

The Anesthesiologist's Bookshelf

Edited by HUBERTA M. LIVINGSTONE, M.D.

Practice of Hypnosis in Anesthesiology. By CARL A. COPPOLINO, M.D. Cloth. \$6.50. Pp. 204. Grune & Stratton, New York and London, 1965.

This timely textbook deals with hypnosis in a truly scientific manner. It is well written in a clear and concise fashion, thus the subject matter can be easily understood even by the uninitiated in the field of hypnotherapy. It is pointed out that anesthesiology and hypnosis are closely interrelated and therefore a basic knowledge of this field is essential for all anesthesiologists.

All essential aspects of hypnosis and hypnotherapy are discussed including selection of patients, techniques of induction and contraindications. Particular emphasis is placed upon hypnosis in the preoperative, operative and postoperative phase including the management of painful syndromes. It is noted that prior instruction in psychiatry is essential before utilizing hypnotherapy. A few of the common misconceptions regarding hypnosis are debunked, such as hypnosis weakening the mind of the patient.

This book is recommended reading for all anesthesiologists, and should be particularly valuable for those who consider utilizing hypnotherapy in their daily practice. An extensive bibliography is included.

P. C. LUND, M.D.

Radioisotopes and Circulation. EDITED BY GUNNAR SEVELIUS, M.D., Associate Professor in Research and Instructor in Medicine, University of Oklahoma School of Medicine, Oklahoma City. Cloth. \$13.00. Pp. 307, with illustrations. Little, Brown & Company, Boston, 1965.

This monograph contains some 15 essays written by American authors on the physical, physiologic and mathematic concepts underlying radioisotopic techniques for measurement of flow and volume of blood. In a brief but lucid introduction, S. S. Kety, a pioneer in this field, recalls the contributions of two nineteenth century physiologists: Adolf Fick and the theoretical aspects of measurement of steady state blood flow; and, G. N. Stewart, who first applied the dilution principle by means of the intravenous injection of salt solution and subsequent measurement of changes in

conductivity in arterial blood. Myron Prinzmetal, writing on history, dates the beginnings of radioisotopic methods as early as 1927. The field developed fitfully after this: only in the last ten years, with ample material made available by the Atomic Energy Commission, has the application of these techniques really burgeoned.

There are excellent introductory chapters on instrumentation and fundamentals of data interpretation. Anesthesiologists who have kept up with the literature will be conversant with a good deal of the material in the chapters on blood volume and brain circulation. Other discussions of interest to anesthesiologists are those on cardiac output, coronary, liver, renal and extremity blood flow. The great advantage of these new methods is the avoidance of sampling by the use of surface scanning; many of the procedures used, however, supply qualitative rather than quantitatively important measurements.

This book is meant to be read by the clinician and it will be a useful reference for the beginner in investigation. It is quite readable and contains a comprehensive bibliography, largely the work of the contributors to the volume.

LEROY D. VANDAM, M.D.

Local Anaesthetics as Anticonvulsants. A STUDY ON EXPERIMENTAL AND CLINICAL EPILEPSY. BY CARL GUSTAF BERNHARD, M.D., Professor of Physiology, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, and EINAR BOHM, M.D., Professor of Neurosurgery, Uppsala University, Uppsala. Cloth. Sw. kr. 25:00. Pp. 100, with 39 figures. Almqvist & Wiksells, Uppsala, 1965.

This startling title brings information to those of us who thought we fully understood the action of local anesthetics. We look mostly for untoward effects, and now we read of beneficial results in certain conditions. Thirty-nine figures show data and tracings of EEG results of electrically produced fits, and of treatments used; 187 authors and references appear in the index. The authors' summary is as follows: "Various concepts of the cause and nature of the epileptic fit and problems connected with the treatment of epilepsy are at the centre of neurological, neurophysiological and neuropharmacological research.

