

of what these alterations might mean to clinical care and are careful to point out what is fact and what is hypothesis. Other particularly excellent chapters are those by Philbin, detailing the effect and implications of anesthetics on basal and surgically stimulated vasopressin secretion, and by Shamoon, detailing the effects of anesthesia and surgery on glucose regulation in normal and diabetic patients and the implications of those effects for clinical care. This latter chapter is the best discussion of which I am aware of this important area. The book contains several chapters that are at best twice removed from the field—such as one on myasthenia gravis and another defending neuroadenolysis of the pituitary for treatment of chronic pain. The copy-editing leaves much to be desired: articles are referred to in text without being listed in the references, sentences are missing verbs, poor English is not rare, and many statements lack explanation.

Though the excellent chapters listed above deserve to be read—especially the one on glucose regulation and diabetes—the deficits of the book will dissuade most individuals from purchasing a copy and appropriately limit its place to reference libraries.

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Introduction to Anesthesia: The Principles of Safe Practice, Sixth Edition. EDITED BY DRIPPS, ECKENHOFF, and DANN. Philadelphia, WB Saunders, 1982. Pages: 496. Price: \$24.50.

The current edition of this popular textbook of anesthesia is remarkable for at least two characteristics. The authors have avoided a tendency toward increasing complexity of presentation and, most amazingly, actually have decreased the length of the text! The book continues its focus towards the "novitiate" as the authors state, and offers very readable and informative text for those who have neither the need nor the industry to diligently peruse the more encyclopedic texts. In spite of brevity and focus, the entire specialty is well covered. One in command of all the information presented here is a well-informed anesthesiologist.

The sixth edition is the second since the death of the original senior author, R. D. Dripps. To this reviewer, the style and form are retained. Although the number of contributors has increased, there is a consistency of writing and concept from section to section. The unevenness of many multiauthored texts has been avoided. The book is quite current, a tribute to the authors, who continue to actively practice anesthesia more than a quarter of a century after the publication of the first edition.

New chapters have been added on education in anesthesia, cardiopulmonary anesthesia, neurosurgical anesthesia, geriatrics, therapy of pain, and controlled hypotension. Additional diagrams and figures have been added throughout the book. It is pleasing to find that dogma in choice of drugs and anesthetic techniques is largely avoided.

The authors state in the preface that superannuated drugs are omitted, yet cyclopropane, diethyl ether, methoxyflurane and fluroxene are given individual, albeit brief, discussions. Contrariwise, fentanyl and its successors are accorded precious little attention. The recent addition of newer muscle relaxants to our armament has occurred since the publication of this volume.

The addition of the chapters on special areas of anesthesia seems a valuable addition and provides a brief but informative look at subspecialization in anesthesia practice. The information is appropriate

for the practitioner of anesthesia who has accumulated a few years of experience as well as for the beginner.

The authors indicate that they debated the writing of yet another edition of this popular text. We can be glad they did, for it combines information, pleasant reading, and a very useful text to a very wide variety of those who have or need an interest in anesthesia and its safe practice.

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Monitoring in Anesthesia, Second Edition. EDITED BY L. J. SAIDMAN, N. T. SMITH. Boston, Butterworth Publishers, 1984, Pages: 556. Price: \$44.95.

Anesthesiologists are clinical applied physiologists and pharmacologists. The ability to safely practice this type of specialty depends upon the facilities available to the anesthesiologist, allowing him/her to sense what is occurring as care is provided for the patient. The topic of monitoring in anesthesia, therefore, is fundamental to and synonymous with the practice of anesthesia. A book devoted solely to monitoring is as essential to anesthesia as the "Book of Genesis" is to the Torah.

Monitoring in Anesthesia first was published in 1978. It was pointed out in the review (Martin RM, Bashein G: *Monitoring in Anesthesia—Book Review*. ANESTHESIOLOGY 50:178-179, 1979) of that edition that the text served as an excellent resource book, updating monitoring technology and techniques for the clinical anesthesiologist. Now, six years later in 1984, the second edition of *Monitoring in Anesthesia* is available. The general praises of the first edition review can be echoed for this new edition.

The format of *Monitoring in Anesthesia* has not been changed. The first dozen chapters consider monitoring for the general and subspecialty areas of anesthetic care.

There are two new chapters in this portion of the second edition: "Monitoring the electroencephalogram and evoked potentials during anesthesia" and "Special considerations in monitoring children during anesthesia." The second section of the text (four chapters) deals with monitoring issues that are generic to all of the preceding chapters: *i.e.*, computers, electrical safety, monitor selection and maintenance, and future trends. The second edition continues to direct its attention to the clinician either in practice or in training. The text continues to be practical and not excessively technical.

There are several specific changes in the new edition. Verbatim repetition of the first edition chapters has not occurred. Rewriting, with the inclusion of new and/or more detailed information, has improved the current edition's content: for example, the chapter on Monitoring of Respiratory Function has an expanded consideration of hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction, with a new and helpful summary diagram, and the chapter on Noninvasive Monitoring includes consideration of nuclear cardiology and echocardiography, neither topic having been considered in the earlier edition. Two chapters have been revised extensively, both for the better. The chapter devoted to computers has been improved by expansion of its presentation of "What is a Computer?" Although this is by no means an exhaustive presentation, the reader will gain a 1980s sense of computers, as opposed to the previous 1960s approach. The chapter on monitor selection and maintenance has been rewritten so that "Standards" (*e.g.*, NFPA, UL) are presented and "needs" (*e.g.*, selection safety—connector incompatibility, and maintenance schedules and their impact upon clinical care) are considered in more