Atlas of Interventional Pain Management


This book describes various techniques to a great variety of interventional procedures. It will most certainly benefit any aspiring interventionalist. The book is well structured, easy to understand, easy to read with a fairly big print. It also has excellent illustrations that are most relevant. The comprehensive list of blocks and techniques described are most refreshing. What I really would have liked to see is the application of Pulsed Radio Frequency in these procedures. I also found the anatomical description of various structures rather ill defined.

The book divides the various techniques into anatomical regions. It has eight sections - starting at the head and working its way down to the lower extremity and ending with a section on interventional procedures.

The goal of this atlas is describing a comprehensive list of blocks and techniques that we perform on a daily basis in our pain clinics. This criterion is certainly met. Not only did the author succeed in listing all these numerous techniques but he also managed to present us with excellent images and illustrations.

I appreciate the CPT codes and the relative value units that are listed per technique. This makes my administrative tasks so much easier.

In conclusion I find this book rather helpful in so far as the various techniques are concerned but I would have liked more goal directed anatomical approaches to the various techniques.

Dr Jan deV Heyl, Private Practitioner, Johannesburg, South Africa. janheyl@icon.co.za

Handbook of Pain Management


Medical practice from a patient’s perspective often revolves around the pain that he or she will experience through out and beyond the management period. A patient’s perception of how good or bad a doctor is, is often defined in terms of the amount of pain experienced after the treatment. In this book Melzack and Wall firstly define clinical pain states. This is followed by therapeutic options and lastly they comment on certain problem areas in pain assessment and management.

This book is easy to read with a reasonable print size. The illustrations are clear and easy to understand. The frequent use of tables are relevant and most appreciated. The bibliography is reasonable and up to date.

As a clinician focused on chronic pain it is imperative for me to have a book that describes a wide variety of pain states with a fair amount of detail. I then look at the therapeutic approaches such a book has. This has to be comprehensive including reference to the team approach, which would include the pain practitioner, physiotherapist, occupational therapist and psychologist. The pain practitioner has two arms to manage patients with. One being his pharmacological arm and the other being his interventional arm. Lastly, comments on the current evidence based medicine are always appreciated.

The section on clinical pain states is divided into five sections. Each section represents a fairly homogeneous area of pathology or of anatomy. These sections I found very thorough and also very broad based. The chapter on obstetric pain I found quite refreshing although some reference to the American Society of Anesthesiologists annual refresher course would have been nice.

The next section deals with therapeutic approaches. The chapters on pharmacology are excellent. Even drugs like Pregabalin which has recently been launched is already mentioned as possible pharmacological agents. Physical and Psychological therapies are well described with good reference to evidence based medicine.

The last sections deal with special problems. Age and sex differences play a very important part of daily practice. The tables on opioids and local anaesthetics I find particularly useful. The chapters on cancer pain are also very comprehensive. There are several highlighted areas that summarize certain aspects such as adverse effects. These are particularly helpful as a quick reference.

What I find disturbing is the mere brief reference to in particular pulsed radio-frequency, epidural neurolysis and spinal cord stimulators. I feel that the authors should have dedicated a section on these types of procedures. These procedures form the basis of interventional pain management.

The Handbook of Pain Management is a good introduction to the world of pain practice. It describes a variety of pain states as well as their basic management. I find this book most helpful in my daily practice. I feel that this is an essential practical tool that I cannot do without.

Dr Jan deV Heyl, Private Practitioner, Johannesburg, South Africa. janheyl@icon.co.za