

to critical care medicine and defines the roles of all the health care personnel, including an Appendix outlining categories of nursing care. This book should be welcomed by critical care fellows and other critical care health personnel.

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Textbook of Paediatric Anaesthetic Practice. EDITED BY E. SUMNER AND D. J. HATCH. Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders, 1989. Pages: 616. Price: \$79.00.

Complexities in surgery and anesthesia have led to numerous specialty books within the field of anesthesiology. **Textbook of Paediatric Anaesthetic Practice** is one of several books published in the last few years devoted solely to pediatric anesthesia. The stated purpose of this multiauthored textbook is to provide a practical reference for anesthesiologists who do not practice pediatric anesthesia exclusively, and for higher-level trainees in this subspecialty.

This book serves as a rich and contemporary resource for anyone practicing pediatric anesthesia, full or part time. Its scope is broad, covering nearly everything in pediatric anesthesia from basic considerations to liver, heart, and heart-lung transplantation. This is also exemplified by a chapter devoted to anesthetic practice in developing countries. While these more-specialized chapters extend beyond the expressed intent of the book, they do provide the interested reader with an overview and references for further study. In general the book is a reference text as opposed to a technical or how-to-do-it manual, so it may disappoint those who prefer descriptions of procedures or algorithms for problem management. References are not extensive but are carefully chosen and refreshingly current (to 1988).

The style is pragmatic rather than exhaustive. I found the book easy to read, rarely becoming mired in technical detail, although more liberal use of subheadings would enhance its value as a quick reference. Despite the few inconsistencies that exist, the editors are to be commended for minimizing redundancy, which is often difficult to achieve in a multiauthored text.

Most chapters are excellent, well written, authoritative discussions. The chapters on airway obstruction, neonatal anesthesia, pediatric emergencies, and inhalation agents are particularly noteworthy for their ability to highlight essential concepts in a concise fashion. The chapters on intravenous anesthetics and muscle relaxants focus on the newest and most frequently used agents. A few chapters lack optimal organization or provide insufficient material to warrant a separate heading.

The editors have coordinated an international effort, with most contributions hailing from the United Kingdom or the United States. Several authors, including the editors, bring their many years of experience from the Great Ormond Street Hospital for Sick Children, London, to this textbook. This is reflected in the frequent reference to drugs rarely used in the United States (*e.g.*, cyclopropane) or available only in the United Kingdom (*e.g.*, papaveretum) and the strict adherence to SI (système international) units. While some United States trained anesthesiologists may find this an inconvenience, I felt it to be enlightening. There are categorical statements, and some discussions rely more on the author's experience and usual practice rather than a review of the literature. Because they are founded upon decades of clinical experience, these suggestions appear to offer the reader examples of prudent anesthetic plans.

Some common clinical problems which have been subject to controversy received little attention. These include situations such as the

child with an upper respiratory tract infection, runny nose or fever who presents for elective surgery; masseter spasm following succinylcholine; and, duration of preoperative fasting for different age groups. These subjects are touched on in different places but guidelines or references for management are not clearly presented. The occasional pediatric anesthesiologist and trainee would have been better served if these topics were given more importance.

Photos, illustrations, tables and graphs are used sparingly through much of the book. In the section on unusual conditions in pediatric anesthesia, pictures compliment the descriptions and tables help organize hundreds of syndromes by the systems effected. The chapter on basic techniques of pediatric anesthesia uses photos and illustrations primarily in the discussion of airway equipment. Where regional anesthesia is discussed, more liberal use of illustrations would be appropriate. With the exception of the chapter on inhalation agents, graphs are rarely used to present or reproduce data. Roentgenographs are effectively reproduced to demonstrate airway pathology. Appendices include a full list of drug doses for a variety of situations and a less complete table of normal physiologic parameters. An additional appendix converting SI to commonly used units would be of value. The index is useful and thorough. Finally, the print is moderate in size on high quality, nonglossy paper and the book is attractively hardbound with a traditional cloth cover.

In summary, the first edition of **Textbook of Pediatric Anesthetic Practice** is comprehensive with current references. This moderately priced textbook is a welcome addition to pediatric texts currently available and I can recommend it without reservation to all who provide anesthesia services to infants and children.

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Textbook of Pain. EDITED BY PATRICK D. WALL AND RONALD MELZACK. London, Churchill Livingstone, 1989. Pages: 1064. Price: \$169.00.

This second edition of the **Textbook of Pain** is a worthy addition to the growing number of books dealing with pain. It is edited by two capable individuals who themselves have contributed greatly to our appreciation of pain as a complex biophysical and psychosocial experience. They have assembled an outstanding group of international authors, most of well-known reputation. Though there is a risk of disparity with multiauthored texts, the writing style in this one is consistently of high quality and anesthesiologists will find that the chapters are highly informational. The authors do not try to overdramatize nor undervalue their topics. The text is comprehensive and up to date. The reader is consistently presented with fundamental information plus that which reflects the basic science and/or clinical progress being made in our understanding of pain and its management. A realistic emphasis of the editors appears to be that of acknowledging new information but also urging the more effective use of our existing knowledge. The reader will encounter practical guidelines for evaluating and managing patients with acute and chronic pain in this textbook.

