET McLARTY, D.A. (Edin.), B.Litt. (Oxon.), Medical Artist, Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, with a Foreword by Prof. Sir Robert Macintosh, Nuffield Professor of Anaesthetics, Oxford. Cloth. \$9.00. Pp. 340, with illustrations. Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford, 1963.

This book is for anyone preparing to take an examination for qualification in this particular specialty of anesthesia. The text is clear and concise. The illustrations are excellent for the purpose for which they are intended, and should be of great value to anyone preparing for an examination in anatomy. One cannot help but be impressed with the great opportunities that still remain for compilation and publication of a book dealing with practical administration of local anesthetics for regional anesthesia. In such a book, not only must one be able to recognize nerve pathways, but also nerve landmarks. This publication, being essentially British, does not exactly cover these points since general anesthesia is so widely employed in that land. The book is printed on good paper, is easy to read, is well illustrated and is indexed. It covers, in Part 1, respiratory pathway and, Part 2, the heart. Part 3 covers the vertebral canal and its contents; Part 4, the peripheral nerves and Part 5, the zones of anesthetic interests. This last portion of the book will be particularly interesting to doctors in anesthesia and the care of patients with chronic pain. Another book dealing entirely with this particular subject would be timely.

JOHN S. LUNDY, M.D.

Year Book of Anesthesia. 1963-1964 SERIES. EDITED BY STUART C. CULLEN, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Anesthesia, University of California Medical Center, San Francisco. Cloth. \$8.50. Pp. 392, with 75 figures. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1963.

Year Books make available in abstract form articles from international medical and scientific literature. For 13 years the material pertaining to the subject of anesthesiology was contained in the Section on Anesthesia in the *Year Book of General Surgery*. However the number of publications in the periodical literature devoted to anesthesiology has increased to such an extent that a separate volume is now necessary. This new volume, under the same experienced editorship, assures that the need for increased abstract coverage of the literature of anesthesiology will be fulfilled. The abstracts are organized into fundamental categories of Circulation; Respiration; Premedication; Inhalation Agents and Technics; Relaxants; Infiltra-

tion, Regional, Spinal and Epidural Anesthesia; Pain Relief; Barbiturates; Obstetrical Anesthesia; Pediatric Anesthesia; Special Clinical Problems; Renal Function; Hypothermia; Post Anesthetic Complications; Inhalation Therapy; and Miscellaneous. The material is selected from a wide variety of journals, both foreign language and English. Following the usual format of the *Year Books* series there are short comments by the editor reflecting a wide knowledge of the literature of anesthesia. At the end of each section are also appended a list of references to articles not amenable to abstracting. The address to the author of each article abstracted is also given. This new volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of anesthesiology and should prove helpful to anesthesiologists, not only those preparing for examinations, but also those anxious to keep up with the vast literature on the subject.

RICHARD FOREGGER, M.D.

Anatomy for the Anesthesiologist—A Stereoscopic Atlas. By WILLIAM H. L. DORNETT, M.D., Professor and Chairman of Anesthesiology, University of Tennessee College of Medicine, Memphis, Tennessee. Cloth. \$12.50. Pp. 389, with 176 illustrations and 8 colored plates. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, Springfield, Ill., 1963.

In order to use this book the reader must have stereopsis, which is the ability to fuse the stereoscopic paired photographs into one. Some readers might not possess this ability.

It must not be construed that this book is solely concerned with anatomy. Considerable pharmacology, physiology and clinical anesthesiology are included, giving the book additional practical value.

M. DIGBY LEIGH, M.D.

Resuscitation—Controversial Aspects. By PETER SAFAR, M.D. Paper. DM 10 (\$2.50). Pp. 64. Published by Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, 1963.

This little monograph is the edited tape recording of one of the symposia at the First European Congress of Anesthesiology of the World Federation of Societies of Anesthesiologists held in Austria in September 1962. Dr. Peter Safar was Chairman of this symposium and he chose a very intelligible and almost world-wide representative panel from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and the United States. There were no prepared papers presented, but a free panel discussion was held among the twelve participants. Lack of time prevented summarization by the panel, but this has been added by the Chairman.

As is stated by Dr. Safar, "The following pages are not to be considered a teaching text. They merely represent conclusions concerning some basic concepts of resuscitation techniques drawn at this time by a few specialists. In this continuously