valuable technical assistance during recordings of the pressure pulse contours.

References

This handbook is intended for students of physiotherapy. It includes a brief discussion of the causes and appearance of an ulcer. The major portion of the book is devoted to techniques of treatment, with special reference to medications for cleansing and dressing ulcers and preparation for skin grafting.

This book represents the proceedings of a symposium held in Queen's College, Dundee, in the fall of 1960. The conference began by a definition of the pathology of thrombosis. Several papers are devoted to the laboratory control of anticoagulant therapy. Several chapters cover the use of anticoagulants in relation to myocardial infarction, peripheral vascular disorders, and cerebrovascular disease. The relatively recent use of anticoagulants in extraocular circulations is also included.

This is the most complete monograph written on prothrombin and related factors of blood coagulation. It represents a summary of a quarter century of work by the author and his associates. The historical account of the discovery of prothrombin is interesting reading. The purification, activation, and inactivation of prothrombin are excellently discussed. The anticoagulants are completely covered, and a special chapter is devoted to the oral anticoagulants.

This monograph outlines, in a concise fashion, the modern diagnosis and treatment of acute arterial embolism, thrombosis, and pseudoembolism. It is directed toward the practicing clinician dealing with such entities which often require rapid diagnosis and therapy.

A short chapter is dedicated to the general pathophysiology of acute arterial occlusions. In this chapter on general diagnosis, the available examination procedures—history, physical findings, oscilometry, arteriography, etc.—are briefly discussed. The chapter on general therapy includes modern concepts of fibrinolysis. The larger part of this book describes the clinical forms of acute arterial occlusions in the extremities: arterial embolism, acute arterial thrombosis, acute spastic arterial occlusion (pseudoembolism). Each of these topics is didactically divided into etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, therapy, and prognosis. The thromboembolic processes occurring in infectious diseases, cardiac decompensation, hematological disorders, and infections and degenerative arterial diseases, as well as those resulting from trauma and freezing, are dealt with in this fashion. A noteworthy feature is the appendix showing the arterial collateral channels of the extremities. The bibliography is extensive and includes 631 references, mainly from the European and American literature.

This monograph offers a worth-while addition to the library of students and clinicians, both internist and surgeon alike, who are interested in the field of angiology.