

Text Book of Pulmonary Medicine

By: D. Behera; Published by: Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (P) Ltd, New Delhi; Second edition (in two Volumes); 2010; Hard Cover; Pages: IX+1787 [I-XXIV Index Pages]; Price: Rs.2995.00; ISBN 978-81-8448-749-7.

This is a comprehensive textbook on *Pulmonary Medicine*. The book contains 34 chapters and in two volumes having 1834 pages. These two volumes contain valuable literature on chest medicine, which has been thoroughly up-dated with the latest available information on the subject. One of the important aspects of the book is the citation of Indian literature on various respiratory problems in India. The first edition of the book was published by Dr Behera about 15 years ago and the current one updates the newer developments that have taken place during this period. The book is well compiled with latest references and rich illustrations of radiology and pathology sections. Various sections have a good amalgamation of epidemiology, pathology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, investigations, management and prevention. There is extensive and vivid display of photographs in colour. There are nearly 631 photographs and 269 tables besides a number of appendices and annexures. The chapter on tuberculosis contains the RNTCP and various guidelines of the programme, which is a very welcome step. It also discusses issues of multidrug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis as rising problem along with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The text has given an extensive account of the programmatic management of these issues.

This new edition efficiently covers all aspects starting from history taking and clinical examination, various respiratory symptoms, anatomy and physiology of respiratory system, diagnostic methods used in handling various respiratory diseases and description of all types of diseases affecting the respiratory system. As an experienced teacher Dr Behera describes the approach to clinical examination of respiratory diseases in a very simple but in a vivid manner, which is still an important area of teaching clinical medicine in this country. In fact, medical teachers still give emphasis on this aspect. There is a chapter on pediatric lung diseases which is

a brief but comprehensive description of problems in children which a physicians dealing with pulmonary diseases will find useful. The book has also efficiently covers the twin scourges of the 21st Century world, *i.e.* TB and HIV diseases. The author has made an attempt to fill the lacunae of insufficient literature in Indian context available on pulmonary diseases. It is a useful reference in management of problems for bronchial asthma, COPD, lung cancer, and other common respiratory problems along with answers to patient queries. The book also highlights growing incidence of bronchogenic carcinoma, its pathogenesis and newer therapeutic aspects. There is a unique discussion on the lung transplantation. Dr Behera's deep involvement with teaching, research and clinical practice of pulmonary medicine has laid to the compilation of this text solely aimed at helping the students in understanding the intricacies of different topics, and also guiding the medical fraternity in the management of pulmonary diseases.

The printing quality is excellent and gives a smooth and pleasant reading in good quality papers. An honest and sincere effort and attempt has been made by Dr Behera to provide thoroughly updated and relevant information, keeping in mind the readership, particularly the postgraduates, post doctoral and undergraduate students. It will be a handy reference for the busy clinicians. It covers all major conditions and disorders affecting the lung and the respiratory tract.

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High-risk pulmonary embolism (PE) is a life-threatening disorder associated with high mortality and morbidity. Most deaths in patients with shock occur within the first few hours after presentation, and rapid diagnosis and treatment is therefore essential to save patients's lives. The main manifestations of major PE are acute right ventricular (RV) failure and hypoxia. Although it does not usually provide a definitive diagnosis or exclude pulmonary embolism, echocardiography can confirm or exclude severe RV pressure overload and dysfunction. Extracorporeal membrane oxygenation support can be an effective procedure in patients with PE-induced circulatory collapse. Pulmonary embolism. Oxford Medicine Online. The ESC Textbook of Intensive and Acute Cardiovascular Care (2 ed.) Edited by Marco Tubaro, Pascal Vranckx, Susanna Price, and Christiaan Vrints. Latest update. This online textbook has been comprehensively reviewed for the February 2018 update, with revisions made to 28 chapters. Find out more about the updates made. Publisher: Oxford University Press Print Publication Date: Feb 2015. The concept of multidisciplinary Pulmonary Embolism Response Teams (PERT) for assisting in rapid clinical decision-making in complex pulmonary embolism cases has been introduced. Updated on 22 Feb 2018. The previous version of this content can be found here.