

# The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

**International Anesthesiology Clinics. Vol. 1, No. 4. (August 1963)** I. *Mechanisms of Anesthesia*. EDITED by STUART C. CULLEN, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Anesthesia, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center, AND ROBERT M. FEATHERSTONE, Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Dept. of Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center. Contributions by 7 other authors. II. *Management of Inhalation Anesthesia*. EDITED by J. S. DENSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery (Anesthesiology), University of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles. Contributions by 7 other leading anesthesiologists. Cloth. \$22.00 per annum for 4 volumes. Pp. 208, with 22 illustrations. Little, Brown and Co., Boston, 1963.

This excellent symposium, dealing with the mechanisms of anesthesia, is particularly worthwhile reading for all anesthesiologists since it discusses the current thinking regarding the way in which narcotic or anesthetic drugs or both get to the site at which they may exert an influence on cellular activity and also what they may do at that site to induce the state of anesthesia. The various significant theories of anesthesia or narcotics are dealt with in a very lucid and interesting manner. The symposium dealing with the management of Inhalation Anesthesia presents modern concepts of the general principles of this method of anesthesia as they are applied at a leading anesthesiology teaching center. The significant pharmacologic and clinical aspects of various currently popular inhalation agents are described in a concise and interesting manner. An excellent chapter on the use of muscle relaxants is also included. This volume is recommended reading for all anesthesiologists and is of particular value to residents in anesthesia.

P. C. LUND, M.D.

**Anesthesia for Surgery of the Heart, SECOND EDITION.** By KENNETH K. KEOWN, M.D., F.A.C.A., Professor of Anesthesiology, University of Missouri School of Medicine, Chief Anesthetist, University of Missouri Medical Center Hospitals, Columbia, Missouri. With Chapters by Emerson A. Moffitt, M.D., Richard A. Theye, M.D., Theodore E. Keats, M.D., and Jack M. Martt, M.D. Cloth. \$7.75. Pp. 206, with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1963.

This second edition of a book, which appeared originally seven years ago, presents an excellent outline for the selection of patients with heart disease to whom cardiac surgery will prove beneficial. The essential symptoms, physical findings, cardiac catheterization data, typical electrocardiographic tracings and roentgen-ray studies for each disorder have been outlined. The pathophysiology for each defect is briefly outlined, and the sudden changes of hemodynamics attendant to surgery during anesthesia are given. Premonitory symptoms and danger signs encountered during anesthesia are noted. Definite suggestions are made as to how to avoid or correct such complications. Preanesthetic medication and anesthetic agents for each of the abnormalities of the heart and great vessels are well covered so that these individuals may undergo anesthesia with the least degree of psychological and physiological imbalance. Symptomatology, physical findings and pertinent laboratory data for each of the commonly encountered congenital and acquired heart lesions are presented in an excellent manner.

Special chapters have been contributed by other leading physicians. Doctors Emerson A. Moffitt and Richard A. Theye summarized their extensive experience with the Mayo-Gibbon Pump Oxygenator. Dr. Theodore E. Keats contributed "The Radiologic Contribution of the Diagnosis of Heart Disease." Dr. Jack M. Martt compiled and presented heart catheterization data.

This book is highly recommended as a teaching guide for medical students, practitioners, and surgeons as well as for anesthesiologists.

V. K. STOELTING, M.D.

**Thoracic Anesthesia.** EDITED BY WILLIAM W. MUSHIN, M.A., M.B., B.S., F.F.A.R.C.S. (ENG.), HONORARY F.F.A.R.A.C.S., F.F.A.R.C.S.I., F.F.A. (S.A.), Professor of Anaesthetics, Welsh National School of Medicine, University of Wales. Cloth. \$19.50. Pp. 695, with 409 illustrations and 12 tables. F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia; Bartholomew Press, Dorking, England, 1963.

Dr. Mushin is the most prolific writer of books on anesthesia in the British Empire. He and fifteen other experts have contributed to this book which offers a complete medical review of the anatomy, physiology and pharmacology of the thoracic part of the body. In addition, diseases and conditions for which surgery is performed in

this region are discussed. There are separate chapters on preoperative assessment of respiratory and circulatory functions. One chapter describes the principles of automatic ventilators, and another is devoted to smaller instruments used in thoracic anesthesia. Special problems are considered such as pediatric operations, oral endoscopy, open heart surgery, using extracorporeal circulation, hypothermia, and such unusual cases as tracheobronchial reconstruction, sleeve resections, thymectomies, and retrosternal thyroids, among others.

