

dyspneic patients, the physical principles of gases, lung mechanics, ventilation, oxygenation, oxygen transport, and acid-base balance. The underlying physiology governing these topics is emphasized and coupled to related clinical problems and disease states. The chapters dealing with sleep disorders, exercise, and pleural effusions provide well-outlined information and broaden the clinical scope of the book. The closing section about newborn and infant pulmonary evaluation serves as a contrast to the preceding description of adult physiology.

The appendix includes standard pulmonary function values, basic gas laws and formulas, hemodynamic and pulmonary equations, a glossary of terms, and a concise review of pulmonary diseases and treatments. Also included is a list of medicine and physiology textbooks for general reference.

Pulmonary Physiology in Clinical Practice is an ambitious effort by one author. Drawing most of the material from lectures prepared for medical students, the material is applicable to many different health professionals. Designed for audiences who need to know clinically relevant pulmonary physiology in health and disease, the book should be a welcome addition to most libraries. House officers, primary care physicians, respiratory therapists, and nursing personnel will find the book instructive. Anyone desiring a review of pulmonary physiology and its clinical application will benefit by studying this text.

JOSEPH A. GOLISH, MD
EDWARD M. CORDASCO, MD
Department of Pulmonary Diseases

RESPIRATORY PHYSIOLOGY

by N. Balfour Slonim and Lyle H. Hamilton
C. V. Mosby

This text is a well-organized, informative primer for medical students, nurses, respiratory therapists, and allied health professionals who wish to review the basics rapidly. Fundamental principles are presented without detailed development.

Several changes have been made since the fourth edition was published in 1981. Set off in distinctive type and described within the context of pertinent physiological principles are new or revised topics. These include high-frequency jet ventilation, methemoglobin and abnormal hemoglobins, Swan-Ganz catheter measurement, measurement of pulmonary blood flow, abnormal breathing patterns, and clinical evaluation of thoracic

coabdominal motion during breathing.

The bulk of the chapter about clinical evaluation of pulmonary function deals primarily with spirometry. It relies heavily on volume-time tracings of forced expirations and maximum voluntary ventilations for representative case presentations. Only a verbal description of the flow-volume loop is given; representative illustrations of this increasingly common graphic presentation of spirometric data would have been useful. The rest of the chapter deals briefly with lung volumes and subdivisions, tests for detection of small-airways dysfunction, and tests of arterial oxygenation. Although another chapter gives an excellent description of determinants of gas diffusion, the effects of anemia and polycythemia are conspicuously absent from the section dealing with factors that affect pulmonary diffusing capacity.

A list of selected readings indexed by chapter helps point students toward more detailed information. Also, the appendix contains a useful table of symbols and abbreviations, a glossary of terms and concepts frequently used, and a set of equations for calculation of respiratory parameters.

JOSEPH A. GOLISH, MD
KEVIN McCARTHY, RCPT
Department of Pulmonary Diseases

MANUAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGIC PROCEDURES

by Douglas A. Drossman
Raven Press

Over the past decade, the field of gastroenterology has flourished due, in large measure, to the increased diagnostic precision and therapeutic possibilities made available by endoscopy and other gastrointestinal laboratory techniques. Accompanying this growth have been a number of excellent GI textbooks including those devoted to GI physiology, clinical gastroenterology and hepatology, and atlases of endoscopic findings. *Manual of Gastroenterologic Procedures* competes with none of these. Rather, Drossman has crafted a how-to manual of the highest caliber. It is spiral bound so it will remain open at the desired page and is small enough to be carried in a lab-coat pocket.

This book contains 39 chapters divided arbitrarily into five sections (Tubes, Endoscopy, Needles, Therapeutic Procedures, and Procedures for Pediatric Patients). A few procedures covered in the first edition have been omitted in this second version; many new ones (the bentiromide