

Lung transplantation

Eds: NR Banner, JM Polak, MH Yacoub

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Lung transplantation is the last resort in the treatment of many pulmonary vascular and parenchymal lung diseases, and it is refreshing to review a recently published book that approaches this subject matter from a multidisciplinary rather than a purely technical perspective. One of the authors, Julia Polak, indeed altered her original research direction to focus on this topic after she became a heart and lung transplant recipient herself in 1995. This book is just under 400 pages and is comprised of 29 chapters divided into three parts. The first part with its 10 chapters is dedicated to detailed descriptions of disease entities that contribute to indications for lung transplantation. In addition to the clinical descriptions, there are good discussions on basic science and pathogenesis. These features make this book a useful reference even to clinicians and scientists working in the field of pulmonary medicine unrelated to transplantation.

The second part with its 16 chapters on lung transplantation makes up the bulk of this book. By adopting a multidisciplinary perspective on this subspecialty, the authors,

all of whom are acknowledged experts in their respective fields of study, have provided a comprehensive update that will certainly serve as a useful source of reference for those involved in lung transplantation.

I personally enjoy the third part the most, which although consisting of only three chapters, points to the future direction of this field and leaves the reader thirsting for more knowledge. All three chapters on tissue engineering, xenotransplantation, and the artificial lung were comprehensively, yet concisely written.

Overall, I have found this book to be both educational and enjoyable to read. There could perhaps be a few more illustrations, but this is a very minor criticism compared to what it has already achieved. I would recommend this book with enthusiasm to all who are interested in this field.

APC Yim, FRCS, FHKAM (Medicine)

Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, Department of Surgery

The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Prince of Wales Hospital, Shatin, Hong Kong

Neurology in practice, third edition

YL Yu, JKY Fong, SL Ho, RTF Cheung

Hong Kong University Press, 14/F Hing Wai Centre, 7 Tin Wan Praya Road, Aberdeen, Hong Kong

HK\$150 (US\$20), pp 280, ISBN 962 209 659 X

This book is aimed primarily at medical students, medical and neurological house officers in training, and attending physicians who are not neurologists. It is tailored to fit conveniently in a coat pocket or doctor's bag, and to be used as a ready quick reference in caring for patients with common neurological conditions.

The book begins by concisely sharing an approach to patients with neurological symptoms and signs. The next chapter considers the cranial nerves and their anatomy and associated clinical examination, symptoms, signs and the most common conditions that cause involvement of the various individual nerves. Referral to this chapter is an important memory stimulator since cranial nerve anatomy and pathology are complex and are not always readily recalled by young physicians and non-neurologists.

Subsequent chapters discuss sequentially the common neurological conditions encountered most often in the every day practice of medicine: headache, stroke and cerebrovascular disease, seizures and epilepsy, Parkinson's disease

and other movement disorders, multiple sclerosis and other demyelinating diseases, Alzheimer's disease and other dementias, coma and brain death, nervous system infections, spinal cord conditions, peripheral neuropathies, myasthenia gravis, muscle disorders and brain tumours. The book concludes with useful concise chapters about rehabilitation and various common medicolegal issues.

The book is replete with lists and tables. Each chapter is constructed similar to an outline, attempting to orient readers to the usual causes, findings and management of each condition discussed. It is not meant to be a definitive text. Young physicians will find it very useful in formulating an approach to neurological problems. Even more experienced physicians who are not neurologists will find this little book to be a useful companion to review when they encounter neurological problems.

LR Caplan, MD

Stroke Service, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

Harvard Medical School

Boston, Mass, US

The purpose of lung transplantation is to replace a lung that no longer functions with a healthy lung. To perform a lung transplantation, there should be potential for rehabilitated breathing function. Other medical treatments should be attempted before transplantation is considered. Many candidates for this procedure have end-stage fibrotic lung disease, are dependent on oxygen therapy, and are likely to die of their disease in 12 to 18 months. Demographics. Find out about lung transplant procedure & cost at Narayana Health - the best hospital for lung transplant in India.Â Lung Transplant: A Guide to the Procedure, Risks and Recovery. What is Lung Transplant? When is a Lung Transplant done? Understanding associated risks. Lung Transplant Criteria and Requirements. Finding a Donor. The Lung Transplant procedure. Prognosis and outlook after Lung Transplant. Precautions to take after the procedure. Road to Recovery and Aftercare (Diet and Nutrition to follow). Lung transplantation, or pulmonary transplantation is a surgical procedure in which a patient's diseased lungs are partially or totally replaced by lungs which come from a donor. While lung transplants carry certain associated risks, they can also extend life expectancy and enhance the quality of life for end-stage pulmonary patients. Contents. 1 Qualifying conditions.Â 4.2 Requirements for potential recipients. 4.3 Medical tests for potential transplant candidates. 4.4 Lung allocation score. 5 Types of lung transplant. 5.1 Lobe. Lung transplantation - the possibility of saving life for patients with respiratory failure, with a high risk of death, despite optimal medication.Â Note that the numbers in parentheses ([1], [2], etc.) are clickable links to these studies. If you feel that any of our content is inaccurate, out-of-date, or otherwise questionable, please select it and press Ctrl + Enter. Lung transplantation - the possibility of saving life for patients with respiratory failure, with a high risk of death, despite optimal medication. A lung transplant is a surgical procedure to replace a diseased or failing lung with a healthy lung, usually from a deceased donor. A lung transplant is reserved for people who have tried other medications or treatments, but their conditions haven't sufficiently improved. Depending on your medical condition, a lung transplant may involve replacing one of your lungs or both of them. In some situations, the lungs may be transplanted along with a donor heart.