

BOOKS RECEIVED

BEHAVIOR AND NEURODYNAMICS FOR AUDITORY COMMUNICATION. 2006. Edited by Jagmeet S. Kanwal, Gunter Ehret. Published by Cambridge University Press. 361 pages. C\$115 approx.

EVIDENCE-BASED NEUROSURGERY. AN INTRODUCTION. 2006. By Stephen J. Haines, Beverly C. Walters. Published by Thieme. 237 pages. C\$105 approx.

THE SEROTONIN RECEPTORS FROM MOLECULAR PHARMACOLOGY TO HUMAN THERAPEUTICS. 2006. Edited by Bryan L. Roth. Published by Humana Press. 618 pages. C\$200 approx.

NEUROCUTANEOUS SYNDROMES IN CHILDREN. SERIES: MARIANI FOUNDATION PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY. VOLUME 15. 2006. Edited by Paulo Curatolo, Daria Riva. Published by John Libbey Eurotext Limited. 238 pages. C\$85 approx.

PROGRESS IN NEUROTHERAPEUTICS AND NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY. VOLUME 1. 2006. Edited by Jeffrey L. Cummings. Published by Cambridge University Press. 167 pages. C\$135 approx.

STROKE TREATMENT AND PREVENTION. AN EVIDENCE-BASED APPROACH. 2006. By Graeme J. Hankey. Published by Cambridge University Press. 525 pages. C\$160 approx.

UNDERSTANDING RETT SYNDROME. A PRACTICAL GUIDE FOR PARENTS, TEACHERS, AND THERAPISTS. 2006. By Barbro Lindberg. Published by Hogrefe & Huber Publishers. 187 pages. C\$55 approx.

THE FACIAL NERVE IN TEMPORAL BONE AND LATERAL SKULL BASE MICROSURGERY. 2006. By Mario Sanna, Tarek Khrais, Fernando Mancini, Alessandra Russo, Abdelkader Taibah. Published by Thieme. 301 pages. C\$230 approx.

DEMENTIA AND MOTOR NEURON DISEASE. 2006. Edited by Michael J. Strong. Published by Taylor & Francis. 242 pages. C\$115 approx.

ENDOSCOPIC ANATOMY OF THE THIRD VENTRICLE MICROSURGICAL AND EDNOSCOPIC APPROACHES. 2006. By Wolfgang Seeger. Published by SpringerWienNewYork. 117 pages. C\$115 approx.

BRAIN EDEMA XIII. 2006. Edited by J.T. Hoff, R.F. Keep, G. Xi, Y. Hua. Published by SpringerWienNewYork. 460 pages. C\$285 approx.

BOOKS REVIEWED

SLEEP: A COMPREHENSIVE HANDBOOK. 2006. By Teofilo L. Lee-Chiong. Published by John Wiley and Sons, Inc. 210 pages. Price C\$210.

This single volume edited book lives up to its title in being comprehensive: it is divided into 17 parts and 137 chapters. It follows a logical progression, initially dealing with a description of normal sleep, a discussion of the neurobiology of sleep and its attendant physiological changes. Sleep disorders are discussed in general with their epidemiology, then insomnia, syndromes of excessive daytime somnolence including narcolepsy, sleep disordered breathing, circadian rhythm disturbances, parasomnias, movement disorders, pediatric aspects, sleep in the elderly, the effects of drugs on sleep, and sleep in respiratory, neurological and psychiatric disorders. There is nice discussion of sleep in special patient groups, including the ICU, surgery, HIV, cardiac disease patients as well as health care workers and caregivers. There is a section on sleep assessment methods including questionnaires, polysomnography and operating a sleep clinic.

The volume is well organized and follows a standardized format for the chapters. It is well indexed and illustrated with abundant,

clearly produced polysomnograms, raw sleep traces, EEGs, graphs and diagrams. The only downside is that chapters are brief, ranging from 2-36 pages; most are 4-6 pages. Some subjects are dealt with very superficially with occasional deficiencies, e.g., the sleep in stroke chapter does not discuss the effects of stroke on sleep anatomy but concentrates on how certain sleep patterns and apnea are risk factors for stroke. However, in general the authors write succinctly and comprehensively in their brief treatments of a wide variety of subjects.

The book would serve the student of sleep disorders well as an introductory text. Because of its comprehensive nature it would be valuable for those taking exams in sleep medicine. It also acquaints the non-sleep expert with up-to-date, brief reviews of a large variety of conditions, including their therapies.

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