

Principles of Respiratory Medicine

By: Dr Farokh Erach Udwadia, Zarir F. Udwadia and Anirudh F. Kohli; Published by: Oxford University Press, New Delhi; 2010; Hard Cover; Pages: XII+796; Price: ₹1950.00; ISBN-13:970-0-19-807155-6 and ISBN-10: 0-19-807155-8.

The "*Principles of Respiratory Medicine*" authored by Dr Farokh E. Udwadia, Zarir F. Udwadia and Anirudh F. Kohli is the most relevant and a welcome addition to the specialty of Pulmonary Medicine in India, as this book is written to focus on the respiratory disorders particularly prevalent and peculiar to India and other developing countries. The advantage of this book is that it is written by the authors with a considerable experience in diagnosing and managing respiratory diseases in India and it is particularly heartening that the lead author of this book, Prof. F.E. Udwadia, with impeccable record of practicing medicine for more than five decades, is the doyen among the elite physicians of India. The authors have provided a comprehensive description of respiratory diseases that are particularly common in India and other developing countries in 22 sections. Tropical pulmonary infections, especially helminthic lung diseases, protozoal infections and pulmonary involvement in fulminant systemic tropical infections, are dealt with considerable details. Tuberculosis (TB), another common disease of this region with many challenges in its control and management is discussed with emphasis on epidemiological situation in India, the problems of multidrug resistant (MDR) and XDR TB, issues related to human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) and TB co-infection and advancements in newer diagnostic methods.

One of the most important addition is the detailed description of the imaging techniques and imaging of the chest with many excellent illustrations and diagrams. The difficult subject of lung physiology including mechanisms of ventilation, gas exchange in the lung, acid-base balance, pulmonary circulation, respiratory muscle function and pulmonary function testing is described in a simplified manner. A description of lung cancer with particular reference to the epidemiological situation in India and in other Asian countries is also added. The chapters dealing

with diagnostic and therapeutic procedures and clinical approach to respiratory diseases are particularly useful to all Pulmonologists. Even though the book focuses attention on respiratory diseases common to India and other developing countries, other diseases common to developing as well as western countries are also comprehensively addressed. These include chapters on infectious diseases, antibiotic resistance and its management, HIV and the lung, airway diseases, lung tumours, interstitial lung diseases, pulmonary vascular diseases, pulmonary manifestations of systemic diseases, diseases of the pleura, diseases of the mediastinum, drug-induced lung diseases, and trauma and chest wall diseases. All these chapters, in addition to describing the advancements have highlighted the situations prevailing in the developing countries. The inclusion of chapters on critical care, sleep related breathing disorders and occupational and environmental lung diseases are other noteworthy features of the book.

Physicians in India are accustomed to refer to books written by western authors in their day-to-day practice. The books written by experienced Indian authors emphasising the pattern of diseases prevalent in our country and discussing the diagnostic and management issues peculiar to our country are rare. The authors of this book have filled this lacuna, especially in Respiratory Diseases. This book is, therefore, an excellent text to Pulmonologists, Internists, Consultants, Pediatricians, postgraduate students and scientists and should be added to the libraries of medical institutions in India. This book is particularly recommended to physicians not only from India, but also to physicians of other developing countries. Physicians from western countries will also find it useful to have an understanding of the problems in the diagnosis and management issues in respiratory diseases from the developing countries.

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Principles of respiratory therapy. Related Chapters. Principles of respiratory investigation. Chapter 27. read more (Principles of respiratory investigation). Pulmonary rehabilitation. Chapter 29. Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine: Expert Consult - Online and Print (PRINCIPLES & PRACTICE OF SLEEP MEDICINE (KRYGER)) 5th Edition. by Meir H. Kryger MD. FRCPC (Author), Thomas Roth PhD (Author), William C. Dement MD PhD (Author) & 0 more. As a textbook, it will be useful to trainees in the field of sleep medicine whether they are medical students, residents or sleep fellows. It will also benefit those in other specialties traditionally linked to sleep medicine such as pulmonary medicine, neurology, psychiatry, pediatrics, ENT, obstetrics and women's health, endocrinology, and cardiology. See and discover other items: respiratory physiology, Best medicines for sleep. There's a problem loading this menu right now. The 18 chapters of the ERS Handbook of Paediatric Respiratory Medicine cover the whole spectrum of paediatric respiratory medicine, from anatomy and development to disease, rehabilitation and treatment. The Editors have brought together leading clinicians to produce a thorough and easy-to-read reference tool.

- Exposure to ETS, ambient air pollutants and biomass smoke increases the risk of respiratory disease (e.g. asthma and pneumonia) in children.
- Protective effects of certain exposures, such as farming lifestyle and some microbes, on asthma and allergy have been observed.
- Use of chest CT in children requires special expertise of the radiologist to follow the "As Low As Reasonably Achievable" (ALARA) principle.