

the reader can readily discern the strong personal sentiments of Dr. Borst throughout the book, ample descriptions of alternative approaches and strategies are provided. This text is certainly not an arcane, dry, statistically-based treatise on aortic dissection; instead, it represents one man's very personal and practical philosophy of the disease.

Another important strength of this book is the inclusion of separate chapters on the pathogenesis and treatment of peripheral organ ischemia caused by aortic dissection (including thoracoabdominal malperfusion syndromes, which is particularly germane for vascular surgeons), reoperative aortic surgery, a compendium of reported early and late surgical results, and postoperative patient follow-up. In many chapters on treatment, handy decisionmaking algorithms for surgical tactics are outlined.

The only negative features this reviewer could identify were minor, but annoying, glitches that should have been caught by the copy editors, including listing of references (presumably added late) denoted by subscripted letters, some trivial semantic irregularities (e.g., "supra-aortic vessels" means arch branches), referring in the text to incorrect Figure numbers at least once, a few factual errors (e.g., "opened," not "divided," on page 289, paragraph 3; misnamed institution on page 297), rare typographic errors and misspelled author names, and presentation of some data based on "personal communication" from one of the coauthors. These problems, on the other hand, do not detract importantly from the book's overall high value.

In summary, this book is truly a masterpiece written by a classical cardiovascular surgical "artist," one who has a deep sense of history and an innovative, vigorous mind. It is delightful to read and contains a wealth of pertinent information. This text belongs in all medical libraries; moreover, individual vascular surgeons, cardiac surgeons, cardiologists, radiologists, interested internists, and other clinicians will benefit from owning a personal copy. For serious scholars of aortic dissection, it is probably worth its price just for the comprehensive lists of references provided. The rationale behind publishing this book is sound, its timing is good, and the need for such a digest of down-to-earth information unquestionably exists. The last major monograph of aortic dissection (Doroghazi RM, Slater EE, editors. *Aortic Dissection*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983) was printed 13 years ago and has become dated; Borst's new book provides a fresh overview of the subject in exquisite detail, which should remain timely for a decade or more.

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#### **Molecular interventions and local drug delivery**

Elazar Edelman and Robert Levy, Philadelphia, 1995, W. B. Saunders, 492 pages, \$57.50.

*Molecular interventions and local drug delivery* represents the second in the series of *Frontiers in Cardiology*. The editors of this text have assembled contributions from

many of the current leaders in the field of cardiovascular drug delivery and, as a result, provide the reader with an appreciation of its multidisciplinary nature, which includes collaborations in the areas of pharmacology, biochemistry, biomaterials, chemical engineering, as well as cell and molecular biology. The book is organized into five major disease areas. The first section focuses on the treatment of proliferative vascular disease and includes excellent reviews of recent clinical trials directed at reducing the incidence of restenosis after coronary intervention. In addition, new developments in antisense technology, perivascular drug delivery, and toxin-growth factor conjugates are nicely summarized. The second section on thrombotic heart disease and myocardial infarction includes a well-written chapter on antibody-targeted thrombolytic and antithrombotic therapy. In addition, the status of gene transfer as a therapeutic strategy for the treatment of ischemic heart disease will be found very useful for any member of the vascular community formulating a research project in this area. The third section on vasoreactive disease includes a strong section on the role of tissue angiotensin II in vascular wall remodeling and interesting data on the use of vasoactive agents to treat restenosis, pulmonary hypertension, and acute respiratory distress syndrome. The last two sections deal with congestive heart failure and electrophysiologic disorders. Although these sections hold less relevance to the vascular surgeon, research in the areas of gene therapy, organ transplantation, and iontophoresis do provide useful insights into potential strategies for the treatment of atherosclerosis and neointimal hyperplasia.

Edelman and Levy provide a balanced overview of the opportunities and challenges associated with site-specific therapy for cardiovascular disease. As in many multiauthored work, unnecessary overlap of material occurs and some chapters are more lucid than other. Nonetheless, many researchers in the field of vascular therapeutics will find the reviews in this text timely, comprehensive, and insightful.

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#### **Gray's anatomy, 38th edition**

Peter Williams; New York; 1995; Churchill Livingstone; 2095 pages; \$175.00.

The 38th edition of H. Gray's *Anatomy* was published 132 years after it first appeared in print. A reference tome for most medical students, in its present size—almost 2100 pages—it would likely be studied at the desk, not in cadaver-dissecting rooms.

The scope of its 16 chapters is widely varied. Chapter 1, which introduces human anatomy, discusses the origins and evolution of life on earth! In Chapter 16, the last and newest chapter on surface anatomy, there is a section on imaging that discusses conventional radiology, angiography (including digital subtraction angiography), ultrasound, computerized tomography, magnetic resonance

imaging, and positron emission tomography. The bibliography (in small print) comprises 107 pages of the 2095-page text and the index another 47 pages.

This reviewer was fascinated by the chapter on muscle. Structure of muscle elements (sarcooplasm), innervation, characteristics of smooth muscle and the architecture of its fibers, and action of skeletal muscles are but a few of the topics addressed. Specific treatise on facial movements, mastication, respiration, coordinated movements of the upper limb, and standing and walking are completely analyzed.

