

those who wish an account of the pulmonary blood and capillary volumes studied in a large group of patients under varying conditions, as being easily readable, well presented and not unduly expensive.

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**Anesthesia for Infants and Children.** By ROBERT M. SMITH. Pp. 530. Saint Louis, The C. V. Mosby Company, 1968. Cloth, \$17.50.

Over the last several years, the anesthesiologist who has devoted himself to children has made important contributions to Pediatrics in the areas of newborn resuscitation and in the management of the acute illnesses of children. In addition, he has played a leading role in the treatment of respiratory distress and failure.

A monograph or textbook on pediatric anesthesia is a necessary part of the basic library of every anesthesiologist who, while serving the total community, must also have the special skill and knowledge to treat the young members of that community.

The third edition of Robert Smith's book, enlarged and updated, has been designed to fulfill that need. The chapter arrangements and format are identical with the 1963 edition. All of the issues of modern pediatric anesthesia are covered in the textbook as well as many subjects no longer relevant, e.g., pp. 141-142, Tribromoethanol (Avertin) dosage scale and a picture of equipment for its preparation.

Smith writes with advantageous qualifications. He has the perspective of early creative leadership in pediatric anesthesia as well as the responsibility for the enormous and varied pediatric services at the Children's Hospital of Boston. He is a good scholar and an impartial observer of the anesthesia scene.

One of the most valuable aspects of this text is the bibliography at the end of each chapter. This is the only available source in which a complete pediatric anesthesia bibliography can be found.

The 31 chapters could have been more logically organized. The first 16 are concerned with general subjects of pediatric anesthesia; the next eight are cook-book manuals concerning the management of specific surgical problems; and the final seven chapters relate to the general subjects of pediatric anesthesia. Some of the chapters might have been improved by being combined. For example, Chapter 4, "Preparing Children for Operation," and Chapter 5, "Preoperative Medication," could be consolidated.

The quality and depth of the chapters are uneven. The first chapter, "Biology and Behavior," is basically a good chapter that suffers from being updated rather than rewritten. Chapter 2, "Respiratory Physiology," is an outstanding review of pediatric respiratory physiology by Charles Cook and Etsuro Motoyama. At the other extreme is Chapter 11, "Normal Recovery," which

offers little more than the obvious "... avoid hypoxia and hypotension." Although most of the new concepts of the last five years have been included, the author does not seem to accept the changes fully.

The writing suffers from irrelevant wordiness throughout. On p. 137, four lines of type are required to tell the anesthetist to wash his hands; on p. 182, seven lines are devoted to common-sense operating room etiquette. Again, on p. 137, in a chapter concerned with the techniques of induction of general anesthesia, a full paragraph is devoted to preoperative medication.

Illogical organization, inadequate editing, and verbosity have made what might have been an excellent monograph into one that is difficult to use. Significant facts and important advice is often hidden within irrelevant and redundant statements.

However, despite its shortcomings, this book belongs in the total anesthesia library.

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**The 1968 Yearbook of Anesthesia.** EDITED BY STUART C. CULLEN. Chicago, Yearbook Medical Publishers. Pp. 399, 73 figures. \$10.00.

This is an excellent compendium of abstracts and references of articles of importance to anesthesiologists published during the 12 months ending May 1968. The publisher and editor scan the medical literature for the year and select those papers which appear to be of significance to the field. About 360 articles in all are abstracted and about 60 per cent have a brief comment appended by the editor. The articles are gathered in sections under the headings of "Circulation," "Respiration," "Depressant Drugs," "Inhalation Agents and Technics," "Relaxants," "Local and Regional Anesthesia," "Obstetric Anesthesia," and "Miscellaneous." A good mixture of clinical medicine and basic science is represented. The major proportion of the articles are from English language journals and perhaps as many as 70 per cent are from non-anesthesia journals.

This is a valuable book for perusal by the anesthesiologist who wishes to "freshen up" the basic science knowledge of his specialty and keep up with current practical concepts of medical practice. While it is difficult to know if the coverage of all the literature is complete, one could hardly fail to improve and update his knowledge by reading the book. The abstracts are, on the whole, good and liberally illustrated.

It is unfortunate there are not more editorial comments—those that are present are witty and pertinent. How does a dean find time to do work like this when most deans spend their time arguing with students, faculty, administrators and politicians? The reviewer's hat is off to Stu Cullen.