The 78 chapters are logically grouped into three sections—basic aspects, clinical aspects of diseases in which pain predominates, and therapeutic aspects. Many chapters have summary or conclusion statements that crystallize the major points discussed and then project their import for future developments. There is liberal use made of tables, figures, and illustrations that effectively supplement the text. Many of the bibliographies have references from 1988 that support the contemporary bearing of the material. The interactional nature of physical and non-physical components of pain is a critical theme throughout the book. Anesthesiologists will do well to heed the warning to avoid

seeing “. . . only those aspects of the patient's problem that fit pre-conceived notions of pathogenesis or their limited therapeutic repertoire” (J. D. Loeser, page 535).

The first section on basic science topics is effectively arranged in subheadings dealing with peripheral, central, and psychological issues. The presentation of the mechanisms of pain, an extensively complex field, is explicit and well done. The material is presented in manageable portions that are well organized and understandable even to the novice. The results from human research are clearly separated from those in animals to help the reader avoid any confusion and to most distinctly appreciate the clinical correlation of basic science principles. One sees that the future in pain management will certainly involve modalities that interact with and manipulate the circuitry and/or the pharmacologic agents of neural transmission. The chapter on the distinctions between acute and chronic pain is noticeably short for such a founding principle in pain management. The material, as presented, could have been blended in elsewhere. Fortunately, some of the clinical chapters are written with an orientation toward acute as opposed to chronic pain management, so the difference is raised to the perceptive reader's attention.

The clinical aspects of disease with associated pain are presented under the anatomic headings of soft tissue, joint, and bone disorders; deep visceral pain; nerve and root damage; pain in children; cancer pain; and CNS pathology. There is an appealing organizational approach to some of this material that parallels that in the basic science section, tracing clinical phenomenon from the level of the peripheral receptor back to the CNS. The chapter on low back pain is disappointingly short for so major a source of acute and chronic pain. The corresponding bibliography is brief, too, and makes no mention of the landmark work of the Quebec Task Force on Spinal Disorders from 1987. The chapter could have been incorporated with the next one on The Failed Back to make a single chapter of the breadth, depth, and length consistent with those in the rest of the book. The chapter on headaches uses the archaic term “functional illness” (as contrasted with organic illness), yet defines the former as not accompanied by obvious structural changes in the nervous system. Thus, the connotation includes pathologic changes in the musculoskeletal or vascular systems, and this causes confusion because the traditional use of the term “functional illness” refers to that not associated with any organic basis. The author states the post puncture (spinal) headache is usually resistant to all treatment except bedrest and the passage of time, completely ignoring mention of caffeine therapy or epidural blood patch techniques. Other chapters in this section have references only as recent as the mid-1980s. The chapter on the psychological and social aspects of cancer pain is an excellent and insightful review of the pervasive and devastating effects of chronic pain, as well as malignant disease, on the patient. The awareness raised by this material should make all practitioners more sensitive to the true needs of such patients.

The third section is devoted to therapeutic issues and has primary subsections on pharmacology, local (anesthetic) blockade, CNS and sympathetic nerve lesional therapy, stimulation techniques, physiotherapy, radiotherapy and chemotherapy, and psychotherapy. A central theme is that acute pain must be effectively treated to prevent the progression to chronic pain or at least to minimize its impact on a patient's life. All practitioners who deal with patients with pain must overcome the traditional medical routine of establishing a single diagnosis and providing singular therapy. Rather, because the experience of pain is a composite activation of a number of body systems, they must become more pluralistic. The chapters on clinical pharmacology are clinically pertinent, with the emphasis of the one on opioids necessarily slanted toward patients with pain and malignant disease, as these patients are still generally provided inadequate analgesia. The anesthesiologist will, more than any other practitioner, appreciate how the use of potent perispinal narcotic techniques can be of such tremendous help to these often desperate patients. There is a good balance between the surgical and nonsurgical therapies, with relevant discussions of the risks and benefits of the former. Most authors impartially urge further study about such techniques, yet clarify that there are indeed certain patients for whom surgical techniques are the most appropriate therapy. By in large, the chapters on neurosurgery intervention are excellent sources of contemporary information on aspects of pain management not readily familiar to many practitioners.

Overall, this is a fine textbook. There is more than enough basic science for the neophyte to get a firm understanding of the physiologic and psychological mechanisms of pain and strong correlation of these phenomenon to clinical conditions that will enlighten even the most experienced clinician. There is an admirable balance between basic science and clinical material, as well as the physical and nonphysical aspects of pain. As Bonica states in one of his chapters, “anyone managing patients with pain should be acquainted with all therapeutic modalities to be able to inform his patient about them and even guide him to reasonable therapeutic choices”. This book readily provides a wealth of information to all interested in the management of patients. I highly recommend that it be included in the libraries of academic anesthesiology departments and that of any anesthesiologist who wants a timely, thorough, authoritative source of information and/or reference on pain evaluation, treatment planning, and clinical management.

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