

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

International Anesthesiology Clinics. Intravenous Anesthesia and Hypothermia. Volume 2, No. 4, August. EDITED BY JOHN W. DUNDEE, M.D., PH.D. F.F.A.R.C.S., The Queen's University of Belfast, and A. R. HUNTER, M.D., F.R.C.S. (Glas.), F.F.A.R.C.S., The Royal Infirmary, Manchester, England. Cloth. Pp. 1,036, with illustrations. Price \$22.00 per year. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, 1964.

This volume of the International Anesthesiology Clinics series covers two well-presented topics. The section on Intravenous Anesthesia is short. Feurstein and Dundee each emphasize the limits and dangers of use of these drugs. Riding discusses advantages of methohexital for induction and for short cases. Brief and proper mention of G-29505 and gamma hydroxybutyric acid, neither of which are available in the United States (1964), is made by Kern. Corsen reports results of work with animals on the pharmacology of G-29505.

Hypothermia is the subject that makes up most of this volume. The first three chapters deal with physiology, acid-base balance, and pharmacology with a minimum of overlapping. In a chapter on temperature measurement, Hill covers electrical methods with excellent explanations and dismisses vapor bulb methods (which are *much* cheaper) because they are nonrecording. The next three chapters give information concerning clinical use of moderate hypothermia for cardiac surgery and neurosurgery, and profound hypothermia for cardiac surgery. This is well done although no mention is made of profound hypothermia for operations other than cardiac.

Brown in his chapter on local hypothermia, is less than enthusiastic to the point of omission of some valuable adjuncts. He (inaccurately) states that local cooling of hearts has never progressed beyond the experimental stage. Extremely brief mention is made of cryosurgery for localized brain lesions, although he does discuss negatively the use of general hypothermia for neurosurgery. An

adequate discussion of carotid cooling is presented. Strikingly absent is anything on use of hypothermia (cold water) for immediate treatment of thermal burns.

The two remaining chapters on therapeutic and accidental hypothermia are pleasingly presented.

Every anesthesiologist will want to be familiar with the material treated in this book.

ROBERT W. VIRTUE, M.D.

Clinical Application of Hyperbaric Oxygen.

EDITED BY I. BOEREMA, W. H. BRUMMELKAMP AND N. G. MEIJNE, Department of Surgery, University of Amsterdam, Wilhelmina Gasthuis, Amsterdam. Cloth. \$20.00. Pp. 427, with illustrations. Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam, London, New York, 1964.

This timely publication contains the proceedings of the First International Congress on the Clinical Application of Hyperbaric Oxygen, which was held in Amsterdam in September, 1963. Participants were mainly from Europe and the United States, however Australia and Curaçao were also represented.

The book begins with a fine summary of the history of hyperbaric therapy, which actually has been studied in animals and man for several centuries, particularly in Holland, England and France. Thereafter, the volume is divided into seven sections which deal with medical treatment and cardiovascular surgery under high atmospheric pressure; tank building problems and safety measures; physiological and pharmacological problems; and miscellaneous reports on the use of oxygen mixtures, CO and N₂ poisoning, use of hyperbaric oxygen during controlled hypotension, etc. Professor Boerema considers the future of hyperbaric oxygen, while Dr. Meijne summarizes the present state of affairs in clinical application of this method.

This publication represents the most complete and comprehensive collection of information available concerning all aspects of this dramatic experimental and therapeutic procedure. Serious problems with this method are presented and discussed, as well as the pressing need to ascertain more fully and accurately its limitations. The ups and downs in enthusiasm for this procedure through the centuries are clearly revealed. Great responsibility for prevention of unscientific development of high pressure therapy is stressed, as well as sane rationale for its employment.

Although in certain aspects of medical practice the apparent value of this method of therapy has been demonstrated, further investigative studies are imperative. Knowledge of hyperbaric oxygen should be of great concern to all physicians, as well as many scientists in allied fields. This book is a rich source of present-day authoritative information on this fascinating subject and should be in every medical and scientific library, as well as in the personal possession of everyone working in, or vitally concerned with, any aspect of this field.

