

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.

ALAN JAY SCHWARTZ, M.D., M.S. ED.
*Department of Anesthesia
Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania and
The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104*

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.

SEBASTIAN REIZ, M.D., PH.D.
*Department of Anesthesiology
University Hospital
Umea, Sweden*