The book is well produced. The paper is of good quality with very readable print. There is a good index. The book is recommended to all who

find little time to read the far-too-numerous journals, yet want to keep abreast of the times.

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**Die Ateminsuffizienz und ihre klinische Behandlung 3. Internationales Heidelberger Anästhesie-Symposium am 5. und 6. Mai 1967.** WISSENSCHAFTLICHE LEITUNG UND HERAUSGEBER: O. H. JUST. REDAKTION: H. STOECKEL. (Respiratory insufficiency and its clinical management. Third International Anesthesia Symposium in Heidelberg on May 5 and 6, 1967. Edited by O. H. Just and H. Stoekel.) Pp. 233, 114 figures, 65 tables. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1967. DM 47 (\$11.78).

The proceedings of the Third International Anesthesia Symposium in Heidelberg, Germany, report the experience of the German Clinics in the treatment of respiratory failure. This is a practical book whose chief virtue rests in the fact that the techniques used in different hospitals in dealing with patients suffering from severe pulmonary disease are summarized side by side, permitting easy comparison. The theoretical principles underlying the management of lung disease are treated rather cursorily, which might lead to confusion in the uninitiated.

Each topic is followed by discussions which help to point out differences and similarities and raise questions; especially valuable are the discussions on tracheotomy and the indications for ventilatory treatment in cerebral trauma. Agreement was achieved that in the presence of normal lung tissues the choice of ventilator is inconsequential in successful treatment. In the diseased lung, however,—especially in emphysema—special techniques are called for. Here, the variable-flow, pressure-preset ventilator had eloquent proponents who provided an excellent, scholarly contribution.

The pathologic-anatomic lung changes following respiratory treatment are described, the findings being in agreement with similar reports by Swedish and American authors. A decrease in atelectasis and an increase in survival time following positive-negative-pressure ventilation as compared with IPPB alone in a study in dogs is reported. These findings do not agree with the literature. More detailed data are indicated before any conclusion can be drawn. In the discussions the controversy between these two types of ventilatory pressure patterns was left open, each method having its advocates.

In conclusion, this book presents practical information mixed with brief summaries of theoretical principles; it will provide the practicing anesthesiologist with useful aids for respiratory care.

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**Hypnose und Schmerz, Die Hypnosuggestive Analgesie. (Hypnosis and Pain. The hypnosuggestive analgesia.)** Edited by D. LANGEN AND TH. SPOENNI. Separatum "Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics" 14, No. 5-6. Pp. 140, 1 colored illustration, 17 illustrations, 4 tables. Basel/New York, S. Karger, 1968. \$6.55.

This volume presents an attempt to objectively evaluate and popularize psychological ways of influencing pain. It consists of papers first read in November 1966 at a symposium on "Hypnosis and Autogenic Training" in Mainz, Germany. "Autogenic training" refers to a method of self-hypnosis described by the German physician J. H. Schultz. The scope of contributions is wide, ranging from neurophysiologic examinations of pain phenomena to the practical uses of hypnosis for pain relief (e.g., in dentistry) and neurosurgical considerations in the treatment of pain syndromes. Several chapters deal with the psychological management of the parturient, and natural childbirth seems to be a well-established routine in the authors' hospitals.

The importance of preoperative suggestions given by the anesthesiologist is stressed. His role as physician primarily concerned with abolishing pain should include more than applied pharmacology.

Due to differences in style and approach among the contributors, this booklet provides somewhat incongruent reading, and unfortunately, not every article has references. However, it will provide physicians—especially anesthesiologists—with stimulating and thought-provoking literature.

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**Geburtshilfliche Anästhesie und Analgesie. (Obstetrical Anesthesia and Analgesia.)** By L. BECK. Pp. 116, 53 figures, 22 tables. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1968. DM 17.80 (\$4.46).

This monograph closes a gap in the German literature, being the first text devoted to obstetrical anesthesia.

The material is divided into three parts: the first part reviews the physiology of pregnancy pertinent to the anesthesiologist; the second deals with the methods of regional and general analgesia and anesthesia for obstetrics; while the closing part discusses the anesthetic management of obstetrical complications. A special chapter is devoted to the resuscitation of the newborn.

The book is well written and has clear illustrations; the index references extensively the German and English literature. It should be a welcome addition to the library of any anesthesiologist familiar with the language.

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