

Books Received

ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLISM: EFFECTS ON BRAIN AND DEVELOPMENT. 1999. Edited by John H. Hannigan, Linda P. Spear, Norman E. Spear, Charles R. Goodlett. Published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 282 pages. C\$98.00 approx.

CASE STUDIES IN NEUROSCIENCE. 1999. By Ralph F. Jozefowicz, Robert G. Holloway. Published by F. A. Davis. 230 pages. C\$60.00 approx.

CEREBRAL ISCHEMIA: MOLECULAR AND CELLULAR PATHOPHYSIOLOGY. 1999. Wolfgang Walz. Published by Humana Press. 278 pages. C\$181.00 approx.

CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS AND MANAGEMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE. 1999. Edited by Serge Gauthier. Published by Martin Dunitz. 386 pages. C\$185.00 approx.

FIFTY NEUROLOGICAL CASES FROM THE NATIONAL HOSPITAL. 1998. Edited by Adrian J. Wills, C. David Marsden. Published by Martin Dunitz Publishers. 184 pages. C\$157.50 approx.

GENETICS OF FOCAL EPILEPSIES. 1999. Edited by S.F. Berkovic, P. Gentine, E. Hirsch, F. Picard. Published by John Libbey & Company Limited. 286 pages. C\$144.00 approx.

INS DICTIONARY OF NEUROPSYCHOLOGY. 1999. Edited by David W. Loring. Published by Oxford University Press Canada. 173 pages. C\$40.00 approx.

JOHN HUGHLINGS JACKSON: FATHER OF ENGLISH NEUROLOGY. 1998. By Macdonald Critchley, Eileen A. Critchley. Published by Oxford University Press Canada. 195 pages. C\$92.00 approx.

LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION. 1999. Franco Postacchini. Published by Springer Wien New York. 623 pages. C\$442.00 approx.

MIGRAINE & HEADACHE PATHOPHYSIOLOGY. 1999. Lars Edvinsson. Published by Martin Dunitz. 184 pages. C\$185.00 approx.

NMDA Receptor Protocols. 1999. Edited by Min Li. Published by Humana Press. 222 pages. C\$97.00 approx.

PARKINSON'S DISEASE: THE TREATMENT OPTIONS. 1999. Edited by Peter LeWitt, Wolfgang Oertel. Published by Martin Dunitz. 272 pages. C\$185.00 approx.

PREVENTION AND SOCIETAL IMPACT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE. 1999. Edited by Robert T. Ammerman, Peggy J. Ott, Ralph E. Tarter. Published by Lawrence Erlbaum Associates. 423 pages. C\$56.00 approx.

SPINAL CORD MONITORING. 1998. Erik Stalberg, Hari Shanker Sharma, Yngve Olsson. Published by Springer Wien New York. 527 pages. C\$280.00 approx.

STROKE THERAPY: BASIC, PRECLINICAL AND CLINICAL DIRECTIONS. 1999. Edited by Leonard P. Miller. Published by Wiley Publishers. 436 pages. C\$187.50 approx.

THE CNS IN ACTION: THE GUSTATORY SYSTEM #4. 1999. Dr. Louise Charron, Dr. Jean-Marie Peyronnard. Published by SSB Multimedia Health Sciences. C\$133.00 approx.

THE HIPPOCAMPAL AND PARIETAL FOUNDATIONS OF SPATIAL COGNITION. 1999. Edited by N. Burgess, K.J. Jeffery, J. O'Keefe. Published by Oxford University Press Canada. 490 pages. C\$86.00 approx.

Book Reviews

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY. Second Edition. 1998. By C. David Marsden and Timothy J Fowler. Oxford University Press Canada. 446 pages. C\$71.50.

Notwithstanding the availability of advanced neuroimaging, genetic investigations and electrophysiologic testing, the authors of Clinical Neurology champion the role of clinical skill and acumen in the diagnosis and management of neurologic illness. This focus is reflected in the first quarter of the book, which outlines the classic, *where is the lesion, what is the lesion*, approach of the experienced neurologist, stressing the iterative nature of neurologic diagnosis. It follows then, that the first several chapters serve up very standard fare in terms of anatomical localization of neurologic lesions, pattern recognition and introductory information about several neurodiagnostic tests. A helpful strategy is the division of the neurologic examination into a brief, screening exam and contrasting this with the more detailed examination required in specific circumstances. Figures, plates and tables are familiar, used generously and, for the most part, effectively. Some of the choices are curious, however. For

example, an extensive illustration of various gaze abnormalities is confusing and poorly labeled while there is no example of common patterns of visual field loss. The writing style in this section is verbose and, at times, lapses into a conversational tone which is accentuated in sections highlighted for emphasis. Given the intended audience of student and junior physicians, a more structured and explicit method is warranted in some areas. For example, a section concerning aphasia testing fails to clearly outline specific questions which would expediently evaluate language function.

The remainder of the book is devoted to a more detailed exposition of diseases of and injuries to the nervous system. It is logically organized, beginning with muscle and neuromuscular junction and moving anatomically to the central nervous system, with several chapters devoted specifically to common disease entities. While there is breadth of information, depth is lacking in some areas and conventional wisdom is not challenged in the face of new knowledge or fact. For example, a highlighted statement that *All reflexes are depressed or absent from an early*