ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY Vol. 7. CURRENT REVIEWS OF HIGHER NERVOUS SYSTEM DYSFUNCTION Edited by W. J. Friedlander. (Pp. 195; illustrated; Dfl. 46.00.) North-Holland: Amsterdam. 1975.

Profitable research has been described as the art of the soluble. This is the reason, if not the excuse, for the recent concentration of academic neurologists on disorders of peripheral nerves and muscle because techniques for anatomical and functional studies had reached a level of sophistication offering quick returns and quantifiable results. The pendulum is now swinging back to the study of higher functions of the central nervous system using the equally quantitative methods of the experimental psychologist and phonetician. This volume contains four excellent chapters described by the editor as 'statement-of-the-art' papers rather than complete reviews, being expositions of the present status of a topic as seen by a person who is active in the specified field. As such, they are excellent and well suited to the needs of clinical neurologists. The subjects presented are developmental dyslexia; neurological aspects (A. L. Benton); neuropsychological testing in neurological disorders (A. Smith), treatment of acquired aphasia (F. L. Darley), the minor cerebral hemisphere (R. J. Joynt and M. N. Goldstein). They are all good, and if some are inconclusive, well, that is the state of the art.

J. A. SIMPSON

THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CEREBRAL ARTERIAL DISEASE OF EXTRACRANIAL ORIGIN Edited by Ronald D. Fine. (Pp. 197; \$A15.00.) Australasian Publishing Co: Sydney. 1973.

This is a slim, but too closely printed volume by 14 contributors, conveying the experience and opinions of the neuroscientists, the physicians, and the vascular surgeons of Sydney. Fifteen chapters present reviews on topics varying from the applied anatomy of the carotid and vertebral arteries, to the pathology of occlusive disease of these vessels and their mediastinal origins, to clinical and investigative findings, and treatment and rehabilitation. Ophthalmic and radiological aspects are covered separately.

The layout is, therefore, conventional, as are most of the methods and opinions of the Australian workers. The chapter by James Lance on the place of facial thermography in suspect carotid disease is interesting. But its inclusion is questionable in a volume whose main didactic theme seems to be that 4-vessel angiograms are essential in every case.

The suggestion that general anaesthesia for angiography should be avoided in these carotid/vertebral

patients will come as a surprise to British workers, and strangely it precedes a chapter on anaesthesia for angiography and for vascular surgery. In a volume aimed surely at physicians, neurologists and geriatricians, the need for a chapter on anaesthesia is doubtful. The ophthalmic aspects of carotid disease are well covered, although optokinetic nystagmus is not produced by 'gaze out of a moving vehicle' but rather by looking at objects coming sequentially into the visual field. The most stimulating section covers the association of cervical spinal injury and damage to the great arteries and to the spinal cord in the neck.

After a commonsense and succinct chapter on the role of the anticoagulants, with a hint of further studies of their combined use with the antiplatelet drugs, the discussion on surgical therapy leads to a faintly alarming 'blanket' recommendation that 'in general all symptomatic patients with extracranial cerebrovascular occlusive disease without complete obstruction are suitable for reconstructive surgery'. The role of surgery is held to be prophylactic, mainly in the transient syndromes—that is, in a group of patients whose prognosis is probably better than many realise in any case—and surgery is 'offered' to those 'selected' for it. This is an already familiar tune, oft played in the United States, and still lacking conviction. The implication that the surgical approach lifts 'the shroud of hopelessness which for so long enveloped the victims of stroke' is exaggerated. Perhaps it need not have been made so forcefully in a work which satisfies the reader as a compact, workmanlike, and yet comprehensive review of the subject.

IAN D. MELVILLE

NEUROPSYCHIATRY IN WORLD WAR II (VOL. II) Editor in Chief Col. Wm. S. Mullins. (Pp. 1140; illustrated; price not stated.) Office of the Surgeon General's Dept. of the Army: Washington. 1973.

This book, from the Medical Department of the United States Army, bears a publication date of 1973. It would, therefore, seem to have taken a long time to reach the desk of the reviewer.

Appearing as it does nearly 30 years after the end of the relevant hostilities, anticipatory eagerness for its appearance by the medical participants in these hostilities must by now be blunted by time. It is the second volume on neuropsychiatry in the United States Army during the second world war. The first, which related to the Zone of the Interior, has already been published. This volume relates to overseas theatres of operation, in which Britain is included.

