

troversty so as not to confuse the novice under pressure. And its timeliness is emphasized in the discussion of certain subgroups, such as the pregnant woman and the elderly patient, as the fastest growing segments of the population in the new millennium. On the other hand, the short chapter on pediatric trauma will not answer all the questions a resident may need answered in a hurry.

I note that this reference extends beyond primary resuscitation with its discussion of the basics of trauma critical care and even addresses brain death determination and management of the potential organ donor. It seems clear that one of our "trauma fathers" Erwin Thal and his vast experience hovered over this superbly executed project.

I recommend this tool to my residents without hesitation and congratulate the authors on a job well done.

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Ultrasound atlas of vascular diseases

Carol Krebs, Vishan Giyanani, Ronald Eisenberg; Stamford; 1999; Appleton & Lange; 438 pages; \$175.00.

As judged by their preface to this volume, the authors have succeeded in executing their goal of providing a broad overview of vascular ultrasound imaging in a unique format. They have provided the reader with carefully organized information ranging from physical principles to interpretative criteria.

The important strengths of this book include: (1) an excellent atlas that is packed full of a wealth of excellent ultrasound and color flow images, including areas such as male and female pelvis, gall bladder and bile ducts, and pancreas transplants; (2) clearly marked sections that are highlighted with easy to identify headings that are consistent throughout for specific subjects, with headings that include topic introduction, examination protocol, anatomy, pathophysiology, and normal/abnormal gray scale image characteristics, Doppler scan wave forms, color Doppler scan examples, and radiographic correlation; (3) superb, crisp style, appearance, and readability; and (4) accompanying illustrations that are of high quality and that significantly supplement the overall presentation.

This book's point of reference is from a radiology perspective, rather than that used in the pure vascular sense, and seems to be directed mainly to a radiology-based audience. This is not a weakness, but it does bring up the following points: (1) there are few or no references (depending on the section) to major vascular resources, many of which have provided specific contributions and laid the groundwork for current diagnostic criteria; and (2) the brief sections on physiologic (non-imaging) examinations, such as segmental pressures, digit photoplethysmography, Doppler scan waveform analysis, and Raynaud's evaluation,

would have been better omitted because little support for their use is presented and important details are omitted.

In summary, although I do not always agree with the authors and their approach to vascular examinations may differ from mine, I consider this book to be an excellent resource to be used in conjunction with other vascular-related texts for those performing or reading vascular imaging examination results. Because of the user-friendly format of the book and its many images, it will also be a useful and informative text for those providing or attending educational/training programs. I think the purchase of this text is a worthwhile investment.

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The ICU book, 2nd ed

Paul Marino; Philadelphia; 1999; Williams & Wilkins; 929 pages.

The ICU Book, 2nd ed, by Paul Marino, MD, remains an excellent resource for physicians in medicine and surgery, especially second-year and third-year residents who are beginning training in intensive care medicine. As one might expect, Dr Marino's internal medicine background lends a slight bias toward subjects in internal medicine, such as management of movement disorders and Tylenol overdose, with a conspicuous lack of subject matter on a few surgical topics, such as management of patients with head injuries. When one considers the balance between basic science and clinical application, the scale falls more toward basic science for any given topic, with some of the passages constituting heavy reading. Many of the points that Dr Marino supports are controversial, such as his opinion of the efficacy of cardiopulmonary resuscitation, the use of colloid in volume resuscitation, oxygen therapy, the use of gastric tonometry and lactic acid levels, and stress ulcer prophylaxis. Although Dr Marino quotes data in support of his views on these controversial issues, there is, in some instances, a conspicuous lack of opposing view data—much of which is quite strong. We believe that *The ICU Book* would be strengthened by reviewing more opposing-view data, but to Dr Marino's credit, the fact that controversy surrounds some of his opinions is noted.

Dr Marino's writing is coherent and easy to read, with each chapter broken into a "quickly readable" length. A few treatment algorithms seem a bit complex, perhaps in some cases oversimplifying physiologic interrelationships, but, for the most part, the judicious use of figures and tables serves as a nice complement to the text and is well integrated.

The chapters are organized into sections that cover a broad scope of intensive care issues, beginning with basic science consideration in general and ending with pharmacologic considerations. The practical review of indwelling

catheter management is especially clear, as are sections on hemodynamic monitoring and disorders of circulatory flow. Again, there appears to be an internal medicine bias, with detailed discussions of thrombolytic therapy. In the mechanical ventilation section, there could be more discussion on the different modes of ventilation, and newer methods, such as pressure-regulated volume-control ventilation, could be explained more thoroughly. The remaining sections on infections, acid/base, fluid, electrolytes, and nutrition are quite solid, with perhaps too much time spent on pneumonias. Lastly, we found the tables listed in the appendices to be an excellent quick reference.

