

idence of the efficacy of various surfactants used for prophylaxis and treatment of surfactant-deficiency states; however, there is no mention of the equivalency of the leucine/lysine-peptide-containing surfactant (Lucinactant) and poractant alfa reported in recent European trials. The chapters on transient tachypnea of the newborn, pneumonia, and air leaks (this chapter is richly illustrated) are excellent resources that should be read by all neonatologists in training and, in some cases, by their mentors. Meconium aspiration and other aspiration syndromes are cogently presented with careful discussion of the newest therapies. The chapters on pleural effluxion, pulmonary hemorrhage, and pulmonary hypertension provide a comprehensive resource for diagnosis and treatment of those conditions. Sosenko, Bancalari, and Greenough summarize the most current thinking regarding the pathogenesis of bronchopulmonary dysplasia and offer rational guidelines for treatment. The discussion of controversies regarding causes and associations of chronic lung disease is quite balanced, and the proposed monitoring and follow-up of infants with this chronic pulmonary disease provide a standard of care for neonatologists, pediatricians, and respiratory therapists. Albert's discussion of neonatal upper airway obstruction and management of laryngeal airway obstructions is a useful reminder that rare conditions still occur and require quick thinking and expert intervention.

Greenough's chapter on pulmonary agenesis and hypoplasia, and additional discussion of abnormalities of lung development such as cystic adenomatoid malformations, lung cysts, lobar emphysema, lymphangiectasis, and pulmonary alveolar proteinosis—all rare conditions—are scholarly presentations that blend histopathology, imaging studies, and differential diagnosis. These chapters, including the discussion of abnormalities of the diaphragm, will be useful resources even for the experienced neonatologist who encounters these disorders infrequently. These chapters have numerous chest radiographs (of varied reproduction quality). Even pediatric radiologists will find these chapters enlightening because of their completeness and extensive review of the imaging literature. The text is rounded out by a discussion of abnormalities of the thoracic skeleton, including osteochondrodysplasias, and a separate discussion of neurologic disorders affecting the cortical,

brainstem, and cranial nerve control of ventilation and the disorders of muscle and the neuromuscular junction that affect respiration.

The second edition of **Neonatal Respiratory Disorders** favorably compares to any recent text focused on neonatal lung disorders. This logical book is a comprehensive review of fetal development, lung diseases in the preterm and term infant, and anomalies of pulmonary development, and it gives a richly illustrated presentation of nearly every condition from Greenough and Milner's vast academic and clinical experience. The book is well worth its relatively high price because of its usefulness in daily practice. The text should become a new standard reference in the library of every neonatal intensive care unit. Though there are a few minor deficiencies, Greenough and Milner have made a tremendous contribution to the field.

Neonatology fellows, respiratory therapists, and even consultant-level neonatologists will find this book a welcome addition. The book offers a comprehensive review of fetal and neonatal pulmonary pathology that is well organized, provides a logical direction for diagnostic evaluation and treatment, and is generally written in a balanced and concise fashion. It is well illustrated, although some of the radiographic images did not reproduce well. Each chapter's reference list is comprehensive and up to date. The inclusion of a drug list was probably redundant, given the many available manuals and Web-based neonatal pharmaceutical references. In the words of Wall Street, this reviewer recommends a "strong buy" for this wonderful text.

T Allen Merritt MD MHA

Department of Neonatology
St Charles Medical Center
Bend, Oregon

Department of Pediatrics
Oregon Health and Science University
Portland, Oregon

Fundamentals of Airway Management Techniques: A Color Atlas. Vijayalakshmi U Patil MD. Skaneateles, New York: Lotus Publishing (printed by India Printing House, Mumbai, India). 2003. Hard cover, illustrated. 2 Volumes, 575 pages, \$190.

