THE ANESTHESIOLOGIST'S BOOKSHELF

for knowledge to be applied during World War II and after.

RALPH M. TOVELL, M.D.


This book is for anyone preparing to take an examination for qualification in this particular specialty of anaesthesia. The text is clear and concise. The illustrations are excellent for the purpose for which they are intended, and should be of great value to anyone preparing for an examination in anatomy. One cannot help but be impressed with the great opportunities that still remain for compilation and publication of a book dealing with practical administration of local anaesthetics for regional anaesthesia. In such a book, not only must one be able to recognize nerve pathways, but also nerve landmarks. This publication, being essentially British, does not exactly cover these points since general anaesthesia is so widely employed in that land. The book is printed on good paper, is easy to read, is well illustrated and is indexed. It covers, in Part 1, respiratory pathway and, Part 2, the heart. Part 3 covers the vertebral canal and its contents; Part 4, the peripheral nerves and Part 5, the zones of anaesthetic interests. This last portion of the book will be particularly interesting to doctors in anaesthesia and the care of patients with chronic pain. Another book dealing entirely with this particular subject would be timely.

JOHN S. LUNDY, M.D.


Year Books make available in abstract form articles from international medical and scientific literature. For 13 years the material pertaining to the subject of anaesthesiology was contained in the Section on Anesthesia in the Year Book of General Surgery. However the number of publications in the periodical literature devoted to anaesthesiology has increased to such an extent that a separate volume is now necessary. This new volume, under the same experienced editorship, assures that the need for increased abstract coverage of the literature of anaesthesiology will be fulfilled. The abstracts are organized into fundamental categories of Circulation; Respiration; Premedication; Inhalation Agents and Techniques; Relaxants; Infiltation, Regional, Spinal and Epidural Anaesthesia; Pain Relief; Barbiturates; Obstetrical Anaesthesia; Pediatric Anaesthesia; Special Clinical Problems; Renal Function; Hypothermia; Post Anesthetic Complications; Inhalation Therapy; and Miscellaneous. The material is selected from a wide variety of journals, both foreign language and English. Following the usual format of the Year Books series there are short comments by the editor reflecting a wide knowledge of the literature of anaesthesia. At the end of each section are also appended a list of references to articles not amenable to abstracting. The address to the author of each article abstracted is also given. This new volume is a valuable contribution to the literature of anaesthesiology and should prove helpful to anaesthesiologists, not only those preparing for examinations, but also those anxious to keep up with the vast literature on the subject.

RICHARD FORGER, M.D.


In order to use this book the reader must have stereopsis, which is the ability to fuse the stereoscopic paired photographs into one. Some readers might not possess this ability.

It must not be construed that this book is solely concerned with anatomy. Considerable pharmacology, physiology and clinical anaesthesiology are included, giving the book additional practical value.

M. D'IGBY LEIGH, M.D.


This little monograph is the edited tape recording of one of the symposia at the First European Congress of Anaesthesiology of the World Federation of Societies of Anaesthesiologists held in Austria in September 1962. Dr. Peter Safar was Chairman of this symposium and he chose a very intelligible and almost world-wide representative panel from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia, Russia, Italy, Sweden, Denmark, Austria and the United States. There were no prepared papers presented, but a free panel discussion was held among the twelve participants. Lack of time prevented summarization by the panel, but this has been added by the Chairman.

As is stated by Dr. Safar, "The following pages are not to be considered a teaching text. They merely represent conclusions concerning some basic concepts of resuscitation techniques drawn at this time by a few specialists. In this continuously