they will especially enjoy the participant interchanges that follow each section, area and consideration.

Harvey M. Shapiro, Ph.D.
Departments of Anesthesiology/Neurosurgery
University of California, San Diego
La Jolla, California 92037

Pain—From Symptom to Treatment. By Manuel M. Villaverde
and C. Wright McMillan. New York, Van Nostrand Reinhold,

The authors of this book set themselves an almost impossible
goal: provide a guide to the management of pain, given a
specific anatomic locus (e.g., head or abdomen). From the perspective
of a patient suffering agonizing pain this may be laughable.
From the physician's point of view, conversely, this approach
largely ignores the underlying disease process. In this book, pain
of all sorts is treated almost indiscriminately with analgesics or,
rarely, with topical anesthetics. Nerve blocks, physical methods,
psychological management—not to mention acupuncture—are,
if not ignored, dismissed.

The book's introductory quarter superficially describes the
many drugs used to combat pain. Much valuable page space is
taken up by trivial details regarding dosage forms and preparations.
Being more familiar with them, I glanced at the section dealing
with Local Anesthetics. There I find that 20 mg cocaine
may cause "serious toxic symptoms"; that procaine is "the most
widely used local anesthetic"; and that "... lidocaine should be
used when epinephrine is contraindicated." The one brief paragraph
listing lidocaine's pharmacology is next to useless. Newer local
anesthetics such as mepivacaine and bupivacaine are not even mentioned.
I suspect that a good pharmacology text will provide more authoritative and more complete information with-
out undue intellectual stress on the reader.

The index lists key words only and omits little attempt at
cross-referencing; the writing style is heavy and dogmatic, often
reading as if translated. Flowery words abound; hard facts are few.
Pain might perhaps be useful to paramedics in isolated regions
where medical assistance is not readily available, but anesthesiologists will find little return for the purchase price.

Rudolph H. de Jong, M.D.
Senior Editor
Journal of the American
Medical Association
Chicago, Illinois 60610

By J. Wachstein. Baltimore, Williams and Wilkins. 1976. Pages:

The author presents a technical reference manual that is adaptable
to most hospital settings, and gives the student or beginner
an overview of the procedures involved in patient care prior to
operation and through the postoperative phase.

The book is heavy with descriptions of the clinical apparatus
and the specific equipment needed in various settings. It includes
a complete chapter on the "Preparation of the Anesthetic
Room," but the writer's approach is technical and deals superficially with anesthetic agents and drugs. She does not mention nursing assessment or the value of an in-depth knowledge of the pharmacologic properties of anesthetic agents and drugs. In
sum, the text is a truly excellent "how to" manual—how to position
a patient on the operating room table, how to support
an airway, etc.—but says little about "why."

The book is approached from a general application standpoint
and is adequate to the realm of performance of certain aspects of
patient care.

Shirlee Connell
Nurse Coordinator
Recovery Room
EE 207 University Hospital RC-36
Seattle, Washington 98195


This book encompasses a large volume of information relating to
many commonly occurring respiratory diseases, as well as many
of the more exotic entities seen only rarely in clinical practice.

The authors begin in traditional fashion, with a brief description
of structure and function of the lung. This is followed by a short but concise chapter on the epidemiology, which provides
a useful perspective for consideration of the various conditions subsequently described. Prefacing the discussions of individual diseases are four appropriate chapters outlining the clinical manifestations of pulmonary disease, diagnostic methods, principles of chemotherapeutic, and immunologic aspects of pulmonary disease.

The main body of the work, pertaining to individual diseases,
primarily emphasizes etiology, epidemiology, pathology, clinical
presentation, and outpatient chemotherapy. Discussions of pharmacology, pulmonary physiology, and treatment of physiologic abnormalities have largely been avoided.

Notably absent are attempts to deal with pathologic pulmonary
conditions resulting from chest trauma, "shock," surgical procedures, cardio pulmonary bypass, and a host of other insults that frequently lead to the clinical picture commonly referred to as "adult respiratory distress syndrome." Although fully consideration of these problems is undoubtedly beyond the scope of this publication and best reserved for a book on "acute respiratory
care," their virtual absence from a textbook of respiratory
diseases is perhaps misleading. The prevalence of these problems among hospitalized patients probably would justify their inclusion, in abbreviated form, within a textbook of this nature, with appropriate references for those particularly interested in the subject. Another neglected topic is that of pulmonary edema; although this clinical problem used to fall primarily in the jurisdiction of the cardiologists, more recent knowledge of the development of pulmonary edema following localized pulmonary vascular injury suggests this as an area of increasing concern by the respiratory physician. It might, therefore, have been appropriately included in a more detailed fashion than the half
page devoted to its consideration, which is extremely confusing to read at best.

