

lications. Organization is the strongest feature of this book. A large body of scattered information is gathered and presented in a concise fashion. The contents follow a logical pattern. The index and appendix are appropriate. The author is to be congratulated for his frequent inclusion of illustrations and tables which help greatly to clarify the text. He has kept the illustrations simple, yet thorough. Of special note are the well-labelled radiographs; a feature not often found in neurology texts. The extensive reference list following each chapter is highly commendable. Much up-to-date material is included. Controversial areas are fairly discussed; and the reader is provided with a currently accepted approach to these difficult areas. This book is a valuable resource for neurology and neurosurgery residents, electromyography fellows, and their senior colleagues. It should also prove useful to any other physician interested in peripheral nerve problems, including: neurosurgeons, plastic and orthopaedic surgeons. This excellent text is highly recommended.

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FORENSIC NEUROPATHOLOGY. By Jan E. Leestma. Published by Raven Press, New York. 464 pages. \$213Cdn approx.

Neuropathologists are thought by some to lead a rather quiet and contemplative existence, somewhat removed from the real world, and dealing with rare and complex diseases defying both classification or understanding of their causes. This is clearly not the case. Increasingly, the expertise of the neuropathologist has been sought in both criminal and civil courts; head injuries have long been an important issue, and in recent years, there has been an explosion of information about the neuropathology at pre- and post-natal events and of child abuse, which has had great significance in understanding of liability in the circumstance of the handicapped child.

Dr. Leestma is Professor of Pathology and Neurology at the University of Chicago School of Medicine and has had a vast experience in forensic neuropathology. This book, written largely by himself with the assistance of four collaborators is by far the best textbook in forensic neuropathology to appear. The descriptions and illustrations are of high quality, and emphasize particularly those findings likely to be of medical-legal significance in the interpretation of the case. Throughout the book there is wise advice to the pathologist with respect to controversial areas that will be of interest to the courts and could lead the unwary pathologist into difficulty. The chapters on perinatal problems, toxicology and child abuse are particularly informative and will be of great assistance to the pathologist who has had limited experience in these areas.

My only criticism of the book is of the second chapter, in which the author attempts to summarize the naturally occurring diseases of the nervous system in approximately 130 pages. I believe it would have been preferable to omit this chapter, making reference to the more comprehensive descriptions and discussions found in the standard textbooks.

This is an excellent book. It should be available to all pathol-

ogists, neurologists and neurosurgeons participating in medical-legal work.

*David M. Robertson
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ANEURYSMS AFFECTING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By Bryce Weir. Published by Williams & Wilkins. 671 pages.

Dr. Weir's book on Aneurysms Affecting the Nervous System is divided into twelve chapters: history; epidemiology; medical, neurologic, and ophthalmologic aspects of aneurysms; special aneurysms; pathology; physiology and pharmacology of aneurysmal rupture; anatomy; special considerations in surgery; surgery: specific sites and results of series; vasospasm; radiology; anesthesia. There is an author and subject index.

History of aneurysms is covered very thoroughly by Dr. Weir. It is a very worthwhile review of the subject and will be very useful for students and practitioners in neurosurgery.

The chapter on epidemiology reviews the literature thoroughly and covers incidence and prevalence of aneurysms, sex distribution, survival from aneurysm rupture, prognostic factors, grading of aneurysms, long term follow up after aneurysm rupture, timing of surgery and outcome. The literature has been extensively covered, providing the reader with an extremely useful reference.

Chapter 3, covers genetics and associated disease states, and this also is an excellent chapter. The ophthalmologic and medical neurologic aspects are dealt with in detail.

Chapter 4, special aneurysms (nonsaccular and saccular) covers a wide range of subjects and it is dealt with in a very refreshing manner. Techniques for exposure and clipping of aneurysms are included in this chapter. Pathology and pharmacology of aneurysmal rupture are covered in chapters 5 and 6, and chapter 7 covers very thoroughly the anatomy of the cerebral vasculature. Chapter 8, covering special considerations in surgery, deals with all the permutations and combinations that one might encounter having to deal with complex aneurysmal anatomy. Chapter 9 covers the results as well as various types of exposures for specific aneurysms. These are very worthwhile chapters for all concerned in neurosurgery. Chapter 10 is an excellent review of vasospasm, including the author's own expertise on this very difficult subject. Chapters on radiology and anesthesia conclude the book.

