


HEMORRHAGIE FATALE DE L'ARTERE INNOMINEE APRES TRACHEOSTOMIE: RAPPORT D'UN CAS

SOMMAIRE

Un cas d'hémorragie fatale de l'artère innominée s'est produit une semaine après une trachéotomie.

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BOOK REVIEWS


The word "synopsis" has come to mean a summary. In fact, however, the original Greek words mean "looking at everything together" and it is really this sort of synopsis that Dr. Lee and Dr. Atkinson have provided for anaesthetists. Their presentation is, of course, still synthetic but within the 876 pages of their book they have covered most matters of interest to students of the specialty. The recent growing points of anaesthesia have been dental anaesthesia, resuscitation, and intensive therapy units, and short chapters have been added to draw attention to fundamental work in these fields. There is, also, a most interesting and valuable new chapter on anaesthesia in abnormal situations such as under unusual ambient pressure (high altitudes and hyperbaric chambers), in field situations, and not least as under unusual arterial pressure. The accompanying biochemical disturbances are described. The authors are to be congratulated, too, on another major change which adds greatly to the value and a little to the bulk of the book. In previous editions, references were printed for only a limited number of the statements, though, as the reviewer himself can testify, Dr. Lee was always willing and able to give anyone who wrote for it a reference to any specific point. In the present edition the number of references has been greatly increased and this has added a new aspect to the usefulness of the Synopsis. For it is now a most adequate starting point for reading on any aspect of anaesthesia. It is particularly helpful in relation to the history of the specialty.

Once again, therefore, we commend this excellent volume, not only to those studying for higher examinations but also to every anaesthetist who wishes to have on his bookshelf an exhaustive work of reference.

A. R. Hunter


This is the sixth volume in a series which has been appearing since 1961. Earlier contributors have been drawn from both sides of the Atlantic though the present work is of purely European authorship, comprising two review articles and an experimental report. Bengmark outlines the present state of liver surgery including the indications, technique and anatomical basis of liver resection. Subsequent regeneration and the accompanying biochemical disturbances are described. Other possible ways of treating liver tumours, such as de-arterialization and intra-arterial infusion, are also discussed. The whole subject is exhaustively covered in 48 pages of lucid, concentrated writing followed by 12 pages of bibliography. Gruenagel then describes some promising experiments on dogs, suggesting that intrapulmonary transposition of the spleen may offer a satisfactory way of lowering raised portal venous pressure. The last section, by Bergentz, deals with fat embolism and many puzzles of this condition are fairly presented and both theoretical and clinical aspects of the subject are brilliantly summarized. Altogether, the book is a model of completeness and lucid compression.

Roger Brearley