H. M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Advances in Cardiopulmonary Diseases. VOLUME II. EDITED BY ANDREW L. BANYAI, M.D., F.C.C.P., Clinical Professor of Medicine, Emeritus, Marquette University School of Medicine, AND BURGESS L. GORDON, M.D., F.C.C.P., Visiting Professor of Medicine, Jefferson Medical College. Cloth. \$12.00. Pp. 347, with 92 Illustrations. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1964.

This second of a series of selected lectures from the 1962 Series of Postgraduate Course presented by the Council on Postgraduate Medical Education of the American College of Chest Physicians is part of a continuing design to present to a medical audience "new information" in early publication. The fact that most of the information is not new, and that the book is published two years after the original presentation in 1962, presents a modest condemnation of the publisher's editorial philosophy. The publisher might more accurately describe the contents as a series of recently presented reviews of existing information on diversified topics somewhat related to cardiopulmonary disease.

Since it is reasonable to assume that the anesthesiologist should have a particular interest in this broad subject, he conceivably will find this volume of more than passing interest, particularly such segments as "The Clinical Diagnosis of Chronic Bronchitis and Pulmonary Emphysema," "Mechanics of Breathing" (which is surprisingly explicit) and "Alveolar Gas Exchange." Whether this interest is worth the purchase price of this volume depends on his capacity to accept dogma on anesthetic practice from an otolaryngologist discussing "Endoscopic Problems in Chest Disease."

J. GERARD CONVERSE, M.D.

Cardiac Arrest and Resuscitation. SECOND EDITION. BY HUGH E. STEPHENSON, JR., M.D., F.A.C.S. Prof. of Surgery, University of Missouri School of Medicine, Columbia, Missouri. Cloth. \$15.00. Pp. 501, with 76 figures. The C. V. Mosby Co., St. Louis, 1964.

The first edition of this excellent publication appeared in 1958. This new edition has been rewritten, enlarged and brought up-to-date by the inclusion of salient material from the enormous amount of recent clinical and investigative observations. It has been enhanced by the addition of five more contributors, making a total of twelve in this volume.

The scope of this book extends from material valuable to physicians rarely faced with the need for cardiac resuscitation, to cardiac surgeons contemplating elective cardioplegia. Dr. Stephenson's presentation has been augmented by personal case histories contributed to him by over 700 physicians, located throughout the world. Physiological aspects of the heart and their pathological aberrations are presented. Valuable additions include material pertaining to the use of hypothermia, hyperbaric oxygen, pace-making devices, mechanical devices for direct and indirect cardiac massage, closed-chest defibrillation, closed-chest circulatory augmentation and left ventricular assist pumps. The term "cardiac arrest" is clarified as proper terminology only for sudden acute stoppage of the heart and not for gradual cessation of cardiac contractions. The author has made a noteworthy attempt to digest and evaluate the widespread investigative and clinical material assembled in this publication. Illustrations are well selected and reproduced. The book concludes with the largest up-to-date bibliography on this subject known to this reviewer.

All anesthesiologists and surgeons, as well as physicians and scientific investigators dealing with any aspect of cardiopulmonary physiology or pathology should become familiar with the contents of this most inclusive publication. This book should be in every medical school and hospital library.

H. M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Law, Medicine, Science—and Justice. EDITED BY LARRY ALAN BEAR, Prof. of Law and Legal Medicine, The University of Puerto Rico School of Law, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico, assisted by Brian Parker, Associated Editor in the Forensic Sciences. Cloth. \$14.50. Pp. 636, with illustrations. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois, 1964.

There are twenty contributors to this book which contains information on the presentation of expert medical evidence in court, legal problems of hospitals, psychiatry and the law, narcotics and the law, the drinking driver and the law, forensic science and the law, and crime laboratory investigative procedures.