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 Kirklin 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

from 12 to 19 chapters. New chapters discuss recent technological advancements such as ova and embryo cryopreservation. Social issues surrounding gamete donations are included, as well as sociopolitical perspectives on the newer reproductive technologies and ethics.

Each of the 111 contributors is a recognized expert. The book makes no claim to be encyclopedic. Each author gives a brief, up-to-date presentation. Little physiology is presented, except for two new chapters in the section about female fertility, which discuss neuroendocrinology of the normal menstrual cycle and luteal-phase physiology. The book presents concise information on management and a few diagnostic procedures. The old chapters now have new authors with different perspectives, and information is based on current data.

The book's strength is its conciseness. It is a good addition to a library for medical students, residents, family practitioners, and obstetricians and gynecologists, but should not be considered a reference text.

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Erratum

On page 246 of the May 1989 issue, in the article, "The ANA Profile: quality and cost-effective laboratory utilization," by John D. Clough, MD, Leonard H. Calabrese, DO, and Rafael Valenzuela, MD, the label under the second pie chart in *Figure 1* should read "Group II."