The nervous system is the largest chapter (400 pages), and the phylogenetic origin of the nervous system and modern development in structure and function are only a few of the topics discussed in this encyclopedic chapter. It also contains beautifully diagrammed illustrations of the ultrastructure of the synapse. There were discussions of reward and addiction, both of which originate in the mid-brain, a review of variations and adaptation to stress, and a section dealing with the major cerebral lesions and their impact on brain tissue. The peripheral and the autonomic nervous system are beautifully displayed by anatomic drawings and schematic diagrams.

The cardiovascular chapter constituted 174 pages, had a detailed exploration of the heart and great vessels, and described both functional and anatomic issues. The extracranial vascular anatomy was illustrated with adequate but not eloquent arteriography. No subtraction views were offered. One of the most exquisite illustrations of an oblique vertical section through the cranial base showed the relationship of the interior carotid artery and the jugular vein and the cavernous sinus. This illustration, however, was not from Gray but was from Pernkopf's 1963 atlas!

The detail of aortic and lower extremity vascular anatomy was adequate, but the importance was misfocused somewhat. Three selective inferior mesenteric artery arteriograms emphasized (1) a visceral branch occlusion; (2) the pelvic arterial connections; and (3) intramural colonic circulation around Sudeck's point. There was no emphasis placed on oblique orientation of contrast images to show arteries in the groin, for example. The venous segment was clear, and drawings, using the color blue, added substantially to this section.

The chapter on surface anatomy was extremely useful and built up the human figure in various projections from the skeleton through the musculature and the vascular systems.

This classic anatomic text published by Churchill Livingstone is a reference that would be hard to replace. It is accessible to students, trainees, and the medical professionals who may require it at times during their training or career. It is a complete treatise and contains materials not always relevant to a given subject. Nevertheless, one can be assured that for the answer to complex anatomic problems, H. Gray will surely supply the answer.

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### **The molecular and cellular biology of wound repair**

Richard Clark; New York; 1996; Plenum; 611 pages; \$125.

The second edition of *The Molecular and Cellular Biology of Wound Repair* is a comprehensive review of wound repair, including both abnormal and normal healing. It is stated in the preface that the book is intended to be a "bridge between the basic sciences and the bedside" rather than a detailed treatise of molecular and cellular biology. In that respect the editor has failed, as this is much more of a comprehensive review and detailed reference than the former. Clinicians and particularly vascular surgeons will find this a very detailed and comprehensive review when looking up specific areas of interest.

The review is so extensive that it should be considered a mandatory reference text for anyone doing basic research in the area of wound healing. I doubt that many would actually sit down and read this as a text on its own. When comparing this edition to the first, one concludes that this is a significant revision with considerable reorganization and new material.

The book is divided into four major parts: Part I, Preliminaries (which is essentially a review of wound healing); Part II, Growth factors in soft tissue healing; Part III, New tissue formation; and Part IV, The essentials of tissue remodeling. As mentioned by the editor, Chapter 5 in its description of the work on epidermal growth factor leading to the Nobel prize for Stanley Cohen was particularly interesting. The work described in Chapter 18 describing repair without scarring in fetal tissue and its possible application to wound healing in adults is fascinating and may be especially helpful to plastic surgeons interested in the area of wound healing.

Vascular surgeons who will be particularly interested in this text includes those with laboratories devoted to research in fibrointimal hyperplasia. I found part II of the text interesting and most applicable to research related to vascular surgery. The book is well-written overall, and the diagrams are nicely drawn. The diagrams have a cartoon-like quality to them that I found refreshing and easy to understand. The micrographs are black and white, which is somewhat disappointing. Many of the micrographs would have been more informative in color. The one color figure was appreciated but probably unnecessary. The electron micrographs are crisp and detailed.

In summary, I believe this text will be an essential reference for those laboratories involved in the science of wound repair. However, its use to the clinical vascular surgeon will be selective. The book is well-written and extremely well-referenced.

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### **The handbook of dialysis access**

David Eisenbud; Columbus, Ohio; 1996; Anadem; 131 pages.

This manual provides an overview of the surgical aspects of dialysis access. The author admits from the onset

Grey's Anatomy Universe Wiki is a database that anyone can edit with information on the ABC tv series, characters and episodes.Â Grey's Anatomy Universe Wiki. We're an encyclopedia run and maintained by people just like you! Created by fans, for fans, the Grey's Anatomy Universe Wiki is dedicated to building a comprehensive and informative resource about all things related to Grey's Anatomy and its spin-offs, Private Practice and Station 19. Wanna share your knowledge? For the textbook, see Gray's Anatomy. "Grey's" redirects here. For other uses, see Greys (disambiguation). American television series. Grey's Anatomy.Â Grey's Anatomy is an American medical drama television series that premiered on March 27, 2005, on the American Broadcasting Company (ABC) as a mid-season replacement. The fictional series focuses on the lives of surgical interns, residents, and attending doctors, as they develop into seasoned doctors while trying to maintain personal lives and relationships.