

3-1953

Back Matter

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarlycommons.henryford.com/hfhmedjournal>



Part of the [Life Sciences Commons](#), [Medical Specialties Commons](#), and the [Public Health Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

(1953) "Back Matter," *Henry Ford Hospital Medical Bulletin* : Vol. 1 : No. 1 , 36.

Available at: <https://scholarlycommons.henryford.com/hfhmedjournal/vol1/iss1/10>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by Henry Ford Health System Scholarly Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Henry Ford Hospital Medical Journal by an authorized editor of Henry Ford Health System Scholarly Commons. For more information, please contact acabrer4@hfhs.org.

AUTHOR'S BOOK REVIEW. ELECTRO CARDIOGRAPHIC STUDIES IN NORMAL INFANTS AND CHILDREN

ROBERT F. ZIEGLER, M.D.*

The work reported in this monograph was done with the single purpose of defining accurately the characteristics of the electrocardiogram in normal infants and children. The ultimate purpose to be served will, of course, be a more accurate means of determining abnormal variations for use in clinical pediatric cardiology.

The book may be divided into four major sections. The first (Chapt. I) is a review of the literature, which has reference value but little practical worth. The second, (Chapts. II thru VIII) provides the textual material—a description of materials and methods, and a presentation of the age sequence of practically every electrocardiographic measurement. The third section (Chapt. IX) consists of an atlas of representative electrocardiograms in normal children from birth to the age of 16 years. The fourth (Appendix) is a graphic presentation of statistical data from which the likelihood of any electrocardiographic measurement being normal or abnormal may be determined.

Although little is included concerning basic electrocardiographic principles, thereby making the book of small value to a beginner, a graphic basis is laid for determining from the precordial leads the normal progression of relative right and left ventricular mass. This, of course, provides a sound basis for the detection at any age of abnormal ventricular size, and is of interest to pediatric cardiologists as an important diagnostic help. Many other types of normal data are presented, from which valuable studies of abnormal data should be forthcoming.

This book obviously represents a great deal of work on what might at first glance be considered a very small subject. The subject is not really so small, however, since it represents not only a specific cardiological problem but also one that is basic to the entire subject of electrocardiography.

No review would be complete without adding that the publishers have done a magnificent job of preparing this book. The illustrations have been beautifully reproduced, and the format if not the material makes it very readable.

*Associate in Cardiology in charge of Section of Pediatric Cardiology, Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit. *Electro Cardiographic Studies in Normal Infants and Children*, Pp. 207. Springfield, Ill., Charles C. Thomas, 1951. \$10.50