The chapter devoted to postoperative care is generally excellent. It might have been desirable, in a book otherwise so complete, to have included indications for and care of tracheostomies. Five separate contributors mention tracheostomies, but none consider principles of tracheostomy care.

Dr. Rendell-Baker condensed the book he and Dr. Mushin wrote in 1953 to produce an interesting chapter on history of thoracic anesthesia. There are nicely written, concise chapters on the EEG and ECG, which are just as valuable for any other type of anesthetic procedure as for thoracic surgery.

The esophageal stethoscope is evidently not widely used in these authors' hospitals. This statement appears in the chapter on Instruments: "However, the patient's condition may be so critical that the anaesthetist will wish to listen to the heartbeat throughout the operation." Would it not be desirable to listen to the heartbeat of every patient throughout his operation?

The book is well bound, the type is easily legible, and the style makes easy and delightful reading. Illustrations are abundant and appropriate. It is recommended to all anesthesiologists interested in thoracic work; and contains abundant information for anyone caring for an unconscious patient.

ROBERT W. VIRTUE, M.D.

**Anesthesia in Clinical Ophthalmology.** By DERYCK DUNCALF, M.D., Ch.B., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A., Associate Attending Anesthesiologist, Montefiore Hospital, New York City, and DAVID H. RUOFS, Jr., M.D., Associate Staff, Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, Assistant Clinical Instructor Ophthalmology, University of Pittsburgh. Cloth. \$8.50. Pp. 168 with 36 illustrations. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1963.

Written in joint effort by anesthesiologist and clinical ophthalmologist, this 168 page monograph explores the mutual problems of anesthesia and eye surgery with exceptional emphasis on intraocular tension. It is difficult for this reviewer to determine whether the contents of this book represent a condensation of all that is known of the subject, or an expansion of the small segment of information available. One has to read at considerable length to glean a true pearl from this well-organized review of a very selective area of surgical endeavor. I suspect that the eye-oriented

physician may be more enlightened by the exhibition of anesthetic data and experience than will the experienced anesthesiologist by the basic ophthalmologic presentation. An exception to this may be found in the final chapter which deals with heretofore seldom considered "ocular complications of general, spinal and epidural anesthesia."

The monograph is well indexed and has listed 164 well-selected references, which, uniquely, list in italics the number of the page in the text where the reference appears. This monograph is well-suited for practitioners of ophthalmology, and should be of interest and help to residents in training in both ophthalmology and anesthesiology.

J. GERARD CONVERSE, M.D.

**Clinical Anesthesia.** JOSEPH F. ARTUSIO, M.D., Editor-in-Chief. Vol. 3. *Anesthesia for Patients with Endocrine Disease.* M. T. Jenkins, M.D., Editor, with many contributors. Cloth. \$7.50. Pp. 234, with illustrations. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, 1963.

Portions of this third volume in the *Clinical Anesthesia* series are excellent. Particularly good is the chapter devoted to anesthetic management of the diabetic patient. The chapter on pheochromocytoma also deserves favorable comment. Both sections are filled with factual and useful information; most of which appears to be based upon personal experience of the contributors.

The practitioner who has purchased the book as a guide to clinical anesthesia for endocrine disease may be disappointed in that slightly more than half of the work is clinically directed. The remainder pertains to physiology of components of the endocrine and sympathetic nervous system. The validity of the latter portions would have been strengthened had they been written by physiologists or endocrinologists.

ROBERT T. PATRICK, M.D.

**Small Animal Anesthesia.** By WILLIAM V. LUMB, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D., Professor of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo. Cloth. \$11.50. Pp. 420 with 125 illustrations. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia, 1963.

Although largely concerned with the dog, this book deals with anesthesia of all animals ranging from pigs and goats to hamsters, birds and fish. As a consequence of such a wide scope, laboratory workers will find the book useful for reference as a guide to the techniques used in different species. A large section of the contents deals with drugs used during anesthetic procedures with, in most cases, a guide to the dosage required by different species, so that from this point of view also it is valuable for reference.

Veterinary students and anesthetists will also find it useful as a textbook on veterinary anesthesia, although it suffers from the fact that such a wide coverage precludes detailed description of many important points. In particular, the recognition of