

The book can be considered to have four groups of chapters that deal with 1: cytology, electrophysiology, development and vasculature (chapters 1-8); 2: systems neuroanatomy (chapters 9-19); 3: Muscle systems (chapters 20-21) and 4: Higher functions, neuroimmunology (new for this edition), degeneration, regeneration and plasticity (chapters 28-32). One of the few areas that receives very little attention, strangely, is the autonomic nervous system.

The quality of the text is uniformly high. This is surprising given that every chapter is separately authored. The level of detail and the literary competence are consistently appropriate.

Unfortunately the preceding comment does not apply to the figures. First, there is only one color figure and this places this text at a disadvantage in terms of clarity compared to its competitors. Second, whereas there are many fine diagrams and very good photomicrographs of human brain material, some of the figures are disappointingly crude. Examples of poor figures appear frequently, but chapter 5 ("receptors") has many examples that Humana should have redrawn. Additionally the publisher apparently did not re-letter the figures which thus appear in multiple formats of varying quality.

Despite my reservations about figures there are some highlights worth mentioning. For example the hypothalamus (Chapter 15) is covered in admirable detail. The figures are universally excellent and attention is paid to physiology, pharmacology and behavior. The coverage of spinal mechanisms for muscle control (Chapter 20) is similarly comprehensive and detailed.

Unfortunately many chapters focus almost entirely on anatomy, there is little electrophysiology, pharmacology or behavior in these areas. Also some topics are missing or poorly covered including glial physiology, cranial meninges and cranial nerves.

In summary, this is a book that does a good job in placing neuroscience in a more medical context than most of its competitors. There are sections that I will go back to in the future, but I hope the next edition is more consistent in coverage and in its quality of illustrations.

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NEUROMUSCULAR JUNCTION DISORDERS. 2004. By Matthew N. Meriggioli, James F. Howard, Jr., C. Michel Harper. Published by Marcel Dekker. 300 pages. C\$231 approx.

This 300 page book is practically single authored by Dr. Matthew Meriggioli (Rush Medical Center). This brings homogeneity of style and content which is very useful and makes it quite accessible. It is destined to Neuromuscular disease specialists but also fulfills the needs of residents and will become a must-read before the EMG exams. Dr. Matthew Meriggioli has been wise enough to invite two co-authors to participate and Dr. James Howard (U of North Carolina) has covered the chapter on toxicology of the neuromuscular junction and Dr. Michel Harper (Mayo clinic Rochester) reported on the congenital myasthenia. The three authors are not only very practice-oriented clinicians but also excellent writers. The foreword is from John Newsom-Davis (Emeritus Oxford).

The book is structured in two parts, the first one covers anatomy, physiology, pathology, pathophysiology and diagnostic testing. It is the basis for the setting of concepts detailed in the second part: Disorders. This reviewer liked most of this first part; there are

numerous illustrative figures with clear schematic representations both of anatomic features and electric findings. The author pays attention to defining the key terms and illustrating them giving the reader a good grasp at the basic sciences basis of the neuromuscular junction. The distinction between pre-junctional, pre-synaptic, synaptic and post-synaptic failures are well delineated. There are numerous case reports that help focus clinicians. One is however surprised that the "Basic Immune Mechanisms in NMJ" are covered in only two and a half pages.

The chapter on Diagnostic tests is extensive and comprehensible. I consider the EMG diagnosis to be the pearl of this small book. The technical considerations necessary to obtain a valid repetitive nerve stimulation results are superbly exposed and its application to different diagnosis is beautifully illustrated. Similarly, jitter generation is abundantly described and discussed. However, again the results of immune studies are presented in a rather superficial way. One would expect sensitivity and specificity results to be presented more extensively.

The second part of this book described the essentials of the clinical aspect and treatment of the NMJ disorders. The author did a fantastic job at describing Myasthenia gravis in a most practical way illustrating the algorithm for treatment, stressing the balance to be maintained between risks and benefits of each treatment. There are paragraphs on Ocular MG, MG and pregnancy, NeoNatal MG and Juvenile MG. While it is very practical, this book lacks a list of medications to avoid once the diagnosis is made. The chapter on Lambert Eaton again includes a very good, dwelling in depth with recommendations for reliable electrical studies, the search for a primary neoplasm and the symptomatic treatment.

