

THE INCUBATION PERIOD OF CORONARY THROMBOSIS—G. R. Osborn, M.B., B.S. (Melbourne), M.R.C.P., Pathologist to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary; Honorary Lecturer, Department of Pathology, University of Sheffield. With a Chapter on Haemodynamics of the Coronary Circulation by R. F. Davis, M.Sc., M.I.Mech.E., Director, International Combustion Limited, Derby. Photography by J. S. Fayers, Clinical Photographer, Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. Butterworths, London, 1963. 190 pages, \$11.00.

This book is beautifully and extensively illustrated with high quality microphotographs of coronary arteries and provides a fine visual presentation of the various pathological changes that are seen in coronary artery disease.

The author presents a pathologist's view of the pathogenesis of coronary artery disease. The part played by an abnormality of lipid metabolism is de-emphasized, while the importance of the development of abnormal coronary arteries during childhood and adolescence is stressed.

The principal weakness of this work is the lack of integration with the current literature. This intentional omission does, however, provide a fresh viewpoint and a new approach to coronary artery disease. Except in the realm of hemodynamics, there is little attempt to correlate the anatomical data obtained with information from other disciplines.

An attractive feature is the chapter on hemodynamics of the coronary circulation written by an engineer. This section is presented with sufficient clarity to be understood even by physicians who have not had any formal instruction in mathematics for two or more decades.

Some of the concepts presented are sufficiently new and different that they are likely to become the subject of controversy as well as the stimulus for additional research.

* * *

CLINICAL TOXICOLOGY OF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS—Acute Poisoning (Home & Farm)—2nd Ed., Marion N. Gleason, M. Sc., (h.c.), Research Associate in Pharmacology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, The University of Rochester, New York; Robert E. Gosselin, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Pharmacology, Dartmouth Medical School, Hanover, New Hampshire; and Harold C. Hodge, Ph.D., D.Sc., Professor of Pharmacology and Toxicology, School of Medicine and Dentistry, The University of Rochester, Rochester, New York. The Williams & Wilkins Co., Baltimore 2, Maryland, 1963. 1211 pages, \$22.00.

This second Edition of an encyclopedic reference book on the toxicology materials found in the home and on the farm, by the distinguished Professor Hodge and two of his pupils, follows the plan of the First Edition. It has the same 7 sections of colored pages: First Aid and General Emergency Treatment (pink), Ingredients Index (blue), Therapeutics Index (white), Supportive Treatment (green), Trade Name Index (yellow), General Formulations (white) and Manufacturers' Names and Addresses (pink). An 8th Section has been added, entitled Classification of Poisons (white). In spite of many additional or re-written paragraphs, there are only 1211 pages of text material in the Second Edition compared to 1123 pages in the First Edition.

Because of the alphabetical arrangement of titles of toxic materials, the 36 pages of index of the First Edition have been omitted from the Second Edition.

It is impractical to review a book of this type in detail or to point out all the changes that have gone into the making of the Second Edition. Attention is given to the general make-up of the book and to a few examples of differences between the two Editions.

In Section I, on First Aid and General Emergency Treatment, only minor changes have been made. The description of special tubes for artificial respiration and resuscitation equipment has been amplified, Ipecac Syrup has been added to the short list of emetics, castor oil to the cathar-

tics, atropine, ethyl alcohol, and PAM to the special antidotes and bemegride to the stimulants and analeptics. Although epinephrine is listed among the analeptics, there is no mention made of norepinephrine, phenylephrine and other useful adrenergic stimulants of circulation in this part of the book, although listed later. In Section II on Ingredients Index, sufficient new products have been added to increase the section by 37 pages. Fourteen double column pages of references is a new feature for Section II.

Section III is entitled Therapeutics Index. It "summarizes clinical and experimental data on 76 compounds which in Section II are named 'reference congeners' because each typifies toxicologically a group of related substances." Nine items have been added in this new edition, including chlorpromazine, lye, meproamate and reserpine.

Section IV on Supportive Treatment in Acute Chemical Poisoning contains 76 pages of text and tables. Supportive treatment is a phase of management of poisoning often neglected or minimized in the usual textbook on toxicology. Under the heading of Respiration are discussed various methods of artificial respiration and oxygen therapy, and pulmonary edema. Circulatory failure is divided into Vasogenic Shock, Oligemic Shock and Heart Failure, with a thoroughgoing description of drugs and procedures for treating each type of failure. It is in this Section that most of the sympathomimetic vasoconstrictors are discussed. The new method of external cardiac massage and the use of electrical defibrillators and pace-makers are lucidly described. Disturbances of central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, urinary system, liver, electrolytes and water balance, nutrition, infections, allergies and blood dyscrasias and their general and drug treatment are adequately explained.

The Trade Name Index, or Section V, lists everything from A.A.A. Paste No. 1 to Zynephin Tablets, giving not only the composition of the preparation but in most cases, the intended use and manufacturer.

Entitled General Formulations, Section VI lists types of injurious substances, such as abrasive cleaners and abrasives, adhesives, agricultural commodities through to zipper lubricant, giving the composition of each item or class. For example, under the heading Citrus Fruits are listed degreening agents, 5 fumigants, 30 insecticides, postharvest sprays and dips, soil treatment fumigants, soil treatment herbicides, soil treatment insecticides and soil treatment rodenticides. Two and one-fourth double column pages are devoted to insecticides for all purposes. Art kits, bouncing putty, children's chemistry sets, toy caps, paints and photographic products are illustrative of as nearly a complete list of household items as is possible to include in such a book.

The Manufacturers' Index of Section VII with addresses makes it possible in an emergency to telephone or telegraph for details of information not included in the book.

It seems to the reviewer that the Classification of Poisons of the new Section VIII has academic (and perhaps legal) rather than practical value in the handling of a case of poisoning. It is based on material published in the 5th edition of Standard Nomenclature of Diseases and Operations. The authors state that this Section is included not only to aid the physician in classifying diagnosis but also to stimulate a search for a better classification. The classification is given in great detail, with code numbers. It may eventually become of importance, but your reviewer fails to warm up to this section and thinks it might well be omitted.

A bibliography is appended to each section.

This book should be in every doctor's office for quick reference.

CLINTON H. THIENES, M.D.