

since abandoned in favor of duplex scanning. Very little mention is made of the economic issues associated with vascular assess and access strategies, a significant omission in the current area of managed care.

Throughout the text, special considerations required for pediatric long-term venous access are noted and discussed. This emphasis will certainly prove useful to the surgeon whose practice does not frequently involve the care of children. Despite this consideration, the exceptions previously noted, and with more than 200 references cited, as a surgeon whose practice involves a modest amount of access surgery, I did not find this text particularly useful or enlightening.

In summary, this book may be better suited to the oncologist who is less familiar with the many complex issues associated with long-term venous access in these frequently difficult patients. Medical students and residents also may appreciate a central reference on the subject. At \$55, the book is reasonably priced considering the breadth of the topic and the number of references cited.

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#### **Vascular surgery: Basic science and clinical correlations**

Rodney A. White, Larry Hollier, Philadelphia, 1994, JB Lippincott, 657 pages, \$99.

As all regular readers of this book review section can attest, no shortage of vascular surgery or vascular medicine textbooks exists. The wide availability of textbooks in this area reflects the rapid evolution of knowledge concerning fundamental mechanisms causing vascular disease as well as the development of innovative noninvasive diagnostic modalities and therapeutic devices. *Vascular Surgery, Basic Science and Clinical Correlations* is edited by two experienced vascular surgeons who have coordinated the contributions of 78 authors into a moderate-sized textbook with the objective of providing a review of new basic science of the mechanisms of vascular disease, to correlate this new knowledge with the treatment of clinical disease, as well as to review new noninvasive diagnostic modalities and therapeutic devices.

This textbook is divided into seven parts comprised of a basic science of vascular disease, vascular pathology and physiology, noninvasive vascular diagnostics, invasive vascular diagnostics, medical management, perioperative monitoring and management, and, finally, statistics for vascular surgeons. The unique aspect of this textbook is its strong emphasis on molecular biology and pathophysiology. In most chapters, in keeping with the editors' focus, there is minimal reference to traditional diagnostic and treatment modalities or outcome data. In this regard the sections on basic science of vascular disorders and vascular pathology and physiology set this textbook apart from the other texts on vascular surgery. The basic science section is comprised of a number of excellent contributions. The chapter on embryology and development of the vascular system is a well-written and comprehensive description of the development of the arterial, venous, and lymphatic

systems. In addition, this chapter succinctly covers the developmental anomalies encountered in each of the vascular systems. The illustrations are superb. Also within this section is a relatively short chapter, entitled "Molecular biology," that provides a clear definition of some of the fundamental terms and techniques of molecular biology. The quality of this and other chapters in this section makes one wish for a fuller treatment of these topics. The chapter on wound healing is a thorough overview of the response of the vessel wall to injury and is well complemented by other chapters, such as that on intimal hyperplasia and the molecular basis of atherosclerosis. The sections on vascular pathology and physiology as well as those on diagnostic studies display heavy emphasis on new knowledge in these areas and fill gaps found in standard textbooks.

The strengths of this new textbook are that it incorporates much of the new knowledge concerning the molecular basis for vascular disease and integrates this knowledge with our current understanding of pathophysiology without repeating much of the information found in standard textbooks. In addition, the sections on vascular diagnostic studies is comprehensive and quite up-to-date, including the newest techniques of magnetic resonance angiography. Predictably there are also some weaknesses, including oddities in organization. For example, the section on intimal hyperplasia is grouped with chapters on entrapment syndrome and thoracic outlet syndrome. There is no apparent thematic organization to some of the sections. Occasional chapters deviate from emphasis on the correlation of basic science to vascular disorders and emphasize only conventional diagnosis and treatment and thus are quite repetitious of information found in standard texts of vascular surgery. There is some lack of balance in emphasis, with unusual clinical problems such as ergotism receiving a fuller treatment than the molecular aspects of atherosclerosis.

On balance, I found the chapters generally well written and informative, and they contained considerable information not found in standard texts. The illustrations are consistently well done. This text fulfills an important role in providing a succinct and clear review of most current knowledge of the basic science underlying vascular disorders, as well as an informative review of newer noninvasive diagnostic and catheter-based treatment modalities. This very moderately priced textbook is recommended to both clinicians and scientists interested in vascular biology and vascular disease.

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#### **Percutaneous revascularization techniques**

M. Maynar-Molliner, et al., eds., New York, 1993, Thieme Medical Publishers, 338 pages, \$139.

*Percutaneous Revascularization Techniques* is a timely and important addition to the field of minimally invasive vascular intervention. It provides a thorough, concise, and well-organized view of each area of development in catheter-based vascular therapy, including thoughtful discussions of the limitations of each technology. More

The second edition of *Surgery: Basic Science and Clinical Evidence* features fully revised and updated information on the evidence-based practice of surgery, significant new sections on trauma and critical care on the often challenging surgical care of unique populations; (elderly, pediatric, immunocompromised, and obese patients). Clinically focused sections in gastrointestinal, vascular, cardiothoracic, transplant, and cancer surgery enable the surgeon to make decisions based upon the most relevant data. The text is enhanced by more than 1,000 illustrations and hundreds of the signature evidence-based tables that made the first edition of *SURGERY* an instant classic. This second edition of a very successful vascular surgery text was developed in order to address significant changes that have occurred in contemporary vascular surgery and to highlight new information that has developed regarding vascular imaging, interventional and endovascular procedures. The overall length of the text is slightly shorter than the first edition with relevant core chapters being retained to emphasize the basic science nature of the text, with approximately 60% of the material undergoing major revisions or being new chapters. The significant change from the first text is an emphasis on Vascular Surgery: Basic Science and Clinical Correlations. Rodney A. White, Larry H. Hollier. Download (pdf, 11.45 Mb) Donate Read.