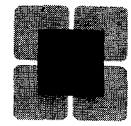

Z. NICHOLAS ZAKOV, MD, SECTION EDITOR

NEUROMUSCULAR DISORDERS: A GUIDE FOR PATIENT AND FAMILY

by Steven P. Ringel
Raven Press

This is a unique and excellent guide for patients with neuromuscular disorders and their families, authored by a well-known neuromuscular expert. The entire volume is written in nontechnical terms and describes the nature of common neuromuscular disorders, treatment, and rehabilitation techniques. Particularly useful are the detailed discussions of physical therapy, bracing, nutrition, exercise, emotional support, and dealing with terminally ill patients.

Although more medical information has become readily accessible to patients and their families, this kind of comprehensive book has not been available. Any neurology office or neuromuscular clinic should have at least one copy. This reviewer also found it useful for physicians who often deal more with the technical aspects of diagnosis and therapy. Thus, *Neuromuscular Disorders* is highly recommended for health-care professionals dealing with neuromuscular disorders.

HIROSHI MITSUMOTO, MD
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CLINICAL RECOGNITION OF CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

by Joseph K. Perloff
W. B. Saunders

This is the third edition of *Clinical Recognition of Congenital Heart Disease*. Since the last version, published in 1978, Dr. Perloff has integrated into each specific chapter electrophysiologic and, probably more importantly, echocardiographic advances as they relate to each of the specific diseases. A new chapter about congenital abnormalities of the coronary circulation has also been added. This book remains the most complete review of the clinical approach to congenital heart disease, both in pediatric and adult patients.

Each chapter is a concise guide to the clinical evaluation of almost every form of congenital heart disease. The current thoughts regarding the anatomic abnormalities, known natural history of the condition, and the history that the patient may give are reviewed. The discussion of the physical examination, stressing inspection, palpation, and auscultation, is extremely detailed for each specific diagnosis. The use of ancillary tests, such as electrocardiography, chest radiography, and echocardiography, make the clinical picture quite complete. The only topic that is omitted is the evaluation of mitral valve prolapse.

Pediatricians and internists interested in heart disease, as well as pediatric and adult cardiologists with an interest in congenital heart disease, will benefit by adding this book to their collection.

RICHARD STERBA, MD
Department of Cardiology

PULMONARY PHYSIOLOGY IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

by Lawrence Martin
C. V. Mosby

A well-written paperback aimed primarily at the physician in training, *Pulmonary Physiology in Clinical Practice* is a concept-oriented rather than disease-descriptive textbook. The book succeeds in explaining in a simple fashion the physiologic basis that underlies both normal and deranged pulmonary function in a variety of respiratory illnesses. Consequently, the text lacks specific and complete details regarding epidemiology, pathophysiology, and treatment of major pulmonary diseases, and this is its major limitation.

Each chapter contains case-oriented problems that illustrate major teaching points. A short summary, review questions, and references to textbooks and recent articles covering pertinent topics are included at the end of each chapter. Where appropriate, informative graphs and illustrations are provided to highlight subjects.

The first few sections review the basics of evaluating

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
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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 thoracoabdominal 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.

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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