

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

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