The chapter on the congenital myasthenic syndromes contains an excellent reminder of the molecular basis and a superb summary of the updated clinical classifications. Again there are ample and clear illustrations of the electrical abnormalities found in this heterogeneous group of congenital disorders.

Finally the last two chapters on toxicology at the NMJ are well developed and contribute greatly to the uniqueness of this book. Botulism and tetanus are clearly recalled with a special notes on bioterrorism. The different types of envenomation are extensively described both in their mechanisms of action and in their clinical pictures which is generally difficult to find in textbooks under 1000 pages. This chapter finishes on Occupational neurotoxins and war agents. A final chapter details the mechanisms of the drugs acting on the NMJ and it will become a reference reading.

Overall, I highly recommend this book essentially because of the profound knowledge that the main author has of the electrical studies of the NMJ and of the two magnificent chapters on neurotoxicology. Unfortunately, to obtain a balanced knowledge of immunology and immunosuppressant treatments, the reader will have to look elsewhere.

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COMMUNITY REHABILITATION IN NEUROLOGY. 2003. By Michael P. Barnes and Harriet Radermacher. Published by Cambridge University Press. 256 pages. C\$104 approx.

I must admit that there was some consternation and dissonance

when I received the book "Community Rehabilitation in Neurology" for my review. After all I am a specialist in Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation and here was a book written by a neurologist who is noted to be "Professor of Neurologic Rehabilitation and Co-Director of the Centre for Rehabilitation and Engineering Studies, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, Hunters Moor Regional Neurorehabilitation Centre. Dr. Barnes is also noted to be the Founder President of the World Forum for Neurological Rehabilitation, an organization I was not aware of. Ms. Radermacher, his co-author, was noted to be a Research Associate in Community Rehabilitation. Some Canadian content is present in the book as well in that Peter Rosenbaum, a pediatrician from McMaster University and Mary Law, A Ph.D., Occupational Therapist and Professor in the School of Rehabilitation Science are co-authors on a chapter concerning community rehabilitation in childhood.

The authors note that while there are many textbooks on rehabilitation, they usually focus on "traditional hospital-based medical specialty". They note that many disabled people neither enter a hospital or spend only a small proportion of their time within a hospital rehabilitation unit. A "clear need for coordinated rehabilitation to be provided in the home, or at least in the local community" is felt to be present. This is indeed an important concept to put forth as certainly rehabilitation does not end at the hospital door. Dr. Barnes points out that there is very good evidence for the efficacy of post-acute rehabilitation units, particularly in stroke but the overall goal of the book is to "make a strong case" for increasing rehabilitation resources in the community. Of course I would have preferred greater mention of the role of the psychiatrists or specialists

in physical medicine and rehabilitation in advancing such concepts but I have gotten it off my chest and I won't mention it any further.

Basic principles, models of disability and issues such as the very concept of community are addressed in the book. The chapters are fairly broad and relatively non specific. The new classification of the World Health Organization "International Classification of Functioning and Disability - ICDH2" was noted. This latter model acknowledges the social aspects of disability, acknowledging that impairment in itself is too simplistic to address on its own in terms of social disadvantage.

The chapter entitled "The Views of Disabled People" has good topics but the content is thin. Very generalized statements are made with a few references. Outcome measures and research are discussed and this chapter helps to understand some of the scales that are out there. Once again the description of the various scales is somewhat lacking.

Overall "Community Rehabilitation in Neurology" does present some important concepts in which individuals working in the fields of neurology and rehabilitation should probably be made more aware of. The concept of community is neglected, both by the medical community but also by society in general. Concepts such as "home independence", "work re-entry", "milieu-based neuro-rehabilitation" and others are all very important. This book could serve to be a springboard for those interested in thinking and acting on greater community rehabilitation resources in their community. The last chapter "The Way Forward" discusses a few case studies and does note that "this book has probably produced more questions than answers". Well said. There is however much food for thought.

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