

ated. Measures which should be taken to meet the temperature problem are considered, and there is thorough discussion of the hyperpyrexia syndrome as it had been elucidated by 1969.

In contrast, the 2,000 words in the book are rambling and colloquial, without mention of history, with little discussion of physiology, and with no mention of cold stress.

At present, Rackow and Salanitre's review, written in 1969, remains the best general discussion of pediatric anesthesia. I am informed that Dr. Rackow spent a six-month sabbatical leave working on the article. There will not be an excellent textbook on pediatric anesthesia until one of the several people qualified by interest and experience to write such a book is willing to invest the time necessary for its creation.

LEONARD BACHMAN, M.D.
Division of Anesthesiology
The Children's Hospital
18th and Bainbridge Streets
Philadelphia, Penna. 19146

Mechanical Artificial Ventilation. A Manual for Students and Practitioners. By TERNUNG W. HENONIMUS, III. Springfield, Illinois, Charles C Thomas, 1970. Pp. 160. \$8.50.

The second edition of this compact, concise book essentially achieves its object to present concepts of mechanical ventilatory support to both student and practitioner. It is well planned, and is divided into two sections: I) When (indications), What (types of ventilators) and How (clinical applications); and II) Why (Physiology of spontaneous and mechanical ventilation, humidification and airway). The text of 130 pages has 321 references, which is somewhat excessive for the type of reader for whom this book is designed.

Although the author presents a wide variety of useful information, it was embarrassing for the reviewer to see "Respiratory Distress Syndrome of the Newborn" classified as alveolar capillary block, to find that salt-water drowning caused pulmonary edema and that fresh-water drowning was omitted, and to discover that "shock lung" following trauma was not included. The ventilator circuit diagrams are redundant in a book which is small and directed primarily to the clinician. Concepts of increasing the period of inspiration with a Bird ventilator by decreasing sensitivity are against currently accepted principles; and stumbling upon the shunt equation without explanation of the symbols might prove disconcerting to the reader.

The book's shortcomings appear to be in its editing; its content does convey basic principles of mechanical artificial ventilation.

ARNOLD SLADEN, M.D.
Associate Professor
Chief, Respiratory Service
The University of Texas Medical
School at San Antonio
San Antonio, Texas 78229

Biology of the Immune Response. By PETER ABRAMOFF AND MAHANO LAVIA. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1970. Pp. 492, illustrated. \$12.95.

The co-authors and eleven contributors have provided a review that emphasizes immunology rather than immunochemistry or immunopathology. Aside from chapters on antigens, immunoglobulin structure, and subcellular sites of antibody formation, the book presents the biologic aspects of immunologic phenomena (antibody induction and production; immunologic memory; immunologic protection and injury; theories of antibody formation; immunosuppression; and transplantation immunity). The result is a well-organized, integrated textbook with extensive reference lists at the end of each chapter. It should benefit not only the student of immunology but also the professional who needs to "catch up."

FRANK P. STUART, M.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Surgery
University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois 60637

From time to time books are received which may be of general interest but do not warrant review. Where indicated, the editor may make short comments. The following are representative of such books.

Anaesthetics for Nurses. By JOAN K. HOBKIRK, London, Bailliere, Tindall & Cassell Ltd., 1971. (Published in U.S.A. by Williams and Wilkins, Baltimore, 1970.) Pp. 168. \$5.50.

For the nurse and other hospital personnel dealing with patients who have been anesthetized—British style.

An Introduction to the Study of Disease. By WILLIAM BOYD. Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1971. Sixth edition. Pp. 584. \$8.50.

Written for assistants and technicians in the health-related professions. Clear and well-done.

The International Handbook of Medical Science. A Concise Guide to Current Practice and Recent Advances. Edited by DAVID HOBROBIN and ALEXANDER GUNN. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1970. Pp. 744. \$16.00.

A concise, all-inclusive, limited guide to current practice and recent advances.

Emphysema and Chronic Bronchitis. By STANTON BELINKOFF. Boston, Little, Brown and Company, 1971. Pp. 108. Cloth \$10.50; paper \$6.75.

For the layman and general practitioner.

Pharmacological Facts and Figures. By F. LEMBECK AND K.-FR. SEWING. Translated by H. Heller and D. R. Ferguson. Berlin-Heidelberg, Springer-Verlag, 1969. Pp. 111. \$3.00.

Useful to the medical student and house officer. Concise.