This atlas, which comprises 22 chapters, was completed entirely by the author. At least half of the pages consist of line draw-

ings, photographs (external and endoscopic, patients, and dissections [ie, a cadaver dissection performed to illustrate anatomy or, in this case, a technique]), radiographs, and models done by the author. It begins at the beginning, with chapters covering airway anatomy, airway assessment, preparation of the patient and the equipment for various procedures, and oxygenation and ventilation. Not until Chapter 5 does the author begin to address the actual techniques. She begins with direct laryngoscopy and tracheal intubation, then nasal intubation, and then an entire chapter on confirmation of tracheal intubation. Volume 1 finishes with less typical—but by no means unusual—methods of securing the airway (including the laryngeal mask airway and the esophageal-tracheal Combitube), the use of the rigid bronchoscope (not typical respiratory therapist territory), and transtracheal jet ventilation.

Volume 2 addresses strategies for dealing with more difficult airways. Included here are flexible fiberoptic scopes (both bronchoscopes and laryngoscopes), lighted stylette, use of the Bullard laryngoscope, retrograde intubation, digital intubation, magnetic orotracheal intubation (an innovative technique developed by the author), and indirect laryngoscopy with a dental mirror.

Next is a chapter that is probably unique in texts on airway management, "Extubation Strategies and Tube Replacement." Of course, anyone who extubates should be prepared for the possibility that the extubation may be inappropriate and immediate reintubation will be necessary.

Next comes a strictly anesthesia-directed chapter, on placement of double-lumen tubes, bronchial blockers (new to me), and single-lumen tubes for selective lung ventilation. She closes with a synopsis of complications in airway management, which includes techniques to minimize the occurrence of complications and to deal with them if they occur despite appropriate patient assessment and preparation of both the patient and equipment. She concludes with suggestions on gaining experience with airway management techniques, including the use of manikins, laboratory animals, and actual patients. She gives appropriate consideration to treatment of the animals, as well as to clearance of procedures through the institution's committee on humane care and use of animals.

The text is peppered with aphorisms related to airway management. Among them

are: "Fundamentals never change," "When in doubt, check it out," "Airway management in difficult situations can be a humbling experience," "Light travels in a straight line," "To master a technique, perform the same technique in different patients, not different techniques in different patients," "The patient's well-being should always come before the desire to practice a technique," and, finally, in the chapter on extubation and tube replacement "Any tube is better than no tube."

In a tome of this size it would be astonishing if there were no missteps. In the chapter on transtracheal jet ventilation, the author avers that insufflating high oxygen flow "will provide oxygen but no ventilation and will prevent the buildup of carbon dioxide." There are a couple of typographical errors too, such as "humbling" and "Inadition." And in the chapter on flexible fiberoptic scopes, the author proposes that the endotracheal tube used for flexible fiberoptic endoscopy should be "not larger than a 7-mm tube for adult patients."

When one looks at the entire work, the previous paragraph just picks some very insignificant nits. This book should be in the library of every respiratory therapy education program and of every respiratory therapy service department. The neophyte could use it as an introductory text; the more experienced practitioner could use it to review a seldom-used technique. Although at first the atlas's 575 pages present a formidable mountain to climb, once the therapist begins, he or she will make rapid progress. And the price is more than reasonable for such a complete reference on airway management.

The author of this text clearly knows whereof she speaks from much experience. In addition, she is a professor emeritus of anesthesia, and, even in this enlightened age, women at the full professor level are still few in number. And the title "emeritus" is awarded only to those who are truly deserving; it is not automatic upon retirement from university service. So run, don't walk, to your purchasing office and place your order for this most useful book.

Robert R Fluck Jr MSc RRT FAARC
Department of Respiratory Therapy
Education
State University of New York
Upstate Medical University
Syracuse, New York

Pleural Disease. Demosthenes Bouros, editor. (Lung Biology in Health and Disease series, volume 186, Claude Lenfant, executive editor.) New York: Marcel Dekker. 2004. Hard cover, illustrated, 1,044 pages, \$250.

