

with primates.

Dr B. S. Meldrum contributes the final chapter in which he provides an interesting and useful synthesis of the problems and potentialities for future research on primate models of neurological disease, emphasising that such studies should only be undertaken if no appropriate non-primate model is available and if clinical benefit is likely to result. There are clearly many areas where this applies, such as in relation to the pathogenesis of involuntary movements, and in the investigation of neurological disorders of obscure causation that may prove to be due to transmissible agents in the way that has been established for kuru and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease.

There has been an increasing tendency for conference proceedings to be published in book form, sometimes producing expensive volumes of limited usefulness. This stricture cannot be levelled against the present volume which is a valuable and timely contribution to the neurological literature.

P. K. THOMAS

STUDIES ON NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES Edited by Klaus and John E. Desmedt. (Pp. 229; illustrated; £22.10.) Karger: Basel. 1975.

This book, the proceedings of a symposium in Giessen, 1973, is published in the same style as the three volume Brussels treatise reviewed in Vol. 37, p. 199, and is intended to be a continuation volume. The symposium was on quantitative methods of investigations in neuromuscular diseases, and so includes histological and biochemical as well as electrophysiological methods.

Like most symposia it is a mixture of good and bad, new and old. The section on peripheral nerves is excellent and that on myasthenia hardly worth publishing. Indeed, some of the papers would not pass the editorial committee of a journal. This is, perhaps, the most important criticism of published proceedings in general. However, the good parts are very good, and will be consulted by serious workers, but it must be said that they do not justify the extremely high price.

J. A. SIMPSON

PRACTICAL MANAGEMENT OF EYE PROBLEMS By F. H. Roy. (Pp. 217; illustrated; £4.75). Lea and Febiger: Philadelphia. 1975.

This book considers three aspects of ophthalmology—namely, glaucoma, strabismus, and visual fields. The introduction emphasises that 'The physician (ophthalmologist) is not an oracle of knowledge, but a guidance system,' and this book contains some of these guide lines. The book is comprised of lists of symptoms, signs, causes, and treatments; and each section is followed by a comprehensive bibliography.

There is no discussion and limited description of examination techniques so that this book is aimed at the busy and experienced ophthalmologist. The information contained is on the whole accurate, and, if a patient conforms to the categorisation, the ophthalmologist can be satisfactorily guided.

M. SAUNDERS

LE MALATTIE DEL MONOTONEURONE PERIFERICO E DELLA MUSCOLATURE NELL' INFANZIA E NELLA ADOLESCENZA By Silvio Fasullo. (Pp. 279; price not stated.) Scuola Grafica Salesiana: Palermo. 1975.

This book is a rather dry and pedestrian catalogue of the peripheral neuropathies and neuromuscular disorders affecting infants and children. While trying to be completely comprehensive and including, for example, the whole range of causes of peripheral neuropathy, both rare and common, it suffers as a result from being rather superficial with no critical discussion or personal experience of the author. A bibliography is included with each chapter, and is on the whole reasonably comprehensive. However, some potentially interesting historical references such as Freke (1740) and Copping and Clarke (1738) in the section on myositis ossificans are missing from the bibliography, while others (Munchmeyer, 1869) have been obtained second-hand ('cited from Joppich and Schulte'). Most of the information in this book is available in more palatable form from other texts on the subject.

VICTOR DUBOWITZ

NEUROPATHOLOGY CASE STUDIES By S. S. Schochet and W. F. McCormick. (Pp. 315; illustrated; £9.75.) Kimpton: London. 1976.

This is one of a series of books of case studies. Cases are based on biopsy or necropsy material and are arranged in the following order: clinical data, eight or nine multiple choice questions on the data, answers and discussion followed by a list of up-to-date key references. All are illustrated, by macroscopic photographs, photomicrographs and occasional electron micrographs. Most of the figures are of good or adequate quality, but a few pictures of brains are poorly reproduced.

The idea behind this series is sound, and there is much to be learnt or revised by young pathologists approaching neuropathology, established neuropathologists and consultants in the neurological sciences. No less than 60 patients are discussed, suffering from common conditions like cerebral infarction, infections, and tumours to rare eponymous conditions like Krabbe's, Hurler and Pompe's disease, and Zellweger's syndrome. The multiple choice questions form the basis for