

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

detail. The inexperienced anesthesiologist faced with equipment selection and/or maintenance responsibilities would be better able to accomplish this after reading the new version of this chapter.

The addition of the two chapters on the electroencephalogram (EEG) and evoked potentials and pediatric monitoring addresses deficiencies of the earlier edition. The former is well done and is a welcome addition to the book. The text on monitoring children would be an equally welcome addition if it were of quality equal to the other chapters. The foundation of an excellent pediatric monitoring chapter does exist in the current text. However, the informal prose that is lacking sufficient detail to clarify many important points, and the lack of even a single figure or table weaken the presentation of this technical subject.

Monitoring in Anesthesia continues to be a "must" for anesthesiologists in clinical practice or training. Monitoring continues to be a large part of our daily lives, and a text devoted to this topic is essential. Monitoring technology and techniques constantly are changing, however, and what is accepted practice today may be obsolete and replaced tomorrow. Continued revision of this book (as pointed out in the first edition review) remains mandatory. The authors might even consider a loose-leaf format, which would allow continual revision where necessary.

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The Coronary Circulation in Health and Disease. BY MELVIN L. MARCUS. New York, McGraw-Hill, 1983, Pages: 465. Price: \$45.00.

The preface states that this is the first complete textbook on coronary circulation written by a single author since that authored

by Donald Gregg. Dr. Marcus has overcome problems posed by the vast expansion of knowledge by obtaining the help of four distinguished investigators (J. I. E. Hoffman, J. C. Greenfield, D. E. Heistad, and R. E. Kerber) in editing and reviewing the manuscript. This undoubtedly has enhanced the quality of this large monograph. The author approaches the subject in an educational way, starting in the first seven chapters with basic anatomy and methods for blood flow measurements before entering the area of regulatory physiology. The last 12 chapters of the book are clinically oriented, dealing with both medical and surgical treatment of coronary artery disease and their influence on the coronary circulation.

The personal comments by Dr. Marcus are set apart in italics. In contrast to Dr. Gregg, Dr. Marcus often presents his opinions with a dogmatic view, which displays a tendency towards superficiality. This is particularly noticeable in chapter 4, where critical closing pressure is discussed.

For the anesthesiologist who works with patients who have advanced cardiovascular disease, the chapters on pathophysiology of coronary artery disease are particularly valuable and well written, though little specific information is provided regarding drugs used in anesthesia and their effects on the coronary circulation of patients with coronary artery disease.

Most illustrations have been redrawn from the original publications. This greatly helps the analysis of the problems discussed.

In summary, the book covers all the important aspects of the coronary circulation in health and disease. It is written in a comprehensive way and has an impressive, although not encyclopedic, reference list of great value for the anesthesiologist involved in clinical cardiovascular research, as well as others wishing a unified view of the coronary circulation.

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