This is an excellent book. It approaches the subject differently than other books on aneurysms, and is extremely worthwhile for all those interested in the subject of aneurysms of the nervous system.

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INFECTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM Volume 8. 1987. By Peter G.E. Kennedy and Richard T. Johnson. Published by Butterworths. 284 pages. \$60Cdn approx.

Modern Trends in Neurology was the predecessor to the current Butterworths series. As stated by the editors, the legacy of publishing on subjects of topical interest is maintained.

It is inevitable that proliferation of new technology will impact on infections of the nervous system. Advances in molecular biology have produced new techniques in genetic mapping, monoclonal antibodies, immunocytochemistry, and hybridization. The use of CT scans in tuberculous meningitis, neurocysticercosis, and cerebral malaria provides new insights in pathogenesis and management. The MRI complements the CT scan and may be more sensitive to detect early lesions in AIDS-dementia complex.

The diversity of infectious agents affecting the nervous system has received wide recognition in the past decade. Both Lyme disease which has been newly discovered and HIV caused by an entirely new agent receive adequate coverage.

There is emphasis in refinement of existing treatments and new therapeutic agents in most of the sections.

This monograph is compiled by 17 contributors from four countries. The expertise of the authors is reflected in their own chapters. They have also achieved a remarkable feat in choosing appropriate topics and expert contributors.

Quality and clarity of the chapters vary as expected, but surprisingly the variation is minimal. There are many sections that are superb, concise, and well balanced, containing just enough details. It is refreshing to find much attention is devoted to update the current treatments, discuss contentious issues such as steroids in tuberculous meningitis and septic shock and provide guidelines in selection of antimicrobial drugs. At the end of each chapter there are selected references.

Overall there is nothing new in infections of the nervous system which has not already appeared in the leading medical journals, but the book provides a very good source of current information. The clarity and style would allow a wide readership other than neurologists, neurosurgeons, microbiologists, and general physicians involved with infectious diseases. This book is recommended as a useful guide for the diagnosis and treatment on infections of the nervous system.

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Books Received

AFFINITY LABELLING AND CLONING OF STEROID AND THYROID HORMONE RECEPTORS. Edited by H. Gronemeyer. Published by VCH Publishers — Ellis Horwood Ltd. 322 pages. \$150Cdn approx.

CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE. By Masakuni Kameyama, Masanori Tomonaga, Tadashi Aiba. Published by W.B. Saunders Company. 178 pages. \$106Cdn approx.

CHOLECYSTOKININ ANTAGONISTS. Volume 47. Series: Neurology and Neurobiology. Edited by Rex. Y. Wang and Ronald Schoenfeld. Published by Alan R. Liss. 370 pages. \$88Cdn approx.

CONTROL OF HEAD MOVEMENT. By Barry W. Peterson, France J. Richmond. Published by Oxford University Press. 322 pages. \$71.95Cdn

CURRENT ISSUES IN NEURAL REGENERATION RESEARCH. Volume 48. Series: Neurology and Neurobiology. Edited by Paul J. Reier, Richard P. Bunge, Frederick J. Seil. Published by Alan R. Liss. 430 pages. \$91Cdn approx.

DEVELOPMENTAL NEUROBIOLOGY OF THE FROG. Volume 44. Series: Neurology and Neurobiology. Edited by

Emanuel D. Pollack, Harold D. Bibb. Published by Alan R. Liss. 300 pages. \$66Cdn approx.

DOPAMINERGIC MECHANISMS IN VISION. Volume 43. Series: Neurology and Neurobiology. Edited by Ivan Bodis-Wollner and Marco Piccolino. Published by Alan R. Liss. 276 pages. \$66Cdn approx.

HEADACHE: PROBLEMS IN DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT. Edited by Anthony Hopkins. Published by W.B. Saunders Company. 398 pages. \$124Cdn approx.

HIV AND THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. Proceedings of the symposium on Neurological Aspects in AIDS. By St. Kubicki, H. Henkes, U. Bienzle, H.D. Pohle. Published by Gustav Fischer Verlag. 227 pages. \$70Cdn approx.

NEUROLOGICAL EMERGENCIES. By E.M.R. Critchley. Published by W.B. Saunders. 502 pages. \$125Cdn approx.

THE LENNOX-GASTANT SYNDROME. Volume 45. Series: Neurology and Neurobiology. Edited by Ernst Niedermeyer, Rolf Degen. Published by Alan R. Liss. 484 pages. \$105Cdn approx.