



**Clinical Toxicology of Commercial Products — Acute Poisoning, (4th Edition).** Robert E. Gosselin, Harold C. Hodge, Roger P. Smith, et al. Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1976, 1783 pp., \$54.00.

*Clinical Toxicology* is a volume familiar to many physicians who have seen patients in an Emergency Room. Because of the frequency of poisonings this volume is usually included in the Emergency Room or hospital library. Accidental ingestions and suicidal attempts by ingestion are relatively common problems in the family physician's practice. An orderly approach to diagnosing and handling these problems is invaluable and such is presented in *Clinical Toxicology*. What would otherwise be a nearly impossible task is made manageable. Information on the nearly overwhelming numbers of commercial products is presented, and with a little review and preparation one can rapidly obtain the necessary information from this volume to initiate prompt and appropriate treatment.

The major area of revision in the fourth edition is Section II, the Ingredients Index. There, in addition to an alphabetical ingredients cross-reference, is given, a listing of each agent, using a chemical-structural classification. This reflects "similarities in structure, toxicity, source and/or use." Comments regarding each of the chemicals appear to have been revised and are more complete than in earlier editions. Also many new agents have been added. Minor revisions have also been made, particularly in sections on therapeutics, trade names, and general formulations.

It would appear that the third edition, first printed in 1969, would serve adequately in most circumstances. However, the second edition, first printed in 1963, should probably be replaced. Most medical students and family practice residents will be exposed to this volume and should become familiar with it. In addition, all primary care physicians should consider adding this volume to their library, if it is not readily available to them.

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**Management of the Unconscious Patient, Vol. 1 of Current Concepts of Emergency Medicine.** William R. Darmody. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1976, 120 pp., \$9.50.

The volume entitled, *Management of the Unconscious Patient* is the first of a series to be produced by the publishers in the subject area of emergency medicine or emergency situations. The monograph is written to be of assistance to the physician and allied health personnel in dealing with the immediate problem of the unconscious patient.

The book is well written, concise, and easy to read for quick reference. The book is such that it systematically

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(Thiamine Mononitrate) . . . . . 6 mg.  
Vitamin B<sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin) . . . . . 6 mg.  
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(Pyridoxine Hydrochloride) . . . 5 mg.  
Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>  
(Cyanocobalamin) . . . . . 25 mcg.

**INDICATIONS:** For conditions in which iron deficiency occurs concomitantly with deficient intake or increased need for the B-complex vitamins (contains no folic acid).

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**CONTRAINDICATION:** Pernicious anemia.

**WARNINGS:** Folic acid alone is improper therapy in the treatment of pernicious anemia and other megaloblastic anemias where vitamin B<sub>12</sub> is deficient.

**PRECAUTION:** Where anemia exists, its nature should be established and underlying causes determined. Iberet-Folic-500 contains 800 mcg. of folic acid per tablet. Folic acid especially in doses above 1.0 mg. daily may obscure pernicious anemia, in that hematologic remission may occur while neurological manifestations remain progressive.

**ADVERSE REACTIONS:** The likelihood of gastric intolerance is remote. If such should occur, the tablet may be taken after a meal. Allergic sensitization has been reported following both oral and parenteral administration of folic acid.

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