Book reviews

with an overview of the most recent key developments the volume is largely successful. The only real deficiency is that the dramatic impact of newer neuroanatomical techniques on neurobiology is not sufficiently reflected.

BS MELDRUM

Intracranial Aneurysms. Edited by John L. Fox. (Vol 1: Pp 644; \$151.40; Vol 2: Pp 537; \$163.00; Vol 3: Pp 360; \$124.20.) (Subscription price with purchase of all 3 volumes approx \$108.70.) Heidelberg: Springer-Verlag, 1983.

Lionel Fox's *Intracranial Aneurysms* in three volumes is a most comprehensive survey of the subject. The author describes these volumes as "surveying the state of the art and adding new dimension to the subject". In this area he includes a statistical analysis of related variables, an update on the phenomenon of vasospasm, discussion of aetiology and pathogenesis etc. In volume I there is a thorough and detailed study of the history and incidence of intracranial aneurysms with an extensive statistical analysis of variables such as age, interval, sex, site of aneurysm etc. This thoroughness of analysis is apparent throughout as the author presents the background to a large and expanding area of neurosurgery. Herein lies some of the difficulties of presenting an update on a subject that is constantly acquiring new dimensions. The author acknowledges this particular problem in his review. The complication of subarachnoid haemorrhage is considered with a fairly extensive review of cerebrovascular spasm. Certainly readers interested in this aspect of the subject have been presented with a most comprehensive bibliography. The controversy of whether intracranial aneurysms are congenital or degenerative in origin is discussed in considerable detail. It would seem that this is an area needing more research with additional emphasis on possible preventive measures. Associated conditions such as arteriovenous malformations, tumours, trauma and variation in cerebrovascular anomalies are discussed. There is a large section on the radiology of intracranial aneurysm and here, as in other sections of these books, I was struck by the excellent photography, good art work and clear labelling. Volume II is mainly concerned with pre-operative preparation and operative techniques. The author uses his extensive experience in dealing with a variety of aneurysms as the main springboard for his description of operative techniques and so is able to give a number of important

practical points. Various approaches to different types of aneurysms are discussed some in great detail while others such as ophthalmic and anterior cerebral aneurysms receive less attention. The pre-and post-operative management reflect the practice in North America and not that in the United Kingdom. Volume III carries the appendices with extensive data on the world literature and a comprehensive bibliography on aneurysms and associated conditions.

Professor Fox with help from four co-authors has produced a very extensive study on intracranial aneurysms, and has certainly surveyed the state of the art documenting in detail the progress in this most fascinating of subjects. He has also correctly observed that while surgical techniques have resulted in a significant reduction in the mortality and morbidity of patients undergoing aneurysm surgery the management morbidity and mortality of this condition remains unacceptably high. This is an excellent work and I would certainly strongly recommend it as being an essential requirement in any neuroscience library.

G NEIL-DWYER

Correlative Neuroradiology. 2nd Ed. By Ronald G Quisling and Preston R Lotz. (Pp 422; £78.65.) Bognor: John Wiley & Sons, 1985.

The authors state in the preface to this book that they aim to provide a basis necessary to correctly recognise critical details of brain anatomy and to provide a method of correlation between modern computed tomography, both with and without intrathecal contrast agents, MRI and angiography.

The book starts with a relatively brief but useful chapter explaining the basic principles and methodology of these imaging techniques, and proceeds to correlate these various techniques on a regional and topographical basis. The text outlines in detail important normal regional radiological anatomy, discusses how pathology can be localised using this knowledge and employs numerous normal cases and well chosen cases of intracranial pathology to illustrate.

One of the major strengths of the book is its coverage of cerebral angiography and its correlation with normal and pathological anatomy as demonstrated by good quality computed tomography. Whilst this emphasis on cerebral angiography might be considered by some to be anachronistic I believe that the markedly diminished use of angiography as a means of localisation of pathology only enhances the value of a text book

such as this, where the subject is dealt with clearly and comprehensively in a manner suitable to those people who are more used to radiological anatomy as imaged by computed tomography.

Two new features of this edition which are particularly worthwhile. One is a comprehensive tabular appendix reviewing the radiographic features of most entities of neuropathology which includes some very helpful clinical features. The second is very extensive bibliographies related to topographical localisation and neuroradiological features of intracranial pathology.

One slight disappointment is the quality of a number of the MR images, especially when compared with the excellence of the images produced by the other modalities.

I believe strongly that the authors have achieved their aims and I would highly recommend this book to neuroscientists interested in radiological anatomy and radiological characterisation of disease. I think it will be particularly useful to neuro-radiologists in training. However I feel that the book has a lot to offer to all levels of expertise.

T COX

Clinicopathological Aspects of Creutzfeldt-Jacob Disease. Edited by T Mizutani and H Shiraki. (Pp 325; \$90.00.) Amsterdam: Elsevier Science Publishers, 1985.

This handsomely produced volume is an account of the Japanese contributions to knowledge of many aspects of Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease. These include the epidemiological studies of Kondo and Akai and the important transmission of the disease in rodents by Tateishi. The former emphasise the rarity of familial Creutzfeldt-Jacob disease, only three examples being identified in the national survey, none of the pedigrees suggesting dominant inheritance. The national prevalence is not given but the commonly cited but erroneous figure of 1 per million world wide appears in discussion.

