symptom orientated and the second is devoted to major disease groupings. This method of approach I found most interesting and the sections entirely complementary without too much repetition. The symptomatic approach will be particularly useful for the new student. As the authors state in the introduction, patients complain of symptoms and not of diseases; this section goes through the major groups of symptoms: dizziness, blackouts, headaches, etc. I liked the way the authors dealt with this section and in particular with their own practical lists of common causes of certain symptoms. These I feel are important in getting any particular complaint into perspective. For example, multiple sclerosis will be the culprit relatively rarely when the complaint is “dizziness.”

The last section details major disease categories in a more standard way. Inevitably this leads to some repetition of ground already covered in the previous chapter. This was not excessive and for the new student has some positive reinforcing value. The bibliography at the end of each chapter was sensibly short but sufficient to direct the interested reader to more detailed tomes.

I enjoyed the book, I liked the style and presentation and would certainly recommend it to an elective student or one who had a particular interest in neurology and those junior medical staff studying for higher degrees. However, I think the length is too great to recommend it to the average student. I well remember how much neurology I knew before finals!

RP MURPHY


There is much orthopaedics in neurology and much neurology in orthopaedics, and any textbook which tries to bridge the two disciplines is welcome. This book is aimed primarily at orthopaedic surgeons, but certainly there is a wealth of important information for neurologists, few of whom have much training in orthopaedic aspects of neurological problems. Medical and surgical aspects of various topics are considered, including cerebral palsy, congenital spinal cord lesions such as the dysraphic states,