



Cateterismo Cardíaco, Angiografía e Intervención (Cardiac Catheterization, Angiography and Intervention)

In its first 1974 edition, Cardiac Catheterization and Angiography accompanied all interventional cardiologists. The work was fundamental in the description of catheterization and cardiac angiography techniques and in the hemodynamic evaluation of congenital, pericardial and valvular heart diseases.

In 2006, after a period of 30 years and six editions, William Grossman resigns as editor of the book and Dr. Don Baim continues as senior editor. The seventh edition of Cardiac Catheterization and Angiography was, like the first one, indispensable for the interventional cardiologist.

The editor of this eighth edition, also published in Spanish, *Cateterismo Cardíaco, Angiografía e Intervención* (Cardiac Catheterization, Angiography and Intervention), is Dr. Mauro Moscucci, after the death in 2009 of Dr. Don Baim.

The structure of the previous edition is maintained, but color is incorporated in figures and text. Sixty-four co-authors collaborate with the publisher.

It is presented in two volumes. Volume I is dedicated to angiographic techniques and hemodynamic principles and evaluation of cardiac function and special catheterization techniques. Volume II addresses interventional techniques and clinical profiles.

In both volumes, the chapters are grouped into sections that are easy to identify by the color in the margin.

Chapters 1 to 5 address the introduction to hemodynamics, the procedure of imaging formation, the biological effects of radiation, contrast agents used and complementary pharmacology for cardiac catheterization.

New imaging modalities that can be integrated into a hemodynamic laboratory are compared.

In Chapters 6 to 9 the percutaneous approach, femoral and radial, transeptal and apical, puncture and diagnostic catheterization topics are developed in

congenital heart defects in childhood and adults.

These topics are very well developed and will be very useful for the interventional cardiologist. New vascular access sites, currently used in hemodynamics with new percutaneous valve implantation interventions, have also been included.

Chapters 10 to 19, sections III and IV of the book, describe hemodynamic principles with blood pressure, blood flow, cardiac output and peripheral vascular resistance measurement, quantification of circulatory bypass, measurement of valve areas and evaluation of probable errors in these measurements, as well as angiographic techniques: coronary angiography, coronary artery anomalies, ventriculogram, and pulmonary, aortic and peripheral artery angiography. The excellent development of topics is accompanied by very good quality images and figures. The fact of having introduced color images in this edition makes the reading more clear and amenable.

Volume I ends with sections V and VI, chapters 20 to 27. These two sections are very up-to-date and are especially recommended, not only for the interventional cardiologist, but also for the clinical cardiologist. Functional assessment of valvular heart disease and ventricular function are described with stress tests during catheterization and stimulation tests with pacing and dobutamine, and measurement of ventricular volumes, ejection fraction, wall stress and ventricular wall motion.

With respect to the previous edition, the present edition expands on the sometimes difficult subjects of pericardial function assessment and hemodynamic diagnosis of constrictive pericarditis and pericardial tamponade.

Chapters 24 and 25 describe coronary flow and myocardial metabolism assessment, with special reference to the measurement of fractional flow reserve and coronary evaluation with ultrasound.

Volume I ends with a very good technical description of endomyocardial biopsy and with the use of percutaneous circulatory support, balloon counterpulsation, Impella, Tandemheart and extracorporeal bypass.

Volume II contains hemodynamic interventional techniques and has been expanded with respect to the previous edition.

It begins with the techniques, outcomes and complications of balloon angioplasty, and then enters into alternative techniques to balloon angioplasty: atherectomy, thrombectomy and distal embolization protection systems.

Chapter 30 describes interventions in acute myocardial infarction. Chapter 31 is specially dedicated to stents, both bare-metal and new developments of drug-eluting stents, their indications, outcomes and implantation technique in complex lesions.

Chapters 32 and 33 describe interventions in structural heart disease, defect closure, alcohol septal ablation, pulmonary, mitral, and aortic valvuloplasty and percutaneous aortic valve replacement.

The development of peripheral interventions, carotid angioplasty, aortic arch vessels, renal, mesenteric and lower limb arteries are described in Chapter 34.

Next, interventions for pediatric and adult congen-

ital heart disease are discussed.

Stem cell therapy, endovascular aortic procedures, endoprosthesis, pericardiocentesis, and interventions in cardiac arrhythmias are updated in the following chapters.

The last chapters, 40 to 46, are very useful and exemplary, since they demonstrate with clinical cases the profiles of different pathologies: valvulopathies, coronary heart disease, pulmonary hypertension and pulmonary embolism, cardiomyopathy and heart failure, pericardial disease, congenital heart disease, and peripheral artery disease.

It should be noted that all chapters are accompanied by a comprehensive updated bibliographical reference and the alphabetical index facilitates the search of the topic of interest.

With this edition a DVD is provided with videos and images containing 171 very well elaborated cases, which are related with and complement the reading of the different chapters.

This work, which follows in the line of the previous editions, is specially recommended, not only for interventional cardiologists, but also for clinical cardiologists.

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