

Book reviews

that it fails entirely to bridge the gap between the average intelligent reader's grasp of brain structure and the more detailed material to follow. This is an indispensable book for the specialist, but it is by no means a primer.

JOHN SHAW DUNN

Proceedings of the Second World Congress on Pain, Montreal, August 1978 (Advances in Pain Research and Therapy, Vol 3) Editors: Bonica, John J, Liebeskind, John C and Albe-Fessard, Denise G (pp 960; \$97.50.) Raven Press: New York.

This book comprises 89 of the papers presented at the Second World Congress of Pain in the autumn of 1978 at Montreal, under the auspices of the International Association for the Study of Pain. The papers are grouped into seven sections: pain related to peripheral nerve lesions; orofacial and head pains; endogenous mechanisms of pain inhibition; modulation of pain by afferent stimulation; low back pain; measurement of pain in man and animals; other pain researches and therapies. Preceding the individual papers is the text of Zimmermann's important review lecture delivered at the Congress on "Neurophysiology of Nociception".

The volume represents an outstanding summary of recent advances in the field of pain. Distinguished workers in this field, whose interests range from the most theoretical to the most practical, cover a wide range of topics. Individual contributions vary considerably in their nature, some being more in the nature of up-to-date, critical summaries (such as Bonica's article on causalgia), whilst others are briefer reports such as that by Cosyns and Gybels on their experience of electrical central grey stimulation in man). There can be few interested in the subject who will not find this book invaluable, if not essential, providing as it does such a large amount of information and discussion. It is well produced with a good index and, with almost a thousand pages, its appearance only a year after the Congress is a tribute to its three editors and publisher. It is costly, but not over-priced.

If anything detracts from the value of this or of any such publications,

it is the knowledge that the rapidity with which advances in this field are occurring will inevitably require the appearance of subsequent books of a similar nature.

GEOFFREY SCHOTT

The Extrapyramidal System and Its Disorders (Advances in Neurology Vol 24 Editors: Louis J Poirier, Theodore L Sourkes, Paul J Bedard (pp 529; \$51.35) Raven Press: New York. 1979.

This volume is a precise account of the proceedings of the VIth International Symposium on Parkinson's Disease held in Quebec in February of 1978 and faithfully reflects the tremendous surge of research interest into disorders of the extrapyramidal system consequent upon the introduction of levodopa. The contributions are grouped under the main headings of morphological and experimental approaches, electrophysiology of normal and abnormal motor activity, neurochemistry, neuropharmacology, biochemistry, immunochemistry, methods of assessment and therapeutic problems but many of the papers span more than one discipline. This cross fertilisation is so successful that the most insular of specialised neuroscientists may be intrigued by advances in an alien field of interest; the clinical neurologist cannot fail to be impressed by the accuracy and sophistication of research techniques currently employed in experimental neurobiology. Subtle electromicroscopic changes can now be correlated with histochemical findings; neurotransmitters and modulators of neural activity can be located with remarkable precision and the search for new pharmacological agents which might improve and prolong the benefits of levodopa continues to attract great interest. Despite the usual reservations concerning reported symposia this is a fascinating account of research in progress which emphasises the advantages of inter-disciplinary approaches. We have learned to expect a very high standard of content, presentation and editorial skills from the *Advances in Neurology* series and this handsomely produced book continues the tradition.

GERALD STERN

Angiography in Cerebro-Arterial Occlusive Diseases By G B Bradac and R Oberson (pp 228 ill: \$86.90) New York: Springer-Verlag. 1979.

This book is divided into two parts, text and illustrations. The text occupies 39 pages and there is a reference list of nine pages. The illustrations, however, occupy the last 169 pages. Most are reproductions of angiograms, but these are supplemented by a few well chosen CT scans of infarcts and a section of radionuclide pictures of patients with vascular occlusions.

Since the pictures provide the main part of the book, it is pleasant to record their excellent quality; many are devoted to arteriosclerotic disease at all levels. Every neuroradiologist in training would be rewarded by careful study of their content and captions. Experienced neuroradiologists will benefit, too, especially from the illustrations of rarer forms of arteritis, some of which are very hard to find in other literature.

Just one criticism should be offered. The certain identification of an "ulcerated" plaque would be a significant advance in diagnostic capability. There are arrows on some of the pictures pointing to what are said to be ulcers, obvious deep cavities. An ulcer in the thrombogenic sense, however, is no more than a region denuded of endothelium. It should be stated somewhere that we cannot yet recognise many of these by radiological methods.

The text is a summary account of the aetiology and macroscopic pathology of degenerative and inflammatory disease of the blood vessels, of angiographic hazards and technique, and of radiological appearances. There are short sections on CT and radionuclide studies.

The references are reasonably comprehensive and will be welcomed by more advanced students.

This is a helpful book for students of neuroradiology, especially beginners.

G DU BOULAY