

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

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.

CAMPBELL SEMPLE

**THE BIOFEEDBACK SYLLABUS: A HANDBOOK FOR THE PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGIC STUDY OF BIOFEEDBACK**  
 Edited by Barbara B. Brown. (Pp. 495; illustrated; \$26.50 cloth, \$19.75 paper.) Thomas: Springfield, Ill. 1975.

The title of this book does not immediately convey what it contains, for though the word 'syllabus' can be used in this way it is a little unusual. In fact the volume is a collection of abstracts on biofeedback, its physiological background, methodology and techniques. The field is rapidly expanding and the aim here is to provide a critical evaluation of the literature for researchers, clinicians, teachers and students. Certainly the researchers are well served but whether other groups are likewise helped by the book is less certain. There are sections on electrodermal activity, heart rate, blood pressure, and muscle systems. EEG, and in particular alpha feedback, is covered adequately but there is a more comprehensive companion volume *The Alpha Syllabus*. On the whole there are few references later than 1973, and the use of biofeedback techniques in treatment is scantily covered. The abstracts themselves are adequate but of necessity brief. The volume, therefore, provides an entry point into the literature obtained at a considerable price even in the paperback version of the book.

D. F. SCOTT

**THE FAMILY** Edited by H. Hirsch. (Pp. 566; illustrated; Sw.Fr. 176.) Karger: Basel. 1975.

This large and very expensive book reprints all the papers delivered at the 4th International Congress of Psychosomatic Obstetrics and Gynaecology, held in Tel Aviv in late 1974. No doubt all of the speakers enjoyed their visit to the Holy Land, but by no means all of them said anything worth recording for posterity. And some of what was said had nothing to do with the family. There are, of course, some interesting and thoughtful papers, but the majority are ephemeral.

In an age of increasing costs and decreasing resources, surely the publication of complete conference proceedings is unnecessary and anachronistic.

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

J. L. GIBBONS

**PSYCHIATRY FOR STUDENTS Vol. 1.** By David Stafford-Clark. (Pp. 225; £2.65.) Allen and Unwin: London. 1974.

The new edition of this basic textbook for medical students is a well set out and very readable book, covering the subject with enough thoroughness to stimulate an interest in psychiatry without giving too much detail which might confuse the student. Case histories provide a valuable addition not normally present in textbooks of this size, and, although at times they may take up a little too much of the text, they are particularly useful for students with limited clinical experience. Most chapters dealing with individual syndromes are clearly written, and the description of schizophrenia includes information about chronic patients often not available in other basic texts. The chapter on psychiatric emergencies is also useful, particularly for those who are not destined to be career psychiatrists, but will nevertheless be faced with acute psychiatric problems.

Although the chapter on treatment covers the subject adequately, a little more detail could have been given in those concerned with specific disorders. The book is open to criticism on the grounds that classification of certain disorders is rather idiosyncratic. For example, failure of development, a category not included in the ICD, is held to include dementia, personality disorders, sexual perversions, and addiction to drugs and alcohol. There is also a tendency, as in other single author books, to express the personal views of the author rather than those more generally held, an example being found in the section about psychiatric indications for termination of pregnancy.

Overall this is a useful and readable textbook for students and is not over-priced.

SUSAN WHYTE

**TREATMENT SETTINGS IN PSYCHIATRY** By J. B. Copas, M. Fryer, and R. Ashley. (Pp. 104; illustrated; £2.25.) Kimpton: London. 1974.

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-