Overall, Dr Marino is successful in clarifying some complex basic science issues and presenting what would normally be complex formulas and facts in an easy-to-digest format. This book is an excellent source for second-year and third-year residents who devote much of their time to learning intensive care medicine. This text would have to serve as a complement to other texts that cover surgical intensive care issues, including management of patients with head injuries. For physicians who have experience with intensive care medicine, this book serves as a very good “refresher,” but more inclusive texts should be sought when extensive reference is desired.

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Beyond regulations: ethics in human subjects research

Nancy King, Gail Henderson, Jane Stein; Chapel Hill; 1999; University of North Carolina Press; 279 pages; \$18.95.

This year has seen unprecedented public attention surrounding ethical issues in human research, which means greater public awareness and higher expectations of the clinical research community in a regulatory environment of increasing complexity. A sound understanding of the fundamentals of human subjects research ethics is now requisite for all involved in this area.

Beyond Regulations: Ethics in Human Subjects Research is the first of a new series, *Studies in Social Medicine*, that expresses the belief that “medicine and society interpenetrate and interpret each other, that the shaping is mutual and the lines of influence run both ways.” This approach is clear throughout the volume; evolving from a 1995 conference at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, the book examines a number of cross-cultural controversies in the ethics of human subjects research.

The authors introduce a novel approach: they call for a shift in emphasis from the principalist regulatory paradigm to a new “relationship paradigm.” The relationships paradigm posits that relationships between involved parts—researchers, subjects, funding agencies or sponsor,

governments, and communities of potential subjects—and the levels of power and trust in those relationships play a role in determining ethicality.

After a brief introduction to the philosophical paradigms and a review of the tainted history of human subjects research, the authors use an affective case-comment format to present six case histories that are real, current, and complex.

While the relationships paradigm certainly has broader applicability, the primary focus of *Beyond Regulations* is the social-behavioral realm of medical research.

Relevance to the clinical research environment is found primarily in two case studies. The first examines both the impact of industry sponsorship on objective research and potential conflicts of interest between sponsors and researchers, and sometimes between sponsoring agencies. The second case is that of an NIH-funded study examining the efficacy of hypothermia treatment on subjects with acute brain injury. This case explores issues that arise when the need for progress in research supersedes the autonomy provided to an individual through an informed consent process.

The issues in the volume’s other case studies, though not unimportant, may be further removed from the experience of clinician researchers. These case studies include an anthropologist negotiating terms of publication with members of the community being studied; factors affecting relationships between communities and researchers, including establishing community participation in research; a study of illicit behavior in a population that is particularly vulnerable to potential abuses of power by the researchers, including deception as part of the research designs; and a study on the determinants of child abuse requiring trust relationships between participants and researchers and legal requirements of researchers to report suspected child abuse to the authorities.

Because the case studies do not specifically address the type of medical research regulated by the Food and Drug Administration or initiated by pharmaceutical industry sponsors, this book is probably not a must-have for the surgeon/researcher. But, for those with academic or personal interests in the ethics of human subjects research, this book will be a useful and valuable library addition.

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The role of herpesviruses in atherogenesis

David Hajjar, Stephen Schwartz; 1999; Harwood Academic; 162 pages; \$75.00.

This book is the fourth in a series dedicated to important advances in vascular biology. It is edited by two acknowledged experts in vascular research. This installment highlights the potential role of herpesviruses in atherogenesis. The editors have dedicated this volume to Dr Earl P. Benditt, a mentor whose research career

Clinical Associate The fourth edition of The ICU Book marks its Marino's The Little ICU Book, 2e. 700 PagesÂ·2017Â·23.21 MBÂ·1,900 DownloadsÂ·New! , and can be superficial (Marino's The Little ICU Book, 2e Marino's The Little ICU English Grammar in Use Book with Answers and Interactive eBook: A Self-study Reference and Practice Book for Intermediate Learners of English. 394 PagesÂ·2019Â·6.07 MBÂ·29,250 DownloadsÂ·New! The ICU Book is unique in that it represents the voice of a single author, which provides a uniformity in style and conceptual framework. While some bias is inevitable in such an endeavor, the opinions expressed in this book are rooted in experimental observations rather than anecdotal experiences, and the hope is that any remaining bias is tolerable. Acknowledgements. Acknowledgements are few but well deserved. First to Patricia Gast, who is responsible for all the illustrations and page layouts in this book. Her talent Purchase of The ICU Book, Third Edition gives you free access to a Website featuring links from references to PubMed, updated regularly; and a directory of Websites handpicked by Dr. Marino. Product Identifiers. Publisher.Â Basic science review preventive practices in the critically ILL vascular access hemodynamic monitoring disorders of