This 1,044-page book, which includes 51 chapters and an index, is one of the most comprehensive texts on pleural disease. Various medical specialists, including pulmonologists, general internists, cardiologists, oncologists, radiologists, thoracic surgeons, and pediatricians are faced with the diagnosis and management of pleural disease.

Each chapter provides a comprehensive, state-of-the-art presentation of various pleural diseases, written by the world's leading authorities. The authors are from renowned medical institutions and from many countries, which gives the book an international perspective. Contributors include Steven Sahn, Veena Antony, John Heffner, Andreas Diacon, Philippe Camus, Paul Van Schil, and Richard Light, to name a few.

The chapters follow a nice, logical scheme; chapter foci include pleural disease, pleural anatomy, pleural space physiology, respiratory function in pleural effusion, imaging of the pleura, utility of ultrasonography, medical thoracoscopy, video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery, transudative and exudative pleural effusions, limitations of pleural fluid tests, and clinical evaluation of patients with pleural effusions. The remainder of the book discusses transudate pleural effusions, empyema/parapneumonic effusions, drug-induced pleural disease, malignant pleural effusions, benign and malignant tumors of the pleura, immunological diseases of the pleura, benign asbestos-related pleural disease, pleural effusions in hematologic disorders, pleural effusions related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV), pneumothorax, tuberculous pleuritis, pleural effusions encountered in the pediatric population, pleural effusions in pregnancy and gynecologic diseases, pleural disease in the critically-ill patient, and pleural effusions in the setting of pulmonary embolism. Two chapters are devoted to pleural effusions secondary to fungal, nocardial, and actinomycotic infection as well as pleural effusions associated with parasitic infections. Also discussed are rare and iatrogenic pleural effusions such as amyloidosis, uremia, yellow nail syndrome, trapped lung, mediastinal cysts, and radiation injury, and there are chapters devoted to pleural effusions following organ transplantation, chylothorax,

pseudochylothorax, hemothorax, and the management of the undiagnosed and persistent pleural effusion. The concluding chapter is on animal models for ongoing pleural investigation.

Overall, the chapters are concise, well organized, and well written. Each chapter has an up-to-date and extensive reference list at the end. The chapters are well illustrated with appropriate tables that are easily referenced. Several chapters are devoted to the role of imaging techniques, both radiologic and ultrasound, in the diagnosis and management of various pleural diseases. The authors of these chapters wrote a nice review of the subject and provided numerous excellent illustrations, including radiographs, tomograms, ultrasound images, and magnetic resonance images, which have appropriate arrows pointing to the abnormalities.

Diagnosis and management of pleural diseases are well elucidated. There are chapters on thoracentesis, closed pleural biopsy, chest tube thoracostomy, pleural lavage, medical thoracoscopy, and video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery. The chapters follow a logical order, beginning with an introduction, indications, equipment, technique, contraindications, complications, clinical applications, and the limitations of the various procedures.

A substantial portion of the book is dedicated to pleural-space infections. There is a fairly comprehensive review of tuberculosis pleuritis, HIV-related pleural complications, empyema/parapneumonic effusions, and fungal infections. Chapters on those subjects are seldom found in other pleural-disease textbooks and they are an excellent addition to this one.

Malignant pleural effusions (primary or metastatic) are a major cause of morbidity and mortality. Sahn, Froudarakis, and Fournel provide 2 well-written chapters on malignant pleural effusions and pleural effusions associated with lung carcinoma. Benign pleural tumors and mesothelioma are addressed in Chapters 25 and 28. In Chapter 29, Sugarbaker, a pioneer in the development of extrapleural pneumonectomy, discusses that procedure's role in treating diffuse malignant mesothelioma. In that chapter the mortality rates from all the reported series are shown in tables, which can be quickly referenced.

Pleural diseases are frequently encountered in everyday clinical practice in various fields of medicine, so it is important for