The main theme, however, is an extensive chapter by the editors on clinicopathological correlations. Neuropathology and histology are minutely described and, as expected, splendidly illustrated. Clinical description is less satisfactory and the authors' evident enthusiasm for subdividing the disease, although well argued, is not wholly convincing. The most interesting aspects are the panencephalopathic form, with extensive

white matter involvement, and spongiform encephalopathy preceded by chronic progressive cerebellar ataxia, resembling the Gerstmann-Sträussler syndrome. The book concludes with a useful catalogue of necropsy verified cases in Japan. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is very rare but, for obvious reasons, has attracted disproportionate attention and this book is a significant addition to knowledge.

It is unfortunate that the lavish publication is marred by English that is frequently ungrammatical and occasionally baffling, faults that could easily have been eliminated.

WB MATTHEWS

How to Examine the Nervous System. 2nd Ed. By R T Ross. (Pp 265; \$20.00.) New York: Medical Examination Publishing Co/Elsevier Science Publishing Co, 1985.

This work comes from the University of Manitoba and is designed to teach students and doctors how to examine the nervous system. It succeeds admirably. It also describes a number of neurological conditions characterised by specific signs and offers some help with differential diagnosis.

The simple explanations are clear and easy to follow and the actual descriptions of how to examine are printed in capitals. Some useful diagrams are given but better use could be made of more illustrations. These would have been helpful in showing the territories of peripheral nerves and roots, and in the speech areas of the brain—these last are given in the texts as numbered Brodmann's areas.

The first 109 pages, out of a total of 265, are concerned with the visual system. Many topics are well covered here and all doctors would benefit from reading these pages, particularly the sections on loss of vision, conjugate gaze palsies, eye movements and diplopia. The section on pupillary testing would have benefited from more details about the uses of pharmacological testing.

The sections on testing the remaining cranial nerves, the upper and lower limbs, reflexes, gait, sensation, the cerebellum and cortico-spinal tract cover familiar ground. They are sound and contain useful details. The pictures in *Aids to the Examination of the Peripheral Nervous System* from the MRC are superior to those found in the chapters on muscle testing in the limbs. Higher cortical function testing was rather sketchily covered. There was no discussion

of autonomic disturbances and this may reflect the omission of the anal reflex.

Despite these criticisms this is a most useful work, published as a paperback, which I can recommend to the student and doctors at all levels. I have to admit to a personal preference for Bickerstaff's *Neurological Examination in Clinical Practice* but Professor Ross's chapters on the visual system are better.

T FOWLER

Dyskinesia: Research and Treatment. (Psychopharmacology/Supplementum 2.) Edited by DE Casey, TN Chase, AV Christensen and J Gerlach. (Pp 235; DM 98-00 Reduced price for subscribers to "Psychopharmacology" DM 78-40.) Heidelberg: Springer Verlag, 1985.

Psychiatrists working at the Sct Hans Hospital in Roskilde, have contributed considerably to our recognition and understanding of neuroleptic-induced dyskinesias, and rather as in badminton, the Danes remain a force to be reckoned with in the international biological psychiatry arena. Gerlach, one of the co-editors of this book and Fog, a contributor are both on the staff of Sct Hans, and Casey another co-editor spent several sabbatical periods there. *Dyskinesia: Research and Treatment* is a compilation of all 26 presentations given at a small meeting held in Kollokulle on the outskirts of Copenhagen last year.

Tardive dyskinesia is exhaustively covered, there is a brief review of the treatment of dystonia, and a provocative account by Yves Agid on the pathophysiology of levodopa induced dyskinesias thrown in for good measure. The preclinical chapters on dopamine receptors by Seeman, Hyttel, Ungerstedt and Carlsson provide an excellent refresher for clinical readers and the rodent and monkey paradigms are fully reviewed. Clinical polarities are impartially covered from the extreme Northwick Park view that tardive dyskinesia is caused by schizophrenia rather than neuroleptics to the more conventional dogma represented by Kane that abnormal involuntary movements are three times more prevalent in neuroleptic-treated patients than aged matched controls. In fact it now seems likely that there is an element of accuracy in both notions and that antipsychotic drugs unmask cryptic dyskinesias in patients possibly with underlying structural basal ganglia

damage and that re-compensation after their discontinuation may not be possible. Certainly the single indisputable clinical observation that increasing age predisposes both the occurrence and potential irreversibility of tardive dyskinesia would marry with this view.

This is a superb book, carefully edited, well-written and up-to-date. Even those shell-shocked overburdened international travelling authorities have to a man dug out something novel and stimulating for this volume.

I can only try and explain the book's success by the careful selection of the contributors and perhaps the timing as new ideas have been thin on the ground of late. All those interested in tardive dyskinesias even in the United States, should clutch this book to their chests during 1986.

ANDREW LEE

Principles of Neurology. 3rd ed. By Raymond Adams and Maurice Victor. (Pp 1156; £65-00.) Maidenhead: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1985.

The third edition of Victor & Adams' *Principles of Neurology* appears to fulfil the book writer's dream: it contains something for everyone. For the clinical neurologist there is an up-to-date account in very readable style of the current state of the art in a range of topics extending from developmental neurology to the neurology of ageing. For the general physician and medical student in provides a model of how neurologists should think. In addition many sections are prefaced by a stimulating discussion of current research problems in physiology, anatomy or chemistry as they pertain to that particular topic.

The authors have adopted a structure for the book which is quite unlike any textbook known to the reviewer. The result vindicates their method triumphantly. It starts with a description of how one thinks about neurological disease and diagnosis; then goes on to a detailed description of the symptoms and signs of neurological disease together with what is known currently of the anatomical, physiological, and chemical basis underlying these symptoms and signs. There then follows a section on the various radiological and physiological tests which assist in diagnosis and the underlying principles thereof. After this, there is a description of the various syndromes of which the symptoms form a part: disorders of movement, disorders of consciousness and so on. Only