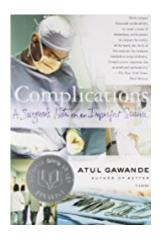
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Amazon.com Review Gently dismantling the myth of medical infallibility, Dr. Atul Gawande's Complications: A Surgeon's Notes on an Imperfect Science is essential reading for anyone involved in medicine--on either end of the stethoscope. Medical professionals make mistakes, learn on the job, and improvise much of their technique and self-confidence. Gawande's tales are humane and passionate reminders that doctors are people, too. His prose is thoughtful and deeply engaging, shifting from sometimes painful stories of suffering patients (including his own child) to intriguing suggestions for improving medicine with the same care he expresses in the surgical theater. Some of his ideas will make health care providers nervous or even angry, but his disarming style, confessional tone, and thoughtful arguments should win over most readers. Complications is a book with heart and an excellent bedside manner, celebrating rather than berating doctors for being merely human. --Rob Lightner From Publishers Weekly Medicine reveals itself as a fascinatingly complex and "fundamentally human endeavor" in this distinguished debut essay collection by a surgical resident and staff writer for the New Yorker. Gawande, a former Rhodes scholar and Harvard Medical School graduate, illuminates "the moments in which medicine actually happens," and describes his profession as an "enterprise of constantly changing knowledge, uncertain

information, fallible individuals, and at the same time lives on the line." Gawande's background in philosophy and ethics is evident throughout these pieces, which range from edgy accounts of medical traumas to sobering analyses of doctors' anxieties and burnout. With humor, sensitivity and critical intelligence, he explores the pros and cons of new technologies, including a controversial factory model for routine surgeries that delivers superior success rates while dramatically cutting costs. He also describes treatment of such challenging conditions as morbid obesity, chronic pain and necrotizing fasciitis the often-fatal condition caused by dreaded "flesh-eating bacteria" and probes the agonizing process by which physicians balance knowledge and intuition to make seemingly impossible decisions. What draws practitioners to this challenging profession, he concludes, is the promise of "the alterable moment the fragile but crystalline opportunity for one's know-how, ability or just gut instinct to change the course of another's life for the better." These exquisitely crafted essays, in which medical subjects segue into explorations of much larger themes, place Gawande among the best in the field. National author tour. Copyright 2002 Cahners Business Information, Inc.

From The New England Journal of Medicine Atul Gawande's voice has become familiar through the articles he has published in the New Yorker over the past several years. With these and other pieces collected in Complications: A Surgeon's Notes on an Imperfect Science, his varied interests and anecdotes cohere into a fascinating meditation on medicine as a human endeavor -- a meditation not only on the state of medicine today, with its controversies, jumps in knowledge and practice, and very real limitations, but also in some ways on the intrinsic complexities and paradoxes of the profession. Gawande writes about the whole enterprise of learning surgery -- and by extension, of learning any kind of medicine -- by practicing, in both senses, on human beings. And so the discussion extends from his own experience in learning how to put in a central line to the question of why and how repetition -- practice and more practice -- brings expertise and smoothness, and then beyond to the moral dilemma of teaching medicine to new learners: "This is the uncomfortable truth about teaching. By traditional ethics and public insistence (not to mention court rulings), a patient's right to the best care possible must trump the objective of training novices. We want perfection without practice. Yet everyone is harmed if no one is trained for the future. So learning is hidden, behind drapes and anesthesia and the elisions of language." After this introductory section about his own initiation into surgical technique, Gawande brings home the idea that everyone in medicine always needs to face questions of judgment, competence, and decision making. He looks at whether computers can read electrocardiograms more reliably than cardiologists and whether a team of nonsurgeons who perform only hernia operations, day in and day out, will do better by their patients than highly trained general surgeons. And then, inevitably, he takes on the issue of medical mistakes, both the error in judgment or technique by the otherwise reliable doctor and what happens to a doctor who makes mistake after mistake. He argues not only that uncertainty and some possibility of error come with the territory but also that many mistakes can be caught and prevented by applying lessons learned from other professions and other ways of thinking. But after all the discussion of how changing complex systems can reduce human error, Gawande, in telling the story of his own inability to obtain an airway in a trauma patient, is left with the truth that medicine remains a human endeavor, with responsibility and even blame to be assigned accordingly: "Good doctoring is all about making the most of the hand you're dealt, and I failed to do so. . . . Whatever the limits of the M&M [morbidity and mortality conference], its fierce ethic of personal responsibility for errors is a formidable virtue. No matter what measures are taken, doctors will sometimes falter, and it isn't reasonable to ask that we achieve perfection. What is reasonable is to ask that we never cease to aim for it." In his discussion of mysterious syndromes, of severe blushing, chronic pain, obesity, and nausea, Gawande confronts issues both at the limits of medical understanding and also, not coincidentally, at the intersection of mind and body. The sufferers he describes -- a woman who wants to be a TV anchorwoman but endures debilitating blushes, an architect with years of chronic back pain, a construction contractor who weighs 194 kg (428 lb) -- speak vividly through his clear