The material presented represents a distillation of the authors' knowledge gained through years of clinical practice, teaching, and
an "inevitably limited study of the literature." The bibliography is therefore not exhaustive, and the authors have frequently relied
upon their own extensive clinical experience in choosing modalities of therapy. As such, the book presents a sound basis for methods of good clinical practice generally accepted in both the United Kingdom and the United States. (Occasional differences in the selections of therapeutic agents primarily reflect differences of availability in the two countries.) The reader, however, may frequently be required to consult other reference sources when re-
searching a particular area.

As the result of good organization and a pleasing style of
presentation, the book is readily usable. It has been directed by
the authors principally at the "postgraduate" level, and should
provide a useful base of information for those particularly interest-
ed in pulmonary disease when complemented by other
sources of information concerning physiology, pharmacology, radiography, and acute respiratory care. It is also a good reference book for those who only occasionally have need of information concerning uncommon pulmonary disorders.

### Books Received

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title &amp; Edition</th>
<th>Author/Editor</th>
<th>Publisher</th>
<th>Address, Name, Year</th>
<th>Pages</th>
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Ten commentaries by founders of the Association of Schools of Allied Health Professions, illuminating interdisciplinary developments, curriculum innovations, and teaching models and concepts.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E. Nagel</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Springer-Verlag New York Inc. 1976</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. Safer (Editors)</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Springer-Verlag New York Inc. 1976</td>
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International Symposium, with discussions of the recommendations of the “Club of Mainz”; covers planning, treatment, training, research.

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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>P. F. D'Arcy</td>
<td>Littleton, Mass.</td>
<td>Publishing Sciences Group, Inc. 1976</td>
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Discusses containers and closures, growth of microorganisms in infusion fluid, additives, sources of contamination, clinical syndromes and problems.

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<th>Title &amp; Edition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Safety in the Operating Theatre</td>
<td>J. Mainland</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty. Ltd. 1976</td>
<td>167</td>
<td>$18.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H. Dudley (Editors)</td>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Edward Arnold (Australia) Pty. Ltd. 1976</td>
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Collates information on patient handling, operating room design, anesthetic equipment, asepsis and operating room procedures.

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<tr>
<td>Pain: From Symptom to Treatment</td>
<td>M. M. Villaverde</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Van Nostrand Reinhold 1977</td>
<td>337</td>
<td>$22.50</td>
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A guide for the physician who wants immediate help in diagnosing and treating pain; preceded by a section on the pharmacology of drugs used to combat pain.

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<tr>
<td>Bronchial Asthma Mechanisms and Therapeutics</td>
<td>E. B. Weisss</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Little Brown</td>
<td>1,076</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>M. S. Segal</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Little Brown</td>
<td>1976</td>
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Guidance to a rational understanding and management of a process unpredictable in its course and often all too difficult to control. 73 chapters in 7 sections on epidemiology, mechanisms, respiratory physiology, pathology, environmental considerations, diagnostic considerations, treatment and complications.

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<tr>
<td>Atherosclerosis Reviews, Vol. 1</td>
<td>R. Paolletti</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Raven Press</td>
<td>265</td>
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Seven comprehensive reviews by specialists from different countries and disciplines, including metabolism, structure, and indications for bypass surgery.

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<tr>
<td>Physiology of the Heart</td>
<td>A. M. Katz</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Raven Press</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>$24.50</td>
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Synoptic view of our current understanding of the physiologic and biophysical basis of cardiac function.
# Books Received (Continued)

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<tr>
<td>Applied Physiology of Respiratory Care</td>
<td>J. Hedley-Whyte</td>
<td>Boston</td>
<td>Little, Brown</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>1976</td>
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*A guide for physicians and other hospital personnel who care for critically ill patients. General principles, respiratory consequences of specific surgical problems, trauma, problems of specific organ failures, age and obesity, special problems.*

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<tr>
<th>Medical Emergencies, Diagnosis and Management</th>
<th>R. Robinson</th>
<th>Philadelphia</th>
<th>J. B. Lippincott</th>
<th>214</th>
<th>$9.50</th>
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<td></td>
<td>R. Stott</td>
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*Popular pocket manual for house officers. Chapter titles: Cardiovascular; Respiratory; Gastro-intestinal; Acute Liver Failure; Acute Renal Failure; Endocrine; Neurological; The Overdose; Hypothermia; General Clinical Problems.*
Learn about the common respiratory diseases, as well as symptoms, causes and treatment options, in the condition guide at U.S. News and World Report. A Patient's Guide to Respiratory Disease. Asthma, COPD and pulmonary fibrosis are major, chronic lung conditions. By Lisa Esposito, Staff Writer Nov.