Reviews of Books

to such an extent that the malleus becomes visible, severe deafness, tinnitus, and possibly vertigo persist, paracentesis should nevertheless be performed. In bilateral inflammations of equal severity, paracentesis is performed on each side.

In the chapter on intracranial complications of middle ear disease the description of the symptoms of brain abscess is somewhat meagre, in view of the importance of early recognition of this affection, and the danger incurred should the medical attendant allow himself to be misled by the absence of fever. Possibly the diminishing frequency of brain abscess justifies this brevity.

A too highly epitomised description is often less valuable than one less exhaustive which emphasises essential points.

In the main, Privat-Doctent Dr Rudolf Leidler's book strikes an agreeable mean between the two possible extremes.

OLIVER LODGE.

Local and Regional Anæsthesia in Oto-Rhino-Laryngology. By G. CANUYT and J. ROZIER, with Preface by Prof. MOURE. G. Doin, Paris. 1920. Pp. 188. 117 Illustrations.

In this country and in America the majority of surgical operations are performed under general anæsthesia, but on the Continent, and especially in France, the technique of local and regional anæsthesia has been widely studied and adopted since the appearance of the pioneer work of Reclus and others. By regional anæsthesia is meant the injection of an anæsthetic solution into the nerve or nerves which supply the field of operation. Canuyt and Rozier describe in detail the methods of securing anæsthesia in the ear, nose, and throat, and also the application of local anæsthesia to the plastic surgery of the face, the surgery of the tongue and jaws, and the surgery of the thyroid gland. A preliminary chapter is devoted to a description of the syringes and needles employed, and to a consideration of various drugs and solutions.

Cocaine, novocaine, and the French preparation allocaine are recommended, with the addition of adrenalin in each case. No other drugs are mentioned.

The induction of anæsthesia in the various regions is then systematically discussed, the work being illustrated by a series of good photographs and diagrams showing clearly the nerve supplies of all parts of the ear, nose, and throat.

This little book appears to meet a distinct want, and we heartily recommend it to all who practise oto-laryngology.

DOUGLAS GUTHRIE.