



## Vascular Surgery

Todd R. Vogel

*JAMA*. 2009;302(10):1119-1120 (doi:10.1001/jama.2009.1306)

<http://jama.ama-assn.org/cgi/content/full/302/10/1119>

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surgical manipulations. . . . This book . . . attempts to remind the ophthalmic microsurgeon that knowledge of the minutiae of structures is a prerequisite to achieving the intended [surgical] outcome.

In brief, the goal of the text is to educate ophthalmologists and ophthalmic surgeons on the microanatomy of ocular structures that are vital to performing successful ophthalmic surgery. In *Applied Pathology for Ophthalmic Microsurgeons*, Naumann and his collaborators have achieved this in remarkable fashion. Discussions of important anatomic features of varying ocular structures important to the ophthalmic surgeon are a critical feature of the book. As would be expected, there is considerable discussion of wound healing for various types of surgical procedures on different ocular tissues.

The text consists of 400 pages and more than 1000 illustrations, 844 of which are in color. The photographs are of excellent quality and include clinical photographs, gross specimen photographs, and numerous photomicrographs of ophthalmic histopathology. In addition, there are many illustrations throughout the text which aid in the explanations of the applied pathology. These illustrations are of superb quality and provide significant value in explaining the discussions of normal and pathologic ocular anatomy. There are also over 100 tables which serve to amplify the discussion in the text. It is obvious that a significant amount of time and effort has gone into the writing and editing of this text. In addition to the editors, there is an extensive list of contributing authors: Norbert Bornfeld, Sarah Coupland, Claus Cursiefen, Rudolf Guthoff, Ludwig Heindl, Antonio Jousen, Anselm Jünemann, Bernd Kirchhof, Christian Mardin, Ursula Schlötzer-Schrehardt, and Ernst Tamm.

The text is divided into 6 main section chapters: the introduction; general ophthalmic pathology; special anatomy and pathology in surgery of the eyelids, lacrimal system, orbit, and conjunctiva; general pathology for intraocular microsurgery; special anatomy and pathology in intraocular microsurgery; and influence of common generalized disease on intraocular microsurgery. The section on intraocular microsurgery is further subdivided into chapters on the cornea and limbus; glaucoma surgery; iris; ciliary body; lens and zonular fibers; retina and vitreous; and optic nerve and Elschnig scleral ring. Section 6 is subdivided into diabetes mellitus; arterial hypertension and “Vis A Tergo,” pseudoexfoliation syndrome; and other generalized diseases. These are delineated within the condensed table of contents at the beginning of the text. This is followed by a 10-page “Contents” section that further delineates all of the subsections within the book. An examination of these subsection headings indicates the breath of the discussion. At the end of the text, in addition to the standard subject index, there is an extensive list of figures and a list of tables. In all, the authors provide numerous options for searching the text for specific areas of interest.

Compared with the other chapters, the last chapter, “Influence of Common Generalized Diseases on Intraocular Microsurgery,” is unexpectedly sparse. This is especially noticeable given the extensive discussion devoted to the first 5 chapters. Expansion of chapter 6 should be considered in future editions of the text. The one exception is an extensive and invaluable discussion of pseudoexfoliation syndrome (PEX) and its potential effect on intraocular surgery. Cataract surgeons are all too familiar with the challenges encountered when performing cataract extraction on patients with PEX.

In summary, *Applied Pathology for Ophthalmic Microsurgeons* provides an excellent addition to the ophthalmic literature. There is no other text that I am aware of that combines the disciplines of ocular anatomy, morphology, and histopathology in a focused discussion of ophthalmic microsurgery. It is an interesting concept that provides an invaluable resource to ophthalmic surgeons at all levels of surgical training and experience.