and sympathetic writing, showing and telling how their lives have been damaged and circumscribed and even defined by these medical conditions. And yet there is always the nagging question of whether they are somehow "complicit" in their own destruction, whether the blushing problem is some compound of self-consciousness and vanity, whether the pain is "all in his head," whether the weight represents moral weakness. And in following some of these people through surgery -- an endoscopic thoracic sympathectomy to cure the blushing, a Roux-en-Y gastric bypass for the weight -- Gawande leads us to a fascinating surgical perspective. It is almost as if the more this surgeon becomes practiced and comfortable with the astonishing intimacies of surgical technique, with all possible invasions and manipulations of the human body, the more intrigued he becomes by the intricacies of the mind and the spirit and their power over the body and its progress, in sickness and in health. A beautifully written essay on autopsies includes an unforgettable image of a surgeon watching the much less gentle and elegant cutting done on the body after death: "Surgeons get used to the opening of bodies. . . . Nevertheless, I couldn't help wincing as she did her work: she was holding the scalpel like a pen, which forced her to cut slowly and jaggedly with the tip of the blade. Surgeons are taught to stand straight and parallel to their incision, hold the knife between the thumb and four fingers, like a violin bow, and draw the belly of the blade through the skin in a single, smooth slice to the exact depth desired. The assistant was practically sawing her way through my patient." The point of the essay is the necessity of autopsy and the high likelihood of discovering a different cause of death than had been assumed -- a misdiagnosis or complicating condition -- and by extension, the continuing presence of uncertainty even when decisions must be made and action taken and even though human beings cannot be completely understood by algorithm and experience. In the closing essay, Gawande confronts intuition -- what it is, how it works, and how it plays out in medical practice -- by taking us through the remarkable story of his "great improbable save," a 23-year-old woman who came in with what looked like a cellulitis of her leg and who turned out to have necrotizing fasciitis -- a diagnosis Gawande raised early in the course of her illness partly because he happened to have seen another case of it recently. When you are through with your initiation, when the systems work to support your practice, how do you finally make your decisions? When does inconsistency in how patients with the same problem are treated reflect problems in the system or bad doctoring, and when does it reflect tiny but real differences in human presentation or in instinct and choice on the part of well-trained experts and a willingness to live with the necessary degrees of fallibility, mystery, and uncertainty? Given the nature of the questions, of course, and the nature of the problems, there can be no resolution and no answers, but this book is a wonderful tribute to the complexity itself and to the intellectual, personal, and professional consequences of taking it on. Perri Klass, M.D. Copyright © 2002 Massachusetts Medical Society. All rights reserved. The New England Journal of Medicine is a registered trademark of the MMS.

Customer Reviews Most helpful customer reviews 4 of 4 people found the following review helpful. best book on surgeons out there By Jack S. I worked for several years in the healthcare space, and specifically around surgery. The marketplace is lacking in good literature on this subspace of healthcare, yet there are so many interesting and controversial aspects of it. Atul Gawande is a fantastic writer and thinker. I have read all of his books, but I find this one most interesting and instructive. "The Checklist Manifesto" is a great manual for preventing mistakes, but is a bit dry. "Better", his other book, has some interesting stories and presents a fair set of good ideas on improving care. "Complications" is the one I found to be full of interesting and detailed accounts of what it is like to learn to be a surgeon, be a surgeon, and provides an insider's view on the discipline and the industry. Atul does a great job providing detail on the practices without overwhelming with jargon. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. You will learn a lot you didn't know! By sdonohue I don't know a lot about medicine but more than the average adult because I have read a lot on nutrition and I research medical issues. But I have to say this is a very informative and interesting book and gives the reader insight into the inner workings of a hospital setting and

medicine in general. I think it is a particularly good read if you aren't in the medical field. 0 of 0 people found the following review helpful. A wonderful book on a mysterious world By Karoly Kemeny People tend to see doctors as demigods, and they like to behave that way. I regularly browse the store for books, I tend to download the samples, if a book catches my imagination. This one... after I've read the first few chapters, I bought the book immediately, and from then on, I couldn't really put it down. Opinion: This book is intriguing, it shows the hidden world of surgeons, and the imperfection both in themselves, and in their highly regarded profession. It has also made me more emphatic with doctors, as I have learned about their limitations and understood, that they are only humans, humans who make mistakes. As a software developer I could also feel the pain in the absent of standards, and well defined methods. Altough surgery is a bit older than Software Engineering, they are both children in their sense. A must read for everybody, especially my fellow colleagues, after this book you will see that they are in the same phase, already left the waterfall method for better ones, but struggling to find the perfect way of handling patients (processes). See all 646 customer reviews...

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