

back into those red cells from either the warm plasma or, in the case of washed RBCs, the recipient's pool of labile potassium. The single paragraph on plasma products for volume expansion is grossly inadequate. He quotes 21 days as the shelf life of blood and red blood cell concentrates. Coagulation factors are given Arabic numerals in the liver chapter and Roman numerals in the hematology chapter.

I can't imagine why any anesthesia resident or practicing anesthesiologist has not already purchased a copy of the first edition. Any who have not should rush out and buy the second edition. The problem the second edition poses is for the proud possessor of the first. Should he update? In view of the nearly unchanged text of the first nine chapters, I would hesitate to recommend automatic purchase unless the reader, having scanned the new chapter 12 on nutrition, believes this alone worth the price. Of course, departmental libraries, hospital libraries, and compulsive bibliophiles also will want a copy. That's how I got mine.

THEODORE C. SMITH, M.D.
*Professor of Anesthesiology and Pharmacology
Department of Anesthesiology
Stritch School of Medicine
Loyola University
Chicago, Illinois 60153*

Management of Epidural Analgesia in Childbirth, Second Edition.

By B. A. WALDRON. New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1983. Pages: 86. Price: \$4.95.

This small (86-page) book was written to give a basic explanation of all aspects of epidural anesthesia to the nonanesthetist (midwife, obstetrician) or the anesthetist in training.

The book begins with a brief history of epidural analgesia and obstetric methods for pain relief. The neural pathways for obstetric pain are described. Epidural block produces physiologic effects, in addition to providing pain relief. These effects are reviewed. Indications and contraindications for epidural anesthesia—both absolute and relative—are presented. The techniques of lumbar epidural and caudal epidural are described, along with a listing of the doses and drugs to be used. Common problems and neurologic complications are presented. The book concludes with a description of epidural anesthetic records and protocols to be used by midwives for "top up" doses.

The text is written clearly and contains figures that are easy to understand, although I would recommend holding the epidural needle by a hand that is in continuous contact with the back to allow better control of the needle.

I would have expected a more complete discussion of intravenous fluids management, with emphasis on acute hydration with crystalloid before the first injection of local anesthetic. Common American practice is to give at least 1,000 ml nondextrose-containing crystalloid before an epidural for vaginal delivery and at least 1,500 ml before an epidural for Cesarean delivery, in order to decrease the incidence of hypotension and supine hypotension syndrome.

Despite the shortcomings described above, the book does contain useful information for the nonanesthetist or the anesthetist in training. For the anesthetist with experience in epidural anesthesia, this book appears too elementary.

ROBERT C. CHANTIGIAN, M.D.
*Instructor in Anesthesia
Brigham and Women's Hospital
Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

Control of Respiration. EDITED BY D. J. PALLOT. New York, Oxford University Press, 1983.

The nine chapters of this book do not provide a comprehensive coverage of the regulation of respiration (as the title might suggest); selected topics are covered. Depth of coverage and style vary. Some of the chapters do provide an overall review of circumscribed areas for the nonspecialist, as promised in the preface; others are rigorous and detailed reviews of interest to those doing research in the particular area under review (e.g., Central Chemoreceptors by H. Loeschke, or Respiratory Reflexes by A. Trzebski). In some chapters, references are given to original papers published in 1983. This impressive speed of producing the book, unfortunately, is reflected in poor editing of the text in some chapters, in many typographic errors, and in deficient legends to some graphs.

Some chapters in the book will be of interest to researchers in the field of regulation of breathing; for the nonspecialist, there are better and more comprehensive sources to consult for overview (e.g., *Regulation of Breathing*, edited by T. F. Hornbein).

VLADIMIR FENCL, M.D.
*Department of Medicine
Harvard Medical School
Boston, Massachusetts 02115*

Chest Medicine. BY R. B. GEORGE, R. W. LIGHT, R. A. MATTHAY, New York, Churchill Livingstone, Inc., 1982. Pages: 657. Price: \$49.50.

This multiauthored text (13 contributors) is stated to be ". . . designed for use by medical, nursing, respiratory therapy students as well as housestaff physicians and (pulmonary) fellows in training. . . ." In their attempt to be all things to all people, the authors may have created an insurmountable problem. For example, in the chapter, Structure of the Respiratory System, we read that "the adenoids, tonsils, and eustachian tubes are located in the nasopharynx." A few chapters later, we read that the Henderson-Hasselbach equation can be quoted as

$$"[HCO_3^-] = 0.0301 P_{aCO_2} \times 10^{pH} - 6.1"]$$

Overall, the text probably is best suited to the general internist not specializing in pulmonary medicine. For the anesthesiologist, it offers a useful reference for matters relating to chest diseases but it is not sufficiently detailed for those specially interested in respiration.

Twenty-four chapters are divided into three sections, entitled Pulmonary Structure and Function, Collecting the Data Base, and Clinical Patterns of Lung Disease. There are particularly good chapters on acid-base balance, chest radiography, pulmonary function testing, diffuse interstitial disease, and pulmonary vascular disease.

In some instances, one finds information in a strange setting. For instance, a cookbook approach to the ER management of smoke inhalation is included in the chapter on Occupational and Environmental Lung Diseases, rather than as a part of Respiratory Failure. Although dyspnea is described as an important symptom in the chapter on History and Physical Examination, one has to go to the chapter on Exercise, Exercise Testing, and Disability Evaluation to find a useful classification of grades of dyspnea.

Omissions noted include a description of sputum examination. There was no account of smear preparation and staining or pictures of commonly seen bacteria. Interstitial emphysema is not covered, although there is a brief reference to mediastinal emphysema in the section on Diseases of the Mediastinum. In the chapter on Respiratory Infections,