Jay Ira Perlman, MD, PhD  
Ophthalmology Section, Surgical Service  
Edward Hines, Jr, VA Hospital and Loyola University Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  
jay.perlman@va.gov

**Financial Disclosures:** None reported.

## VASCULAR SURGERY

Edited by J. S. P. Lumley and Jamal J. Hoballah  
462 pp \$289.95  
Heidelberg, Germany, New York, NY Springer Surgery Atlas  
Series, 2009  
ISBN-13: 978- 3 -5404 -1102-4

*VASCULAR SURGERY*, PART OF THE SPRINGER SURGERY ATLAS Series, is intended as a comprehensive detailed guide to performing vascular procedures. Many of the chapters are written by recognized experts and thus supply a valuable resource for vascular surgeons of any level. The text contains 291 color figures in 345 separate cartoon illustrations. This atlas provides thorough descriptions and diagrams for the procedures presented. The format of the chapters is well delineated with each chapter containing an introduction with indications for the intervention and comprehensive sequential stages of the procedures. Several chapters likewise contain useful insight for the practitioner including operative positioning, perigraft and tissue coverage, exact placement of the graft and tunneling positions, and selection of appropriate conduit material.

To create this text, an outstanding compilation of authors representing some of the best and well-known vascular surgeons were assembled. Many of the authors have published extensively on the subject matter presented in the chapters and this adds significant validity for the experi-

enced reader. The text is focused primarily on open procedures, although chapters reviewing carotid stenting and endovascular treatment of abdominal aortic aneurysms are included. There are no chapters covering endovascular interventions such as the lower-extremity angioplasty, thoracic endovascular aneurysm repair, or renal artery angioplasty and stenting, but there are extensive descriptions of open surgeries for these anatomic regions. Perhaps these will be included in future additions of the text as vascular surgeons require advanced endovascular skill sets for a complete vascular armamentarium.

The chapters are well written and supply any surgeon with a valuable resource on how to perform a multiplicity of vascular operations. The book is divided into logical anatomical regions that include head and neck; upper thorax, root of neck, and upper limb; thoracic aneurysms; abdominal aorta and its branches; lower limb; vascular access; amputations; venous; and lymphedema.

The editors are to be commended for the breadth of options presented to manage and intervene on the same anatomical region. As most vascular surgeons are cognizant, a variety of approaches and modalities exist to manage the same problem. An excellent example of this is the section devoted to head and neck. This section contains chapters reviewing multiple approaches for cerebrovascular disease including carotid endarterectomy, eversion carotid endarterectomy, and carotid stenting. This broad-based methodological approach is repeated for management of the abdominal aorta and its branches including transabdominal, retroperitoneal, and thoracoabdominal exposures of the aorta. There are also a plethora of exposures of the lower extremity for open bypass procedures that are of great service to the practicing vascular surgeon.

Although primarily focused on arterial procedures and reconstruction, this text contains sections reviewing vascular access, amputations, lymphedema, and surgery of the veins. The chapter on amputations is informative describing multiple levels of amputation as well as many subtle techniques for appropriate tissue coverage and myodesis of the

amputation site. The venous section contains traditional venous stripping and subfascial endoscopic perforating vein surgery (SEPS) but does not include newer endovenous ablation techniques for venous reflux and incompetence.

Several chapters are devoted to rare vascular problems and procedures and may be of significant value because they are performed less frequently. Being performed regularly by only a handful of vascular specialists, insight into these rarer procedures is useful for the experienced practicing surgeon. These less commonly performed procedures include carotid aneurysms, thoracic outlet decompression (transaxillary and anterior approaches), vertebral artery reconstruction, digital sympathectomy, and thoracoscopic cervical sympathectomy.

Overall, *Vascular Surgery Springer Surgery Atlas* can be highly recommended. The vascular surgery atlas truly provides a step-by-step guide for surgeons undertaking vascular procedures and interventions. This text would be of particular use for vascular surgery trainees requiring detailed directions to many open operations as well as for established vascular surgeons wishing to gain insight into techniques of other renowned practitioners. This textbook is a practical, straightforward guide for a multiplicity of vascular surgery procedures ranging from the most common to the more obscure. The authors present a text offering essential knowledge and techniques for open vascular surgery while at the same time creating a succinct and well-written surgical atlas. As the implementation of endovascular technology continues to evolve, references such as this focusing on traditional open procedures will be essential for trainees and vascular surgeons as fewer of these procedures may be performed.

Todd R. Vogel, MD, MPH  
Division of Vascular Surgery  
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey  
Robert Wood Johnson Medical School  
New Brunswick, New Jersey  
vogelto@umdnj.edu

**Financial Disclosures:** None reported.