### Books Received (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title &amp; Edition</th>
<th>Author/Editor</th>
<th>Address, Name, Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Anesthesia Clinics:</strong> Anesthetic Considerations in the Surgical Repair of Intracranial Aneurysms Volume 20, No 2</td>
<td>George P. Varkey, M.D. (Editor)</td>
<td>Boston, Massachusetts Little, Brown and Company 1982</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>$40.00 (subscription/year)</td>
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This book concerns itself with preoperative, intraoperative, and postoperative considerations of patients undergoing repair of intracranial aneurysms and their anestheis.

| **Drugs and Anesthesia, Pharmacology for Anesthesiologists** | Margaret Wood Alastair J. J. Wood (Editors) | Baltimore, Maryland Williams & Wilkins 1982 | 746 | $57.00 |

The underlying philosophy of this book is to apply a knowledge of the basic principles of pharmacology and pharmacokinetics to anesthesia, and to illustrate the importance of these principles to the practicing anesthesiologist.

| **Manual of Acute Respiratory Care** | Gary L. Zagelbaum J. A. Peter Pare | Boston, Massachusetts Little, Brown and Company Medical Division 1982 | 243 | $15.95 (soft-cover) |

This manual was written with the aim of providing a practical clinical approach to the diagnosis and management of acute respiratory disorder.


The text is aimed primarily at postgraduates in training in anesthesia and preparing for higher examinations. It covers anesthesia for all forms of elective thoracic surgery, together with anesthesia for diagnostic procedures, preparative assessment of the thoracic surgical patient, and postoperative management.

The book reflects British practice currently in use at the Brompton Hospital in London. However, I believe that this publication is a useful, concise, and practical outline of the anesthetic problems of thoracic surgery for the American resident in training. The development of thoracic anesthesia, and the rationale underlying the principles of modern anesthetic techniques used in thoracic surgery are summarized in a simple straightforward manner. This volume cannot be regarded as a reference manual, but certainly stands out as a summary of knowledge of anatomy, physiology, and pathophysiology essential to the perioperative management of the thoracic surgical patient.

The differences in British and American anesthetic practice are far less marked when dealing with surgery on the respiratory tract, as compared to cardiac surgery. This, added to the fact that most anesthesia residents (and cardiothoracic surgery residents) today are exposed to an increasingly diminishing volume of thoracic surgery cases, makes this a practical manual worthy of study in reviewing this field, prior to Board Examinations.

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The third edition of this well-received textbook in pulmonary medicine and respiratory care is significantly updated and revised. By and large, the changes are improvements in an already well-established text, the general excellence of which must be attributed to Dr. Petty.

The majority of the chapters have been written by this world-recognized authority, and the eight chapters in which he discusses specific disease entities commonly found in acute respiratory care are highly recommended. These chapters include discussion of ARDS, status asthmaticus in the adult, chronic airway disease, chronic restrictive diseases, overwhelming pneumonias, neuromuscular respiratory failure and poisoning, acute respiratory failure after surgery or trauma, and complications and intercurrent problems in the management of acute respiratory failure. Two chapters regarding pulmonary rehabilitation of the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease patient and chronic neuromuscular disease patient are also excellent and highly recommended.

The main criticism of this new edition is the disparity between the sections mentioned above and the first section which addresses the methods of care in acute respiratory failure. Three of these seven chapters were authored by individuals other than Dr. Petty. The lack of overall organization, inconsistency in depth of discussion, and in many cases redundancy, make this portion of the text less desirable. However, despite these criticisms, the wealth of knowledge presented in this text and its overall excellence is highly recommended for anesthesiologists and respiratory therapists seeking a concise, authoritative, and easily comprehensible overview of general disease processes causing acute respiratory problems.

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