The much neglected problem of post-stroke depression, which so often interferes with successful rehabilitation, receives extensive coverage. Emphasis is laid on the frequent presence of a syndrome of dementia which is clearly not true dementia as it is reversed by successful treatment of the depression. It must of course be distinguished from true vascular dementia which may also be present and is well described.

All this precedes the section on neuropsychological deficits which are encountered in cerebrovascular disease including those of speech and hearing. This ends with a chapter on neuropsychological rehabilitation which consists of an extensive review of published studies which, though not leading to firm conclusions, give the reader some idea of the state of the art and the research worker good indications of what further studies need to be carried out. All in all, this is good publica-

However, a recurring theme is the importance of explicit cognitive therapy in providing a framework within which to interpret patterns of language disorder and the value of cognitive models. It is illustrated by some case histories. The quality of the writing is of a uniformly high standard and the breadth of the coverage and historical perspective result in a valuable and interesting text. What is lacking in reading the text is some of current controversy and dynamism, perhaps stemming from the similar perspective of most authors.

D NEARY

SHORT NOTICES


This second edition of Acquired Aphasia follows ten years after the first and has a broadly similar format. It contains sixteen chapters by different authors, which include an historical account of aphasia, aphasia classification and assessment, neuroanatomical correlates, phonological, lexical and sentence processing, aphasia following head injury and in dementia, recovery and rehabilitation. The Boston classification of aphasia is adopted, reflecting the all-American authorship and predominant neurological emphasis. However, a recurring theme is the importance of explicit cognitive therapy in providing a framework within which to interpret patterns of language disorder and the value of cognitive models. It is illustrated by some case histories. The quality of the writing is of a uniformly high standard and the breadth of the coverage and historical perspective result in a valuable and interesting text. What is lacking in reading the text is some of current controversy and dynamism, perhaps stemming from the similar perspective of most authors.

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Seizures and Epilepsy. Contemporary Neurology Series. Edited by JEROME ENGLE, JRN. (Pp 536; Price £61.88.) 1989. Beckenham, Quest-Meridian Ltd.


Advances in Haemapheresis