

congenital heart disease and the clinical experience with this modality at Duke University are reviewed in chapter 8. The technique of epicardial echocardiography and its uses in the adult patient are carefully described in chapter 9. The monograph concludes with a chapter on pulsed-wave Doppler echocardiography, which explains measurement of pressure gradients and valve areas. The use of mitral valve velocities in assessing left ventricular diastolic function is described here and is well illustrated and referenced.

This monograph provides an up-to-date, concise review of the basic principles and uses of intraoperative echocardiography. It is not meant to be a detailed, comprehensive volume. As the editors point out in the Preface, "Those who are interested in pursuing this topic are advised to consult some more basic texts because understanding the technical possibilities and limitations has a great impact on how effectively one can use it in everyday practice." Another important point brought up in several of the chapters is the training required to carry out these examinations and the cooperation needed among the anesthesiologist, cardiologist, and surgeons. I recommend this monograph as an introductory text to those interested in learning about the uses of intraoperative echocardiography.

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**Manual of Pain Management.** EDITED BY CAROL A. WARFIELD. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott, 1990. Pages: 381. Price: \$49.50.

The stated purpose of this manual is to inform the non-pain specialist of the most useful approaches to the diagnoses of painful conditions, the rational use of analgesics, and the availability of other treatment options for the management of pain.

The text is a paperback manual divided into four sections. The first section, entitled "Understanding Pain," is really a compilation of chapters on two subjects, the physiology of nociception and the clinical measurement of pain. The initial chapters dealing with the physiologic aspects of pain are, of necessity, brief, but in general cover most of the basic mechanisms of nociception. Unfortunately some of the information is outdated, in particular the discussion of potential mechanisms of painful neuropathies. The remaining chapters in this section provide an excellent introduction to the clinical measurement of pain.

The remaining three sections deal with the evaluation and management of pain patients. The first of these sections covers the differential diagnosis of pain by body region and gives a brief review of the distinguishing features and appropriate management of each entity. The chapters in the next section review in greater detail the pathophysiology, evaluation, and management of pain syndromes managed primarily by pain specialists. Among the topics covered are sympathetic dystrophy and myofascial, pancreatic, postoperative, and labor pain. The chapters in the final section briefly introduce the indications and benefits of many of the therapeutic modalities offered by medical, surgical, anesthetic, psychiatric, and rehabilitation specialists. In addition, there is a useful chapter for novices discussing the organization and usefulness of a variety of pain treatment centers.

As anesthesiology has taken a prominent role in contemporary pain management, anesthesiologists of all backgrounds will be called upon to assist with patients in pain. This manual will provide a practicing anesthesiologist without specialized pain training the additional necessary information to evaluate initially and treat appropriately patients with primary complaints of pain. It will also be a useful primer for residents on a pain service.

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#### ERRATUM

The Clinical Investigation by Nishikawa and Dohi, published in the August, 1991 issue (Nishikawa T, Dohi S: Oral clonidine blunts the heart rate response to intravenous atropine in humans. *ANESTHESIOLOGY* 75:217-222, 1991), contained an error. On page 219, in table 3, the units for clonidine dose should be " $\mu\text{g} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ " and not " $\mu \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$ ."