

BOOK REVIEWS

CLINICAL ANESTHESIA: ANESTHESIA FOR EMERGENCY SURGERY. Edited by NICHOLAS M. GREENE. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co.; Toronto: The Ryerson Press. \$5.90.

THIS is the second of a serial on Clinical Anaesthesia issued by this publisher. The volume contains chapters on General Considerations in Anaesthesia for Emergency Surgery, Anaesthesia for Thoracic Emergencies, Anaesthesia for Emergency Orthopedic Procedures, Anaesthetic Management in Emergency Neurological Surgery, Anaesthesia for Emergency Cardiovascular Surgery, Blood Transfusion for Haemorrhagic Shock, Problems in Anaesthesia caused by Intestinal Obstruction, Anaesthesia for Emergency Surgery in Paediatrics, Anaesthesia for Emergency Otolaryngological Surgery, and Anaesthesia for Emergency Obstetrics. This is a considerable range of material to be covered in 162 pages, including the index, and the chapters are very brief. Within this framework, however, the authors have managed to present a very creditable outline of the problems and the management of anaesthesia in emergency situations.

It would be unusual indeed if any reviewer could agree without reservation with another anaesthetist's exposition of a clinical subject. There are certain things in this volume with which the present reviewer would take issue, but for the most part they tend not to be serious. One is a bit startled by the reference to "Succinylcholine Anesthesia," and the dogmatic insistence on the use of blind nasotracheal intubation in facial fractures. The advice to avoid using the laryngoscope in patients with a middle third fracture of the face is considered dangerous.

This should be a most useful volume for the resident in training and for the occasional anaesthetist.

R.A.G.

ELECTRICAL MEASUREMENTS IN ANAESTHESIOLOGY. Edited by HENNING POULSEN. Aaboulevarden 49, Aarhus, Denmark: Universitetsforlaget I Aarhus (Publishers). 1962. U.S. \$9.00.

THIS BOOK contains the material from sixteen lectures in a course on electronic measurement given at Aarhus University by an international group of experts.

The method of presentation is good and the basic principles of the subjects well covered but a knowledge of the meaning of electrical terminology is a prerequisite to understanding the material. It is not a book for light reading; it requires meticulous examination if its full value is to be appreciated. Thus it is probably of greatest value to the anaesthesiology research worker, giving him a greater understanding of the scope and limitations of the electronic apparatus currently and primarily used in the laboratory. It will undoubtedly appeal to the technically minded clinical anaesthetist, especially the one who is charged with the responsibility of obtaining monitoring equipment for use in the operating room.