This book will be read by those with an interest in service neuropsychiatry. It will also have value to those concerned with providing services in disaster areas. This is a book to be noticed rather than

reviewed. It is well written, excellently bound, and contains, as would be expected, the appropriate informative tables of statistics.

Apart from the planners and the historians who will study it carefully, it will be dipped into by those who were 'there at the time'.

A. M. SHENKIN

PAEDIATRIC NEUROSURGERY FOR PAEDIATRICIANS AND NEUROSURGEONS By K. Till. (Pp. 312; illustrated; £11.50.) Blackwell: Oxford. 1975.

Almost all neurosurgeons in Great Britain are called upon to treat children, and for this reason this book emanating from the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, arouses wide interest in British paediatric and neurosurgical circles. In his text Mr Till analyses the clinical features and results of treatment in his own cases, and, by thus recording his personal experience, gives authority to the text. Perhaps as a natural result of this certain idiosyncrasies are seen; for instance, though he frees us from the previous dogma that excision of membranes is necessary for the treatment of chronic subdural haematoma, how many would feel that a subdural pleural shunt is the primary treatment of choice? The chapters on congenital abnormalities, especially spinal dysraphism, which are both succinct and clear are particularly valuable and of greatest interest to the practising neurosurgeon. However, as the style of the book tends to the didactic there are statements in the text which many readers will feel unable to accept. The quality, selection, and reproduction of some of the radiographs is somewhat disappointing, and I am surprised to find no illustrations of studies utilising water soluble contrast media. Disappointing, too, is the absence of any real discussion on, and no examples of, the use of computerised transverse axial tomography in the management of the young neurosurgical patient. A more complete bibliography, particularly coming at the end of each chapter, would have been a useful addition to the book, as presumably it has been written primarily for trainee neurosurgeons and paediatricians.

The reviewer was irritated by the considerable amount of wasted space, and surely this should have been avoided in a book so relatively expensive. There are also typographical errors in the text either due to faulty type-setting or inadequate proof reading.

Inevitably, comparison will be made between D. D. Matson's classic work and this current publication, and the former will I believe, and I am sorry to say it, probably still be consulted in preference when guidance is needed with difficult, or unusual, paediatric neurosurgical problems.

J. A. RUSSELL

METHODS OF PSYCHIATRIC RESEARCH 2nd edn. Edited by P. Sainsbury and N. Kreitman. (Pp. 312; illustrated; £5.50.) Oxford Medical Publications: London. 1975.

Unless the aspiring research worker is lucky enough to begin training with a mentor who has both a high level of scientific skill and the ability to teach and supervise his pupil adequately, he may well founder and develop bad habits in research techniques which may persist ever after. Unfortunately, this seems to be the case among some who purport to carry out research into mental illness. In 1963 Drs Sainsbury and Kreitman edited a multi-author handbook designed to give guidance to those entering the fields of psychiatric or psychological research, which was very popular. It has been extensively revised and the new edition contains a good deal of very useful information, ranging from the basic problems encountered in selecting a research problem and the all important matter of gaining financial support, through the design and conduct of experiments in various fields, together with the evaluation and the way in which information should be presented as a scientific paper. The chapters abound with sensible advice set against a background of numerous and well-selected references. Obviously each author is able to present only an illustrated general view of his or her field of interest, but the editors have chosen them with care and provided a text which should be as well received as its predecessor.

MICHAEL R. BOND

NOTICE

American Association for the Study of Headache: Twelfth Annual Harold G. Wolff, M.D. Lecture Award This award (of \$1,000.00) is made for the best original paper on headache, head pain, or the nature of pain itself, and may be concerned with basic research, clinical studies, or both. All physicians, including those in training, are eligible. Winner of the 1976 award: K. M. A. Welch (UK) 'A biochemical comparison of migraine and stroke'. Papers should be submitted to Dr Otto Appenzeller, Department of Neurology, University of New Mexico, School of Medicine, Albuquerque, N.M. 87131, by 1 February 1977. Details from that address.

CORRECTION

In the abstract of a paper by J. Mohan, D. J. Boullin, and C. B. T. Adams on the effect of dopamine on human cerebral arteries (Proceedings of the Society of British Neurological Surgeons, *Journal of Neurology, Neurosurgery, and Psychiatry*, 39, 921), the first word of the second paragraph should read 'dopamine' and not 'histamine'.