

receive no special emphasis over sections of only remote value to anesthesiologists. In the 59-page chapter Temperature Regulation, only half a page has been devoted to heat exchange during anesthesia. Although the practical aspects of this subject are dealt with in other chapters, it does not receive the scholarly exposition that such a universally applicable topic deserves.

Certain other topics of considerable importance in pediatric anesthesia have been omitted or given only cursory consideration. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation receives only four pages of discussion and these are in the last chapter of the book. The chapters on Design of the Operating Room, Anesthesia Equipment of Pediatrics, and Monitoring During Surgery make no mention of the equipment necessary for effective intraoperative resuscitation. The chapter on equipment also fails to describe the wide variety of modern masks, oropharyngeal airways, and laryngoscope blades available for pediatric use. No discussion of anesthesia or postanesthetic care of children with a cleft palate, the most common craniofacial anomaly we encounter, has been included in any chapter. Indeed, a chapter devoted to the anesthetic and postanesthetic management of the major craniofacial anomalies would seem appropriate for this type of comprehensive textbook.

The chapter entitled Pharmacology fails to deal at all with anticholinergic drugs or cardiovascular agents. This is left to the authors of other chapters to accomplish, which they do with varying degrees of scholarship and depth. It would be advantageous to have a more extensive discussion of pediatric pharmacology, including drug toxicity, in one place to which the other authors and the reader could refer.

Neither the otherwise clear and practical chapter on Anesthesia for Premature Infants nor that on Induction of Anesthesia emphasizes the hazards of anesthesia induction in preterm infants with gastroesophageal reflux, although reflux itself receives appropriate discussion in the chapter on metabolism. Intussusception, the most common cause of abdominal emergencies between 3 months and 3 years of age, receives no mention anywhere in the book. Except for one sentence about its effect on metabolic rate, pheochromocytoma likewise has been totally neglected. No where is there a description of the characteristics of the infant at risk of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) and the possible relevance to anesthesia and postanesthetic care of infants with a history of premature birth. However, SIDS does receive brief mention in three chapters.

One annoying deficiency that the publisher should strive to correct in the next edition is the frequent separation by a page or more of a table or figure from the text that cites that item. For example, in the chapter on metabolism, up to four pages of separation occur; also, two figures in that chapter appear to be inadvertently repeated (figs. 6 and 7 and 6-8 are identical to figs. 6-11 and 6-12). To the publisher's credit, the typographic errors are few; the paper, binding, and clarity of illustrations excellent; and the index complete and accurate.

The above negative criticisms should be kept in perspective. Dr. Gregory and his co-authors deserve our congratulations and appreciation for completing a Herculean task in a scholarly, lucid, and practical manner. I have been practicing anesthesia and critical care in an academic children's hospital for more than 20 years and found that I learned a great deal from this book. I recommend it as obligatory reading for residents in anesthesiology and as a most valuable reference for experienced anesthesiologists, including those

who specialize in pediatric anesthesia. I look forward with keen anticipation to the next edition.

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Manual of Cardiac Anesthesia. EDITED BY STEPHEN J. THOMAS.
New York, Churchill Livingstone, 1984. Pages: 469. Price: \$27.50.

The 469-page paperback *Manual of Cardiac Anesthesia* contains 17 chapters. It is reasonably priced and printed on heavy bond in an easy-to-read typeface.

Dr. Thomas very poignantly asks in the preface "Why another book about cardiac anesthesia?" Upon first glance, I would ask the same question. On closer perusal, however, I realize that this is a unique book on cardiac anesthesia. This manual is valuable to the practicing anesthesiologist, the academic anesthesiologist, and the anesthesia resident.

Unlike other books on cardiac anesthesia, this is an accessible reference to succinctly described topics. The book also emphasizes pathophysiologic profiles of a wide variety of cardiac lesions, which is of importance to the cardiac and noncardiac anesthesiologist alike. This manual allows ready access to information, a distinct advantage to the practicing anesthesiologist. To the academic anesthesiologist, it provides succinct presentations and summaries of subjects that can be well adapted to a teaching format. To the anesthesia resident, it presents a basic overview that can be absorbed in a one-month rotation. Since this book is principally a manual and does not describe all related topics in complete detail, it should be used in conjunction with more detailed texts on cardiac anesthesiology and classic cardiology texts.

The contributors are physicians from a variety of prestigious academic and private medical institutions, endowing the text with the advantage of several points of view. With such diversity, it has the potential disadvantage of repetition, although I was pleased to find that this was not a frequent occurrence.

Most of the relevant subject areas on patients with cardiac disease are covered. For the general anesthesiologist, this is sufficiently complete coverage. However, for the cardiac anesthesiologist, several subjects are not discussed, such as cardiac transplants and heart assist devices. Of particular acclaim are the chapters on pharmacology, preoperative assessment of the adult, coronary artery disease, valvular heart disease, and regulation of hemostasis. These chapters are thorough, well written, easily comprehended, and clinically pertinent. Generally, the remaining chapters are also well written. These are sections of these chapters, however, that I think require improved organization and revision, which a second edition of the manual could easily accomplish.

Overall, I recommend this manual as a complement to more complete texts in anesthesiology and cardiology.

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