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# Book Reviews

## Critiques de livres

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**ROENIGK & ROENIGK'S DERMATOLOGIC SURGERY: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE.** 2nd edition. Edited by Randall K. Roenigk and Henry H. Roenigk, Jr. 1344 pp. Illust. Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York. 1996. \$175 (US). ISBN 0-8247-9503-2

This comprehensive, multidisciplinary book on the principles and practice of cutaneous surgery, is intended to be *the* reference book for dermatologists who are performing skin surgery. Of the 108 contributing authors, 90% are dermatologists. The others are plastic surgeons, otolaryngologists and pathologists. The book is organized into eight sections: basic principles, standard procedures, regional surgery, skin tumours and disease, Mohs surgery, cutaneous reconstruction, laser, and cosmetic procedures.

The section on basic principles is well organized and thorough. The chapters on anesthesia (local, regional and tumescent) and suture materials are particularly current and informative. The section on standard procedures will be most helpful to dermatologists. The section on regional surgery is well done and describes the surgical techniques that are most applicable to the various anatomic areas of the body. The chapters on facial flaps are particularly informative. Plastic surgeons will have to be careful that dermatologists don't "take over" in this area!

Surgical management of skin tumours and disease, which covers 300 pages, is complete. It is also well organized and provides extensive, current information. Skin tumours are classified into epidermal, premalignant,

dermal, pigmented, benign and malignant. Each type of lesion is discussed in terms of presentation, pathogenesis, histologic features, differential diagnosis and treatment options. Even the more unusual tumours are discussed at considerable length. There is an amusing chapter on tattoos. The section on Mohs surgery is current and well done.

In the section on cutaneous reconstruction, the roles of skin grafts, various flaps, tissue expansion and scar revision are discussed and put into perspective. The section on the laser covers basic physics, safety and the uses of the various types of laser. The section on cosmetic dermatologic surgery (over 300 pages) discusses chemical peeling, dermabrasion, sclerotherapy, hair transplantation, scalp flaps, liposuction, fat transplantation, collagen injections and even blepharoplasty and facelifting. The chapters on trichloroacetic acid peeling are particularly well done.

This book demonstrates how dermatologists have expanded their role into areas of cutaneous surgery. Many of the techniques presented were previously considered to be the domain of the surgeon. As surgeons, we must always make every effort to continue to perform these techniques very well in order to maintain this aspect of our practice.

This book will be a valuable library reference for all plastic and general surgeons who perform cutaneous surgery. It will be particularly helpful to the surgeon who is beginning or expanding a practice in cutaneous surgery. The most helpful

chapters will be those on local and regional anesthesia, regional surgery, the surgical management of skin tumours and disease, and chemical peeling.

**Walter Peters, PhD, MD, FRCSC**  
Professor of surgery  
Division of Plastic Surgery  
Wellesley Central Hospital  
Toronto, Ont.

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**WARM HEART SURGERY.** Edited by Tomás Antonio Salerno. 230 pp. Illust. Arnold, London; Oxford University Press Canada, Toronto. 1996. \$142.95. ISBN 0-340-61023-9

Despite apparently adequate blood cardioplegic protection, sensitive measures have suggested that the recovery of myocardial metabolism and ventricular function are delayed after elective cardiac surgery. Improved methods of myocardial protection are required for the increasing proportion of high-risk patients who undergo cardiac surgery. Hypothermia was first espoused by Bigelow in Toronto and has been a cornerstone for myocardial protection since the 1950s. Normothermic blood cardioplegia ("warm heart surgery") was reintroduced in Toronto in 1989 and was associated with exciting early clinical results. These results spawned a plethora of basic science and clinical investigations into the effects of normothermic myocardial and systemic perfusion. The editor of this textbook,

Dr. Tomás Salerno, was an early pioneer of this technique.

The 26 chapters in this book deal with the technical and conceptual aspects of warm heart surgery. The first three chapters provide a historical perspective on myocardial protection and discuss the theoretical framework leading to the reintroduction of normothermic cardioplegia. Chapter four is an in-depth review of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy and its role in the investigation of alternative cardioplegic strategies. The next 12 chapters deal with the technical aspects of delivering warm blood cardioplegia either antegrade through the aortic root or retrograde through the coronary sinus. There is some redundancy in this part of the book because each chapter begins with a concise review of myocardial protection, which is already fully discussed in the first four chapters. However, each chapter provides a detailed description of the results of warm heart surgery in a wide variety of clinical situations, ranging from redo coronary bypass surgery to mitral valve surgery, congenital heart surgery and transplantation.

Eight chapters cover the extracardiac sequelae of warm heart surgery. The apparent myocardial benefit of normothermic perfusion prompted many investigators to employ normothermic systemic perfusion. There is a concern that systemic normothermia may result in a greater frequency of postoperative neurologic complications. A prospective randomized trial conducted at Emory University in Atlanta suggested that warm heart surgery was associated with myocardial benefit but normothermic systemic perfusion produced a neurologic threat. This trial was not discussed in this book in detail, leaving the reader with a slightly bi-

ased impression of the clinical results of normothermic perfusion.

The final chapter is a summary of the role of warm heart surgery in contemporary cardiac surgery. Written by Dr. Gerald Buckberg, a recognized authority on myocardial protection, this chapter provides a balanced argument for the selective use of normothermic cardioplegia, based on a variety of clinical scenarios.

The book is generally well written and easy to read. However, the text would have been enhanced by more illustrations. There is a suitable balance between the presentation of basic science research and the clinical implementation of normothermic cardioplegia. Therefore, this book will be of value to both clinicians and basic science investigators who have an interest in the results of warm heart surgery.

**Vivek Rao, MD**  
Research fellow  
Cardiovascular surgery  
University of Toronto

**Richard D. Weisel, MD, FRCSC**  
Professor of surgery  
Division of Cardiovascular Surgery  
University of Toronto  
Toronto, Ont.

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**TOTAL BURN CARE.** Edited by D.N. Herndon. 597 pp. Illust. W.B. Saunders Company Ltd., London, UK; W.B. Saunders Canada, Toronto. 1996. \$163. ISBN 0-7020-1827-9

This text is a comprehensive assemblage of 60 chapters from 82 authors. It describes in detail the management of the thermally injured patient from the prehospital and emergency room phases to the critical care unit and the operating room, and fi-

nally the rehabilitation and psychological recovery of the patient.

The contributions are from experts in burn care not only from the United States but also from Japan, Australia and Europe; thus, the book presents a worldwide perspective. Twelve of the authors are past presidents of the American Burn Association. The editor is chief of staff at the Shriners' Burn Institute in Galveston, Tex.

Consistent with modern burn care, the opening chapter deals with the teamwork for total and comprehensive management of the burn patient, a recurring theme within the text.

Important, yet often-neglected aspects of prehospital care, disaster management and epidemiology and demographics are discussed in the subsequent early chapters, before wound pathogenesis and fluid resuscitation. In a broad unbiased discussion, the current range of regimens for fluid resuscitation is simplified and clearly defined (including the author's preferred approach), making this chapter very informative for the inexperienced and specialist alike.

The strong research program of the Shriners' Burn Institute in Galveston is apparent in the well-written, practical discussion of three chapters that cover pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment and respiratory care of inhalation injuries. Similarly, the expertise of this institution is exploited for well-written, concise chapters that discuss the metabolic response to injury, pathophysiology of the systemic inflammatory response syndrome, and modulation of the wound healing and postburn response. In these chapters are discussed the understanding of the metabolic response to burn injury, through the use of stable isotopes, and the current basis and status of hormonal and growth-factor modulation of the wound healing response.

An important discussion of renal