

quite extensive discussion of the differential diagnosis. Several examples of neuromuscular disease are included.

This case book can be generally recommended for browsing or for reference.

D. G. F. HARRIMAN

THE MANAGEMENT OF CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE By J. Marshall. (Pp. 224; illustrated; £7.25.) Blackwell: Oxford. 1976.

The third edition continues with the original aim—namely, to provide a guide for those concerned with the management of cerebrovascular disease. An excellent background is provided by a chapter on the pathology of the various causes of stroke by Crompton, and a review of current methods of studying cerebral blood flow by the author. Thereafter, he examines the various major clinical problems posed by cerebral haemorrhage, infarction and embolism. Particular attention, using the modern terminology of stroke-in-evolution and transient ischaemic attacks, is devoted to these difficult areas where decisions on management and treatment can be a problem.

The role of angiography, another difficult area, is fully discussed and proper attention is given to the hazards of this particular investigation in known cases of cerebrovascular disease.

Treatment with anticoagulants, antiplatelet drugs, and fibrinolytic agents are all considered, as are the more recent additions of glycerol, dextran and steroids. Finally, the important problem of treating associated hypertension is reviewed and the hazards, previously overstated, are put in proper perspective.

The third edition, like its predecessors, is a valuable contribution to the clinical problem of cerebrovascular disease.

E. C. HUTCHINSON

ANATOMIC GUIDE FOR THE ELECTROMYOGRAPHER: THE LIMBS By E. F. Delagi, A. Perotto, J. Iazzeti, and D. Morrison. (Pp. 207; illustrated; \$6.50.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1975.

Presumably the minimal amount of anatomy now taught to medical students makes it necessary to have such an elementary manual of the skeletal musculature. But if the reader has to be shown the position of adductor and abductor pollicis he is unlikely to know how to test the appropriate movements of the thumb—neither text nor illustrations will inform him. One becomes resigned to English-Latin hybrids such as dorsal interosseus muscle, but let it be correct Latin. One muscle is named as tensa fascia lata, but correctly rendered in the index. For EMG use the guide should show the endplate zones.

J. A. SIMPSON

ABNORMAL ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAMS IN THE NEONATAL PERIOD By R. C. H. Engel. (Pp. 128; illustrated; \$18.00.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1975.

This book arose from the participation of the paediatric department of the University of Oregon in the NINDS Collaborative Project of Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Other Neurological and Sensory Disorders of Infancy and Childhood. It illustrates a wide range of abnormal EEG phenomena in full term and premature newborns, giving clinical correlates in over 70 selected patients. The lack of diagnostic specificity of the EEG signs and their place as indicators of disordered functional state are wisely emphasised. It is unfortunate that the author's description of EEGs, seizures and clinical state is not more standardised, as this might have led to some quantification and increased correlations between observations. The literature surveyed omits some major contributions, notably those of Precht's group and of Hrbek and colleagues. More information on techniques and on normal findings would have added considerably to the value of this volume. Nonetheless, electroencephalographers and paediatricians will be grateful to Dr Engel for allowing them to share his extensive experience in the interpretation of neonatal EEGs.

PAMELA F. PRIOR

TRAUMATIC NERVE LESIONS OF THE UPPER LIMB By J. Michon and E. Moberg. (Pp. 110; illustrated; price not stated.) Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1973.

This is a worthwhile volume, summarising the present knowledge and aspirations in peripheral nerve surgery. The major American and European workers in the field are represented, and Smith, Millesi, Omer, and Tubiana provide good summaries of the present state of the art. The book is well produced and the English translations are excellent; the index is satisfactory, but a number of key references are missing—for example, the important works of Thomas and Grabb to which Smith refers are absent.

The contributions are in three categories: the anatomy of peripheral nerves, the preoperative investigation, and the practical surgery of the nerve. The section on investigation of nerve lesions is rather confusing, and it is not easy to get a clear picture of the technique and value of electromyography in this field. The chapter by Razemon on peripheral nerve radiography is frankly experimental and possibly dangerous, and should not have been included in a mature review of this nature.

The last few chapters on surgery of nerves are



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