ness. The section on hypnosis in removal of such habit patterns as alcoholism, obesity, smoking, insomnia, and narcotic addiction, may well be of professional and personal interest to medical practitioners.

M. DIGBY LEE, M.D.


This book is very unusual in that the authors have attempted to find a middle road approach to the past lengthy classical textbooks of cardiology, and the traditional atlas restricted to illustrations with pertinent captions. The wide scope of cardiovascular hemodynamics has been presented, combining illustrations with a discussion of a basic hemodynamic concept. Considerable emphasis has been placed on experimental observations in animals in all the illustrations. Thus, acute alterations in severity of vascular lesions, and an abrupt onset and termination of arrhythmias has been possible.

The illustrations more often than not serve as a take off point for presentation of a basic hemodynamic problem or discussion of recent concepts of pathophysiology of a given cardiac lesion.

Combined pressure, sound and angiocardio
graphic correlations have been utilized wherever possible. Liberal use has been made of intracardiac phonocardiographic technique to record sounds within the chambers of the heart. A wide range of topics has been illustrated including the dynamics and angiography of the normal heart, congenital valvular and septal defects, coronary artery disease, acute and chronic pericardial disease, hemodynamics of hypothermia, flow murmur and the atrial heart sound. The book is excellently written, and presented to be of interest not only to full time investigators in cardiovascular research but also to medical students, clinical cardiologists and all physicians practicing any branch of clinical medicine.

V. K. STORLING, M.D.


The author's interest in the practice of cardiac surgery, in which cardiac arrest is not infrequently observed.