

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 emerita of anesthesia, and, even in this enlightened age, women at the full professor level are still few in number. And the title "emerita" 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

most, if not all, clinicians to possess a basic understanding of pleural disease, at least as it applies to their patient population.

Few textbooks can rival the comprehensiveness of **Pleural Disease**. Although the book has some overlap in some subjects, it does improve the overall readability of the book. For practicing pulmonologists about 25% of their consultative work centers on the diagnosis and management of pleural diseases, and most general pulmonary textbooks lack adequate detail in this subject, so practitioners usually rely on time-consuming searches of the medical literature to answer questions about pleural disease. This text provides an excellent reference for the diagnosis and management of common and rare pleural diseases. The chapters are state-of-the-art, comprehensive, and a "must have" for any clinician who is asked to evaluate and manage complex and often difficult-to-diagnose pleural disease cases. The book's intended readership is fairly focused on pulmonary medicine; however, medical oncologists, thoracic surgeons, and general internists would have interest in this book. In summary, I commend Demosthenes Bouros, editor of **Pleural Disease** for his ability to present one of the most comprehensive texts regarding the pleura.

John T Huggins MD

Division of Pulmonary
and Critical Care Medicine,
Allergy, and Clinical Immunology
Medical University of South Carolina
Charleston, South Carolina

Bove and Davis' Diving Medicine, 4th edition. Alfred A Bove MD PhD. Philadelphia: Elsevier Science/Saunders. 2004. Hard cover, illustrated, 623 pages, \$84.95.

Now in its fourth edition, **Bove and Davis' Diving Medicine** is a well-respected resource in the field of diving medicine. It is a comprehensive text of diving medicine and physiology starting at first principles with diving physics and building to specialized chapters such as an entire chapter on aseptic necrosis of bone. Eric Kindwall's chapter on the history of diving medicine is a fascinating read from one of the key contributors to the field. **Bove and Davis' Diving Medicine** was first published in 1976, with more of a physiology focus. Over the subsequent editions, more and more clinical information has been included. This newest edition has several important improvements

over the previous versions. Most chapters have been revised and re-organized and new contributing authors have been brought on board. Most notably, there is a new chapter on diabetes and diving by Duke Scott and Allan Marks. Those authors have also included a very useful appendix with a recommended protocol for diabetes management during recreational scuba diving. There is also a separate chapter on medical evaluation for sport diving, the information in which was previously in the chapter on commercial and military diving. Other new additions include new chapters on the kinetics of inert gas and marine poisoning and intoxication. As has always been the aim of the book's editor, each chapter is written by a renowned author or authors in the subject. Each chapter includes a detailed, accurate reference list with recent references.

The stated readership of the book is "physicians who provide care for divers," but the book has a far broader appeal. A wide variety of health care professionals would find this book useful. In fact, there is so much background (eg, on diving equipment, physics, and physiology), a reader with little or no background in diving medicine could still appreciate this book. Correspondingly, in a book of this size (623 pages) some more experienced readers might be disappointed that some of the chapters are not as in-depth as in other larger diving medicine texts.

The fourth edition includes an excellent chapter on "Women in Diving," by Maida Beth Taylor. This fascinating chapter starts by discussing physiologic differences between male and female divers and fetal diving physiology. Taylor then tackles many female-specific clinical concerns, such as endometriosis, contraception, and menstruation, as they relate to diving. Taylor even includes such details as the diving medicine ramifications and relative buoyancy of saline versus silicone breast implants. This chapter also covers the recent Women's Health Initiative study on hormone replacement therapy in post-menopausal women and how it relates to divers.

RESPIRATORY CARE readers may be disappointed by the shortness of the chapter on pulmonary disorders. At 10 pages, it is one of the shortest chapters in the book. The author, Tom Neuman, treats the controversial area of asthma and diving in a debate format. He presents the cases both *for* and *against* asthmatics diving. This debate format is particularly apt for such a contentious area. Neuman addresses the physio-

logic and epidemiologic arguments for both sides very well. This debate is followed up by some general recommendations that are similar to the current recommendations by the British Thoracic Society, with one notable exception: those guidelines recommend against diving with exercise-induced or cold-induced asthma. Neuman's recommendations are more permissive, in that he suggests that divers who pass an appropriate challenge test of cold-induced or exercise-induced asthma should be permitted to dive. The chapter also includes helpful discussions on chronic obstructive pulmonary disease in diving and special tests of the respiratory system.

The editor's aim was to provide comprehensive coverage of the salient areas of diving medicine and physiology. The level of discussion provides a broad appeal, and the topics covered are relevant to many health care professionals. Specifically, I was pleased to see chapters on both free-diving and mixed-gas diving, both of which are rapidly becoming more popular and therefore need separate treatment in a diving medicine text. Moreover, the editor chose to include other topics outside the standard decompression illness realm, such as drowning, hypothermia, and marine animal injuries. The writing style is generally very readable, although the section on bubble physics is relatively technical and I thought probably necessary.

Bove and Davis' Diving Medicine is presented in an attractive, compact format. The price is very reasonable, especially for a text of this quality. The illustrations and figures, presented in black-and-white, are helpful additions to the material presented in the text. Color illustrations would certainly be welcome in certain subjects, especially marine poisoning, which has many pictures of dangerous sea creatures and their consequences such as rashes and envenomations. Black-and-white photographs unfortunately do not adequately illustrate these topics. Naturally, adding color plates would increase the cost of the book, but it would be worthwhile for that chapter at least. From an editorial point of view, there were a few entries in the index that did not correspond to the text. This oversight makes the index somewhat less useful. Overall, the rest of the editing appeared very professional.

In conclusion, the fourth edition of **Bove and Davis' Diving Medicine** builds on a great diving medicine text. It is suitable for a broad range of readers, and is a worthy