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 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 cerebrovascular flow by the author. Thereafter, he examines the various major clinical problems posed by cerebrovascular 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


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


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 Prechtl'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


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
generally good, and James Smith produces a very good review of recent advances in microsurgery, and this is augmented by Millesi's article on free nerve grafts. In the face of acknowledged poor results in peripheral nerve surgery, the extra care and apposition which results from microsurgery offers the best hope for improvement, although, as many of these authors point out, it will be some years yet before the results can be properly assessed and compared.

Who could feel justified in spending more than £30 on such a book?

J. L. GIBBONS


This is a well-written and readable book although the subject matter is rather limited. The text consists of a report on the results of a research project in which a general hospital unit at Rochford and a mental hospital at Runwell were compared. The main criticism is that the data could have been adequately presented as an article in a journal and, in my opinion, is insufficient to warrant a separate textbook.

The introductory chapters include some irrelevant material and are rather fragmented. A more detailed account of the history and services in the area con-