

CARDIAC CATHETERIZATION, ANGIOGRAPHY AND INTERVENTION

Fourth edition. Edited by William Grossman and Donald S. Baim. 698 pp., illustrated. Philadelphia, Lea and Febiger, 1991. \$67.

Since the publication in 1986 of the third edition of *Cardiac Catheterization and Angiography*, substantial advances have been made in the field of interventional cardiology. The importance of this rapidly expanding field has been recognized in the title of this fourth edition. In this edition, the chapters on coronary angioplasty and laser therapy have been expanded and incorporated into a new section on interventional techniques. Additional topics included in this section are new techniques of angioplasty (atherectomy and stents), balloon valvuloplasty, and pediatric interventions. Each of the chapters is current, and brings the reader up to date on the usefulness and limitations of each of these methods in the care of the cardiac patient.

This book is organized in eight sections. The editors and authors should be complimented on the absence of the repetition so often found in a multiauthored book. All the authors are experts in their fields, and each of the 36 chapters is clearly and concisely written, with the specific goal of teaching. The text of every chapter is complemented by excellent illustrations. The quality of the reproduction of angiograms and analogue catheterization data is outstanding. Each chapter has an extensive bibliography, including the most up-to-date references, thus facilitating further study.

The first section of this book deals with the general principles of cardiac catheterization and angiography; it has been revised to include a discussion of outpatient cardiac catheterization. Part II deals with the various techniques of cardiac catheterization; it is particularly well written and is illustrated with many suggestions on clinical techniques of cardiac catheterization for the novice. Parts III and IV cover basic hemodynamic principles and angiographic techniques in detail. These are the foundation of modern cardiac catheterization. These chapters are complemented by a section on the evaluation of cardiac function, which includes chapters on the physiology and technique of dynamic and isometric exercise during cardiac catheterization, hemodynamic stress testing with pacing tachycardia, and the measurement of ventricular volumes, ejection fractions, ventricular mass, wall stress, and regional wall motion. An excellent review of the systolic and diastolic function of the myocardium is also presented. This entire section will be of particular interest to cardiologists involved in clinical investigation and the evaluation of cardiac performance in the catheterization laboratory.

The section on special catheter techniques has been reorganized in this latest edition; it now contains chapters on myocardial blood flow and metabolism, intracardiac electrophysiology, endomyocardial biopsy, temporary and permanent pacemakers, and percutaneous intraaortic balloon counterpulsation. The chapter on invasive electrophysiology has been expanded with discussions of intracardiac mapping of ventricular arrhythmias and the technique of catheter ablation. The current status of circulatory-assist devices is also reviewed in this section.

The final section deals with hemodynamic and angiographic abnormalities in specific disorders, and the hemodynamic and angiographic findings in several patients with valvular and coronary artery disease are presented. This section serves as an excellent teaching device, integrating clinical, hemodynamic, and angiographic data on specific diseases and putting into perspective the role of cardiac catheterization in the evaluation of such patients. Additional disorders discussed in this section are pulmonary embolism; dilated, restrictive, and hypertrophic cardiomyopathies; constrictive pericarditis and cardiac tamponade; and many common forms of congenital heart disease.

In the preface the editors state, "This textbook, in both its conception and design, is aimed at the instruction of physicians training to become cardiologists." It is clear that the editors have achieved their goal, and I highly recommend this book to all trainees in cardiology. It is also an excellent book both for cardiologists performing cardiac catheterization and for those who interpret the

results of catheterization studies. It should be available for reference in every cardiac-catheterization laboratory.

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CURRENT THERAPY IN ENDOCRINOLOGY AND METABOLISM

Fourth edition. Edited by C. Wayne Bardin. 542 pp. Philadelphia, B.C. Decker, 1991. \$89.50.

This welcome new edition has grown by 100 pages since the third edition was published in 1988 and now includes contributions from 174 authors. The chapters are appropriately brief, with short bibliographies. New sections have been added on endocrine disorders in elderly persons, thyroid-hormone resistance, syndromes of inappropriate secretion of thyroid-stimulating hormone, and hypothalamic disease, including neurosecretory dysfunction. Unlike other endocrinology textbooks that are focused on cause and pathophysiology, this book directly addresses treatment. The work is accurate and excellent in overall quality. Because of the number of authors involved, however, there is some unevenness of style and chapter design, as exemplified by the chapter on hypothyroidism, which includes a section on education that is absent from other chapters. An unusual aspect of the chapter configuration is the section entitled "Cardiovascular Disease," which includes descriptions of pheochromocytoma, primary aldosteronism, and other disorders that are related to salt and water metabolism but are not usually considered cardiovascular diseases and would be more appropriate in a section on adrenal and hypothalamic disorders.

I have several minor criticisms. There is no reference to the role of steroids in the prophylaxis of exacerbations of exophthalmus in Grave's disease after iodine-131 therapy or to the recent observation that thyroxine requirements are increased in pregnant women with hypothyroidism. There is also no mention of the fact that elderly subjects may initially need to receive even lower doses of thyroxine than recommended (0.0125 mg per day). In the sections on carbohydrate metabolism, there is no mention of the use of combinations of oral agents with insulin and no reference to the syndrome of hypoglycemia of pregnancy. Finally, in the section on osteoporosis, there is no discussion of the administration of estrogen by the transdermal route, an approach that is as efficacious as oral administration.

Despite these minor deficiencies, the book is an important and useful contribution that should be particularly valuable to endocrinologists as well as to internists, general practitioners, and medical students who need information about the treatment of specific endocrinopathies.

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METABOLIC BONE DISEASE AND CLINICALLY RELATED DISORDERS

Second edition. Edited by Louis V. Avioli and Stephen M. Krane. 912 pp., illustrated. Philadelphia, W.B. Saunders, 1990. \$185.

Recent progress in the study of osteoporosis has drawn on the important developments that have occurred in other areas of metabolic bone disease. This splendid textbook summarizes many of these developments. The 24 chapters are, for the most part, beautifully organized, written, and referenced. The illustrations, particularly the radiographs, are outstanding. The material ranges from fundamental descriptions of bone biology to coverage of the physiology and biochemistry of calcium-related hormones to descriptions of a variety of common and unusual clinical entities. In my view the chapters on osteomalacia, osteogenesis imperfecta, and biochemical markers of metabolic bone disease are particularly outstanding. Ironically, one area that is treated less successfully is osteoporosis.