ANATOMICAL CORRELATES OF CLINICAL ELECTROMYOGRAPHY By J. Goodgold. (Pp. 153; illustrated; price not stated.) Williams and Wilkins: Baltimore, Md. 1974.

When carrying out an electromyographic examination or measuring nerve conduction velocity, it is necessary for the examiner to be conversant, not only with the necessary laboratory techniques, but with the anatomy and surface markings of the nerves and muscles under study. This information is not always readily available, without exhaustive search, from standard texts of anatomy and Dr Goodgold, who is co-author of an important book on electrodiagnosis, has endeavoured to meet this need. The result is a comprehensive and lavishly illustrated volume, showing the position and relations of those nerves and muscles in the body which are of interest to the electromyographer. As such, it supplements the standard texts of electrodiagnosis and should be found in every laboratory where those techniques are practised. There is little to criticize in the book, but its general usefulness would be enhanced if the sensory distribution of the main peripheral nerves were illustrated in addition to their motor supply. In addition to specialists in electrodiagnosis, this book should prove useful also to physicians concerned more generally in the diagnosis of peripheral nerve lesions, and may also prove helpful to undergraduates as a supplement to texts of surface anatomy.

J. A. R. LENMAN

ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY Vol. 3. PROGRESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PARKINSONISM. Edited by D. B. Calne. (Pp. 326; illustrated; price not known.) North-Holland: Amsterdam. 1973.

This volume in the excellently produced series *Advances in Neurology* reports the proceedings of a conference held at the Royal Postgraduate Medical School in January 1973. Thirty-one chapters by different authors review the theoretical basis and practical problems of the treatment of Parkinson's disease. The selection of topics reflected the growing points in the rapidly expanding field at that time. In particular, there are good accounts of the 'on-off' phenomenon, selective extracerebral decarboxylase inhibitors, and plasma levodopa estimations. Clinical and animal evaluation of the then new dopamine receptor agonists ET 495 (piribedil) is discussed in detail. The extensive experience of Hornykiewicz and his colleagues on the biochemistry of the Parkinsonism brain at postmortem examination is reviewed, with new information on enzyme content, and the effects of levodopa therapy. This volume can be recommended to the specialist in the field, who will

find a balanced account of the 'state of the art' in 1973.

C. D. MARSDEN

ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY Vol. 5. SECOND CANADIAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON PARKINSON'S DISEASE. Edited by F. McDowell and A. Barbeau. (Pp. 511; illustrated; \$26.20.) North-Holland: Amsterdam. 1974.

Volume 5 of this series continues where volume 3 finished, in updating current knowledge on Parkinson's disease. The emphasis in volume 5 is directed more towards the basic biochemistry, pharmacology, and pathology of the basal ganglia in relation to Parkinsonism. Some 57 chapters by different authors concentrate on the interrelation of the various presumed neurotransmitters present in the basal ganglia, neuromelanin and trace metals, the increasingly frequent and distressing 'on-off' phenomenon in the clinic, and the role of catecholamines in the control of the production of hormones. All these fields are in a stage of intensive experimental investigation, and the editors have provided a concise review of available knowledge to specialists working in such areas. As with all volumes in this series, the speed of publication of conference proceedings adds considerably to their value, as does the pleasing format of presentation.

C. D. MARSDEN

CARBON DIOXIDE AND METABOLIC REGULATIONS Edited by G. Nahas and K. E. Schaefer. (Pp. 372; illustrated; \$42.30.) Springer: Berlin. 1974.

This book is for the academic, being written from the point of view of the physiologist and biochemist interested in normal processes and their control mechanisms. It contains no information about disease processes.

It is the first volume in a new series on *Topics in Environmental Physiology and Medicine* and comprises the Proceedings of a Symposium of the 25th International Congress of Physiological Sciences held in Monte Carlo in 1971.

Parts 1 and 2 deal with carbon dioxide and pH regulation of metabolic processes and cellular functions, and include a short chapter on carbon dioxide action on neuronal membranes.

Part 3 is concerned with oxygen and carbon dioxide transport, while Part 4 covers in some detail the role of carbon dioxide in the regulation of organ function. The effects of hypercapnia and hypocapnia on energy and acid-base metabolism of the brain are briefly reviewed, particularly in relation to tissue hypoxia and changes in cerebral blood flow, but the subject is not dealt with in any great detail.