"In view of the characteristics of the anti-convulsive effect of local anaesthetics a treatment with intravenous lidocaine appears to be of special interest in cases in which it is of importance rapidly to abolish a status epilepticus and to suppress it without causing sedation.

"A survey is here presented of the investigations serving as a theoretical basis for the treatment of status epilepticus with intravenous lidocaine. The clinical results obtained by this treatment are reported. There is also an outline for the treatment of status epilepticus with intravenous lidocaine based on the results of the laboratory experiments and the clinical experience gained so far."

JOHN S. LUNDY, M.D.

The Adrenals and Resuscitation. BY MIKHAIL GRIGOR'EVICH KOLPAKOV. Translation from the Russian by Basil Haigh, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. Paper. \$17.50. Pp. 105, with illustrations. Consultants Bureau, New York, 1965. The original Russian text was published by Meditsina in Moscow, 1964.

Reports of medical research in the United States follow a consistent pattern. The author states the problem, the method and the results; discussion and summary follow in (hopefully) concise and logical form. Unfortunately the American reader will have difficulty following the purposes and reasoning of Dr. Kolpakov in this Russian monograph. The form of his experiments is by our standards inadequately described, and nowhere does he clearly state his postulate.

Nevertheless, Dr. Kolpakov has carried out an enormous number of experiments purporting to show the effects of hemorrhagic shock on adrenal cortical function and on constituents of blood. The experimental subjects were animals; adrenalectomy or hypophysectomy with and without pre-treatment with steroids, ACTH or chlorpromazine comprised some of the experimental conditions. From his material Dr. Kolpakov concludes that steroids are essential additions to the recognized methods of treatment of the terminal states of hemorrhagic shock. I am not convinced that his material clearly demonstrates this value. His conclusions appear to be based on speculation rather than to be drawn logically from experimental evidence.

The monograph may be of value to those intensely interested in the experimental aspects of resuscitation. It is of limited usefulness to practicing physicians.

ROBERT T. PATRICK, M.D.

Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation. By DONALD C. MCKAY, M.D., Francis Delafield Professor and Chairman, Department of Pathology, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York City. Cloth. \$16.00. Pp. 493, with 204 illustrations, 7 in color. Hoeber Medical Division, Harper & Row, Publishers, New York and London, 1965.

The author of this book has selected a pathogenic phenomenon adequately described by the title which is commonly encountered in many unrelated disease states. It appears, however, that it is largely a late developing problem. Many etiological factors are quite evidently capable of producing intravascular coagulation. Among those that are of particular interest to anesthesiologists are: cold injury, crush syndrome, endotoxin shock, blood transfusion reactions, poisonings, amniotic fluid embolism, anoxia and cardiac arrest. The book is profusely illustrated with charts and microscopic studies of the tissues involved. An introductory chapter reviewing the blood coagulation mechanism is one of the most succinct of its kind. This chapter alone is worthy of perusal by any physician.

This book is highly specialized. It is particularly of value to the internist, hematologist and pathologist. Although it has very little immediate value in anesthesiologic practice, it does represent a source book for many unusual disease states and can be considered a fine reference volume.

VINCENT J. COLLINS, M.D.

Exposés D'Anesthésiologie à L'Usage des Praticiens et des Étudiants. Second Edition. By P. HUCUENARD AND P. JAQUENOUD. Paperback. 28 Frs. Pp. 276, with 19 illustrations. Masson et Cie, Éditeurs, Libraires de l'Académie de Médecine, 120, boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, 1964.

This volume, written in French, covers four main topics. The first section on clinical anesthesia comprises several chapters on problems faced by the anesthesiologist dealing with newborn, geriatric, and alcoholic patients. Anatomical and physiological differences between adult, geriatric and newborn patients are presented, together with some recommendations for preoperative medication, anesthesia and postanesthetic management. Cardiovascular and respiratory complications of anesthesia are included in this section with special emphasis on cardiac arrest, pulmonary embolism and shock. The authors failed to mention the importance of measurements of the central venous pressure during treatment of shock.