The Book is structured into three sections. In the 1st section, the author discusses the Fundamentals of Anaesthesiology and its evolution as a Specialty by quoting that, “Anaesthesiologists can play a role of consultant to help seriously ill patients during and after surgery”, provided the fundamental principles of anaesthesiology are revised and made understandable to the common man who receives the benefit of anaesthetic services during the surgery or to mitigate pain. The thin line of difference between Anaesthesiology and Enthusiasm to hyperventilate the patients has been discussed beautifully by citing published Research Papers for more than 25 years. The results of the research for 25 years indicate that in a paralysed patient the intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) is the main tool to produce ideal operating conditions by causing deactivating pattern of the neurones of the cerebral cortex in the patient undergoing surgery. This fact is so far not known to the anaesthesiologists.

Hence the research carried out and given out in this book gives the anaesthesiologists correct information about the neuro physiological facts which are responsible to produce ideal operating conditions because during surgery vagal nerves (due to IPPV) strengthen the deactivating system existing in mulbar reticular formation.

The introduction of Skeleto Muscular Drugs to paralyse the patient by using suitable circuit for delivering the gasses through IPVV has been elaborated in the 2nd Section. The author feels that anesthetic complications which occur in Peri Operative Period are due to many factors among them an unidentified factor has been discovered called P factor (Patient Personal-