

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. Stoeckel.) Pp. 233, 114 figures, 65 tables. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag, 1967. DM 47 (\$11.75).

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 atelectosis 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. SPOERH. 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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Geburts hilflche Anästhesie und Analgesie. (Obstetrical Anesthesia and Analgesia.) By L. Beck. Pp. 116, 55 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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