

# Symposium

Answers to earlier SYMPOSIUM questions are trickling in and will be printed as they arrive. In order to give everyone a chance to respond, we are repeating all of these questions this issue with the assurance that any contributions in answer to early questions will be utilized.

The following are a new set of problems to replace the old.

1. *Given: A infant requires intra-cardiac surgery.*  
*Question: Describe in detail the rationale and pump oxygenator circuitry your team prefers during such cases. How does this vary with each type of defect?*
2. *Given: Concern for the mental outlook of the chronic dialysis patient.*  
*Question: Explain the outlook your team wishes to develop in the patient, how this is accomplished by the medical personnel, and the effect upon the patients.*
3. *Given: Patients are to be trained to accomplish dialysis at home.*  
*Question: Summarize your training program emphasizing what you feel are its strongest points.*
4. *Given: The aortocoronary bypass graft has probably become the most frequent cardiac procedure of late.*  
*Question: Describe the rationale, technique and pump-oxygenator circuitry your team favors for this procedure. A discussion of results may also be included, if you like.*
5. *Given: Organ preservation systems are many and diverse.*  
*Question: Describe the preservation system you use and why this particular technique was chosen.*
6. *Given: The increasing amount of interest shown in the impedance plethysmograph (sometimes called the impedance cardiograph).*  
*Question: Outline the concepts upon which it operates and its potential value to the study of hemodynamics, or a summary of your experience with this unit, if you prefer.*

Please reply by letter, include any illustrations you might desire, and send your reply to:

**Journal of Extra-Corporeal Technology**  
**287 East Sixth Street**  
**Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101**

# BOOK REVIEWS

## THE PHARMACOLOGY OF ANESTHETIC DRUGS

By John Adriani, M.D.

320 pages — \$22.50 — Charles C. Thomas, Publisher

This new 5th Edition of Dr. Adriani's excellent syllabus is similar in format to previous editions.

After reading the 240 pages of this book twice for purposes of review and lecture source material, I was impressed by the clarity with which such a large amount of interrelated pharmacology, physiology, chemistry, and physics could be presented.

Among the additions and expansions, I appreciated most the discussion on uptake and distribution, the extensive description of the characteristics of volatile and non-volatile drugs, increased detail on adjunctive drugs used or involved in anesthesia including psychotropic drugs, phenothiazines, anti-hypertensive agents, analeptics, and antinarcotics.

A very compact summary of the possible drug interactions occurring during anesthesia and an extensive discussion of complications and accidents related to anesthesia are two particularly outstanding additions.

There is also a thorough presentation of preoperative medication, hypotensive anesthesia, hypothermic anesthesia, muscle relaxant pharmacology, carbon dioxide physiology, and explosions.

The final 25 pages include a very well organized and helpful bibliography listed by general topics and includes classical references as well as very current material.

As a study guide and a reference source for those working in anesthesia this book is of inestimable value.

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## ANESTHESIA FOR OUTPATIENT SURGERY

By David D. Cohen, M.D.  
and John B. Dillon, M.D.  
Charles Thomas, Publisher

By Their own experience over the last several years at a large general hospital, the authors have shown the feasibility of a nationally much needed program for outpatient surgery. The economic and hospital bed savings are markedly significant.

They present their philosophy concerning the operation of such a program along with their plea to separate patients who are unnecessarily admitted for administrative purposes. In the next decade the economic and social pressures that will evolve from technical and medical advances, particularly with the newer anesthetic drugs, will accelerate a change in the organization and financing of medical services.

All organization regarding the management of the patient stresses safety above all else. The book is not intended to be used as a "how-to-do-it" guide in establishing such an outpatient service but in fact does provide an excellent organizational approach discussing selection of cases, precautions, administrative considerations, preanesthesia evaluation and preparation, outpatient pharmacology, and recovery.

For those thinking about establishing such a program, this book provides many helpful hints and guidelines.

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