

TRAUMA, SEPSIS, AND SHOCK: THE PHYSIOLOGICAL BASIS OF THERAPY

Edited by George H. A. Clowes, Jr.
Marcel Dekker

The real strength of this volume is its in-depth coverage of the scientific data that form not only the basis of current therapy, but the direction for future developments in care of the critically ill. Especially impressive are the chapters on stresses and mediators, and pathology and ultrastructure of cellular injury. The photomicrographs in the pathology chapter are superb. A foreword by Dr. Fiorindo Simeone gives an interesting historical perspective on the origin of the word "shock."

This 15th volume in the Science and Practice of Surgery series covers the nature of trauma and infection and the physiological, metabolic, and immunological responses to severe trauma, invasive infection, and accompanying shock. The text includes sections on healing, nutritional support, and critical care monitoring as a guide to therapy.

There are some drawbacks. Although each chapter attempts to relate physiology to therapy, the therapy sections are the weakest aspect of each chapter, and in many cases, appear as an afterthought. Another weakness, common to many multi-authored texts, is duplication of material and the appearance of a disorganized approach to the book. For example, the reference sections after each chapter are alphabetized in some cases but listed in the order of citation in the text in other cases. Better editing should have required a unified approach.

Trauma, Sepsis, and Shock will be of value to anyone interested in the pathophysiology of traumatic and septic shock, especially those doing clinical or basic research.

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STROKE: A GUIDE FOR PATIENT AND FAMILY

Janice Frye-Pierson and James F. Toole
Raven Press

This useful, easily read book consists of two sections: 1) causes, symptoms, and therapy of stroke; and 2) rehabilitation and daily problems facing stroke victims. Techniques and various devices to help the functionally impaired with daily activities are described.

The text covers its subject in such depth that it seems addressed to the family practitioner or internist. None-

theless, it can be recommended as a detailed, often practical source of information for stroke victims and their families.

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OTOLARYNGOLOGY—HEAD AND NECK SURGERY

David D. DeWeese, William H. Saunders, David E. Schuller, and Alexander J. Schleuning II
C. V. Mosby

This seventh edition contains 10 sections condensed into 627 pages. All aspects of otolaryngologic practice, including otology, rhino-sinusology, allergy, head and neck surgery, and plastic and reconstructive surgery, are addressed. Each section, except those pertaining to general considerations and facial plastic and reconstructive surgery, covers a particular anatomical site. Most of these sections have at least three basic chapters: anatomy and physiology, diagnostic procedures, and clinical problems.

With two new editors, this book has undergone some major changes. The index and the organization of the text facilitate data retrieval. The basic information in the previous edition generally has been maintained, and the emphasis is still on anatomy, physiology, and diagnostic procedures. In some sections and chapters, no changes were made and the text was simply rearranged to fit the new structure. Other sections, such as those about the larynx and hypopharynx and the trachea and esophagus, were rewritten completely and updated. The new sections and chapters are welcome additions and reflect the evolution and progress of the practice of otolaryngology in recent years, especially as it relates to allergy, immunology, head and neck surgery, and facial plastic and reconstructive surgery. Other chapters provide little new information and seem to have been written to fill the overall new format.

Generally, the text is accurate, but there are a few mistakes. For example, the Mallory-Weiss syndrome is defined as an esophageal perforation (p 306), and the acoustic nerve (the 8th cranial nerve) is said to be the nerve of the second branchial arch (p 321), although the suggested reading correctly identifies it as the facial nerve (the 7th cranial nerve).

Major advances have been made in diagnostics in recent years with the advent of computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging, as well as different endoscopic tools, such as rigid telescopes and flexible endo-

scopes. Information pertaining to these advances are generally well integrated into this new edition. However, it might have been more helpful to the beginner to have labeled the images as was done previously (that is, right and left are not always identified on the CT scans).

While some illustrations were kept from the previous edition, many were borrowed from the 1986 edition of *Otolaryngology—Head and Neck Surgery* by Cummings et al. The improved quality of these newer illustrations is evident.

No references are provided. An extensive reading list is found at the end of the book, yet 101 of the listings refer to another recently published textbook on otolaryngology.

This classic text covers the entire field of otolaryngology—head and neck surgery. As a beginner's textbook, it is more complete than ever and is certainly up to 1988 standards. It is most appropriate for medical students and other health professionals.

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CARDIAC SURGERY

Edited by Dwight C. McGoon
F. A. Davis

This edition attempts to "provide a timely update for topics that were undergoing continuing clinical refinement . . ." and to include ". . . a number of contemporary issues, not previously covered, that deserved special recognition . . ." In the latter regard, Dr. McGoon has succeeded admirably.

The original *Cardiac Surgery*, published in 1982, endeavored to elucidate rapidly changing areas in clinical cardiac surgery by employing multiple authors, each contending with a single subject. Although occasionally including technical details, the volume was oriented toward decision making and analysis of results, not applications, and emphasized acquired cardiac disorders.

The new edition contains 22 chapters written by 40 authors from 22 different institutions in the United States, representing a considerable expansion both in thickness and divisions (for example, 446 pages *v* the original's 242, with the addition of eight chapters).

Although the second edition retains the original format and much of the original content, it is the new chapters that deserve comment. James Cox shares his considerable experience with surgical therapy of cardiac arrhythmias. Eduardo Jorge and William Pierce update

the status of mechanical circulatory support. James Kirkin and David McGiffin provide a scholarly, compact, and extensively referenced examination of early postoperative care. Claude Grondin gives a succinct and technically oriented approach to reoperative coronary artery surgery. Finally, William Frist and D. Craig Miller provide an analytical but clinically directed discussion of aortic aneurysms (ascending and arch). These contributions deserve study and should be recommended to residents as state of the art.

Fourteen chapters from the first edition reappear; unfortunately, only three have been extensively and appropriately updated. The chapter about congenital heart disease in infants by Albert Pacifico and Mark Sand, however, should be emulated as an example of a fine update of an originally well-written section. Similar comments apply to the discussion of elective coronary artery surgery by Altagarcia Chavez, Bruce Lytle, and Floyd Loop and the discussion of myocardial protection by Gerald Buckberg.

For clinicians involved in cardiac surgery who have not read the first volume, this present edition deserves detailed reading, serving as both supplement and update for current texts in cardiac surgery. For those acquainted with the prior edition, the new and appropriately updated chapters should secure for this second edition a deserved place on the practitioner's bookshelf.

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CURRENT THERAPY OF INFERTILITY—3

Edited by Celso-Ramón García, Luigi Mastroianni, Jr., Richard D. Amelar, and Lawrence Dubin
B. C. Decker

This third edition differs from its predecessors in that all chapters are revised and rewritten by new contributors. Several chapters have been added to each section.

In the section on female infertility, increased from 33 to 43 chapters, new chapters emphasize physiology of the normal menstrual cycle and the relationship between current infertility surgery and the newer reproductive technologies such as *in vitro* fertilization.

The section about male infertility, which was increased from 30 to 42 chapters, has new chapters emphasizing medical management of idiopathic infertility. Two chapters deal with embryo and gonad transplants and the ethical perspectives.

The section on the infertile couple was increased