

cardiopulmonary transplant unit, but also medical students, house staff, other physicians, and paramedical personnel who may occasionally deal with thoracic organ transplant patients.”

The book is divided into 12 chapters with 2 major sections. The first section deals with cardiac transplantation. In concise, easily read text, all major aspects of cardiac transplantation are outlined: recipient evaluation and selection; cardiac donor evaluation and retrieval techniques; mechanical circulatory support in the bridge-to-transplant patient; routine postoperative care; and early and late postoperative problems and their management. Immunosuppression and rejection are covered in adequate detail in a separate chapter.

In the second section, heart-lung and lung transplantation are covered together. Evaluation and selection of recipients and donors for these procedures are outlined. The reader should be cautioned that considerable interinstitutional variability exists in choosing the most appropriate procedure. Recipient respiratory-tract colonization with a pan-resistant organism does not necessarily constitute an *absolute* contraindication for lung transplantation in other institutions. Furthermore, with the current shortage of donor organs, other programs routinely utilize donor lungs with a PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio less than 400 with good results. The next chapter outlines the preoperative evaluation, anesthetic management and operative technique of heart-lung transplantation, which is beautifully illustrated. Details of single-lung and bilateral sequential lung transplantation are sparse. Routine postoperative care along with early and late postoperative complications and their management are covered in adequate detail. Results of heart-lung and lung transplantation and future directions in cardiopulmonary transplantation are covered in the final chapter.

This manual is well written and informative. The world-renowned experience of the Stanford University School of Medicine in thoracic organ transplantation justifies the bias of presenting a single institution's viewpoint. This book would be a valuable addition to the library of any surgeon or surgeon-in-training involved in thoracic organ transplantation.

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SURGERY OF THE CHEST. Volume I and Volume II. 6th edition. David C. Sabiston, Jr. and Frank C. Spencer. 2174 pp Illust. W.B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia; W.B. Saunders Canada, Toronto. 1996. \$428 (2-vol. set). ISBN (vol. 1) 0-7216-5757-5; (vol. 2) 0-7216-5758-3; (2-vol set) 0-7216-5271-9

This classic cardiothoracic surgery textbook was last updated in 1990. The significant advances made in both fields are well represented in this 2-volume, 2174-page sixth edition.

The first volume is devoted to thoracic surgery, and the second covers cardiac topics. The first few hundred pages are apportioned to introductory physiology and perioperative care issues, which are reviewed in accurate detail but which leave less room for the essentials of general thoracic surgery and cardiac surgery. Nevertheless, the chapter on mechanical ventilation and tracheostomy is incomplete and out of date. For example there is no detailed discussion of mechanical ventilation,

and tracheotomy is recommended after 24 or 48 hours of endotracheal intubation. Although there is some movement toward earlier tracheostomy, this recommendation is clearly dated. The chapters on lung cancer and coronary artery revascularization are, of necessity, brief, as an attempt is made to cover the wide range of both disciplines as comprehensively as possible. Adequate attention is paid to pediatric issues, particularly congenital heart disease, but some of the more recent controversial innovations, such as surgical management of diffuse emphysema and minimally invasive cardiac procedures, are not discussed. Individual chapters are well written, and there are some interesting components, such as the engaging chapter on computer applications in cardiothoracic surgery. The book contains hundreds of useful photographs and diagrams, and the section on thoroscopic surgery is particularly well illustrated (although there is no mention of laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication).

Overall, this is a comprehensive book, covering the breadth of cardiothoracic surgery, although its key subjects are less detailed than one would expect. With the shift in Canada to separate the two specialties, Canadian trainees and surgeons may find it more practical to purchase a book dedicated to their respective specialty. Nonetheless, this book has stood the test of time and remains a valuable reference guide when information is sought on a topic in either discipline.

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