

## BOOK REVIEWS

Edward Lowenstein, M.D., Editor

**Winning the Games Scientists Play.** BY CARL J. SINDERMAN, PH.D.  
New York, Plenum Press, 1982. Pages: 290. Price: \$15.95.

The goal of this book, written by a respected marine scientist, is to outline interpersonal strategies and rules for a satisfying life in science. If one looks at science as a game, the book is a training manual for scientific game players. Although scientific research is not discussed, the author assumes that excellence is the foundation for all games.

The book is divided into two parts: Part one discusses the fundamentals that must be learned to win games: the writing and presenting of scientific papers, attending meetings, chairing and organizing scientific meetings, and participating in committee meetings. Until these fundamentals are mastered, the higher levels of scientific games are not accessible. Part two is where the real action is, and topics such as promotions, acquisition of power, job changes, and ethics are discussed.

Part three is a medley of special topics: sex in the laboratory, women and men in science, and relationships with news media, lawyers, politicians, the public, and industry.

The major thesis is that good science is great fun in itself, but more rewarding if one knows the rules and plays the game well. Many games may have been lost because of poor interpersonal strategies.

Written in an informal fashion, the book is delightful to read and can be finished in a single sitting. I highly recommend it for young men and women who are sincerely interested in science but may be bewildered, shy, or naive enough to believe that promotions are gifts from one's chairman. The old boys will smile while reading it.

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### **Postoperative Complications of Intracranial Neurological Surgery.**

BY NORMAN H. HOROWITZ, HUGO V. RIZZOLI. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins, 1982. Pages: 472. Price: \$55.00.

While the act of reading and evaluating a book for review can at times be laborious and often challenging, on a few rare occasions it can prove to be quite invigorating. This reviewer was quite fortunate to be able to have the pleasure of jotting down a few comments on the remarkable collection of information contained within the 472 pages (and 2,322 references) of this book on postoperative neurosurgical complications of intracranial procedures. This volume is a total revision of the 1967 book *Postoperative Complications in Neurosurgical Practice, Recognition, Prevention, and Management*, by the same authors. As noted in the Introduction, the information explosion, the development of CT scanning, and use of microneurosurgical techniques

made a new edition mandatory. A companion volume on extracranial neurosurgical operations will be following this one shortly.

This book will serve well for the anesthesiologist and the neurosurgeon. For the anesthesiologist who does not handle a large number of neurosurgical cases, it will be a handy reference guide, and for the individual who does primarily neuroanesthesia it is really indispensable. As we realize, anesthetic management is entwined inextricably with the underlying physiopathology and an understanding of the remedial surgical process. Our delivery of superior anesthetic care certainly is helped by a better knowledge of the natural history and the sequelae of disease entities requiring interventional neurosurgery.

Drs. Horowitz and Rizzoli have managed to include an enormous amount of material and integrate it into seven chapters that cover basic concepts relating to the intraoperative and postoperative phases of neurosurgery, intracranial neoplasms, aneurysms and arteriovenous malformations, head injuries, cranial operations for pain, intracranial infections, and congenital and acquired defects.

In general, the chapters cover many of the factors affecting surgical mortality and morbidity and the complications during the postoperative period. As an example of their thorough approach, the section on craniopharyngioma in the chapter on intracranial neoplasms covers the precortisone and postcortisone era in terms of operative mortality, in the incidence of recurrence after surgery for pituitary adenoma, the surgical approach, and surgical case mortality following primary operation for craniopharyngioma. Among the causes of death it pinpoints hyperthermia, circulatory responses, meningitis, vascular injury, and hematoma formation. The nonfatal complications explained in great depth are rhinorrhea, seizures, mental symptoms, water and electrolyte disturbances, polyglandular insufficiency, dysfunction of visual apparatus, and recurrences. Each one of these subheadings is illustrated profusely with literature citations, case histories, and clinical reports. One has the opportunity to look at morbidity and mortality data and to realize that this information is so much dependent upon the nuances involved in the level of neurosurgical operative criteria.

The technical printing aspects of this book match the quality of its contents, with well contrasted and highlighted type, fine radiologic reproductions, very readable printing, and a separate author and subject index.

If there could be any criticism of this classic work, it would be inability to absorb the voluminous supporting material. I would not hesitate to recommend that this book by Drs. Horowitz and Rizzoli should be included and available in the departmental library of every anesthesiology residency program.

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