

**Lyme Disease and the Nervous System.** By LOUIS REIK, JR (Pp 130 Illustrated; Price: DM 68,00). 1991. Stuttgart-New York, Thieme Medical Publishers Inc. ISBN 0-86577-394-7

This excellent overview of neurological Lyme disease will be welcomed and is undoubtedly the best account currently available. Since the discovery of the causative spirochaete by American researchers there has been an exponential increase in knowledge. Inevitably, knowledge has been accompanied by argument about the clinical spectrum of neurological Lyme disease and the criteria for diagnosis. One might ask whether the title of a monograph at this time should be "Current controversies in neurological Lyme disease" rather than conferring the authenticity of a text book. The point is illustrated by the furor at a Lyme disease conference reported in a recent issue of *Science*. In essence this incident concerned the efforts of Patient Support Groups who got a dozen rejected papers reinstated at a Lyme disease meeting angering researchers who had turned the work down as unscientific.

In fairness the author has made a courageous attempt to give a fair and well argued assessment of the current literature. He refers to all the sources of controversy about the validity and significance of a positive serological test for Lyme disease. Currently we do not have available an immunological diagnostic test diagnostic of active disease. Recent studies would suggest that intrathecal antibody production detected in the CSF may be more helpful in the diagnosis of CNS Lyme disease but even in this area controversy remains because of apparent discrepancies between experience in Europe and North America. False positive results are probably not a major diagnostic problem but the persistence of antibody production in patients with definite Lyme disease who have been adequately treated remains. Most importantly, it is clear from epidemiological studies that strongly positive results may be obtained in the absence of any clinical evidence or history of Lyme disease. In hyper-endemic areas for example, and also in patients who are vocationally exposed to tick bite, the incidence of positive results may be up to 25%.

The end result was expressed baldly by a researcher in the Lyme disease conference who was reported to say "You see many ... patients who do not have Lyme disease, but who think they do." The evidence for and against this spectrum of disease is carefully presented by the author in the text.

Lest this review should appear too critical it is important to say that the book is an invaluable source of reference to Neurologists who may see neurological Lyme disease only occasionally, provided the reader allows for the generosity of the author.

N F LAWTON

**Neurology and Neurosurgery Illustrated/ 2nd Edition.** By K W LINDSAY, I BONE AND R CALLANDER (Pp 565 Illustrated; Price £24.95). Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone. 1991. ISBN 0-443-04345-0

The first edition of this book provoked a lot of interest because of its profusion of figures and diagrams and these remain one of the

cardinal features of the second edition. They are particularly valuable in the sections dealing with history, examination and clinical presentation and for these sections alone the book can be firmly recommended. The other unusual feature of the book is the integration of neurology with neurosurgery.

As in any book it is possible to find minor things to criticise and as Professor van Gijn indicates in his foreword one can always quibble about details but what matters is the general organisation of a book and this is certainly excellent. The only weakness is at the same time the book's main strength, namely the use of diagrams. There are particular circumstances, such as when dealing with imaging and pathology, when real pictures are better than diagrams and although the diagrams of the normal CT and MRI scans are quite good, those illustrating the abnormal are inadequate.

Overall, this is an excellent book and one that will be attractive to both medical students and postgraduates. The appearance of a second edition so soon after the first indicates that the book must have sold well and I suspect and I certainly hope that the second edition will do better than the first.

NEF CARTLIDGE

**Recent Advances in Epilepsy No. 5.** Edited by T A PEDLEY AND B S MELDRUM (Pp 243 Illustrated; Price: £34.95). 1991. Edinburgh, Churchill Livingstone. ISBN 0-443-04494-5

This latest issue in the series of "Recent Advances in Epilepsy" maintains the interest and diversity of its predecessors, with authoritative reviews on topics from molecular genetics to behavioral therapy.

Of most practical utility must be the chapter by Scheuer on "medical aspects of managing seizures and epilepsy". This provides a helpful summary of the therapeutic problems, notably but not exclusively drug interactions, arising in patients with epilepsy associated with other medical conditions. Other informative clinical reviews address prenatal and perinatal risk factors for epilepsy (Wallace), post-traumatic epilepsy (Willmore) and seizures associated with HIV infection (Labar). Perlin and De Lorenzo under the title of "calcium and epilepsy" provide a review of the cellular mechanisms of epileptogenesis, considerably more wide ranging than the title may suggest, but curiously say nothing about the, as yet not very encouraging, results of clinical trials of calcium entry blockers in epilepsy.

Trials of three new drugs are reported, however, but several similar reviews of these have also recently appeared elsewhere. Other approaches to treatment are represented by a report of a surgical series of patients with cortical dysplasia (Janota and Polkey) and a stimulating account of behavioural therapy by Fenwick.

The very diversity of the material covered may mean that few readers will have sufficient breadth of background knowledge to be able to follow all the articles. One wonders whether future reviews in this series could not be targeted at a rather wider readership. Nevertheless there is much to justify the attention both of general neurologists and those with a specialist interest in epilepsy.

C D BINNIE

**Understanding Neuromuscular Plasticity. A basis for clinical rehabilitation.** By G KIDD, N LAWES AND I MUSA. (Pp 122; Price: £14.99). 1992. Sevenoaks, Edward Arnold. ISBN 0-340-55244-1

This is a dangerous book in which the emperor, rehabilitation, is offered new clothes that are not only insubstantial but are in fact misleading. This book develops the thesis that because (a) change (recovery) occurs in the nervous system, therefore (b) therapists can modify the processes of change. It reviews evidence that change can occur within the nervous system especially after damage. Although the assumption is undoubtedly true (we all learn, and changes occur after every insult to the nervous system), the review is not good and its style is patronising to the target readership of therapists. At times it gives excessive biochemical detail, often irrelevant to the main thrust of the book. It is not a thorough or critical review of the evidence, but a biased presentation of selected studies.

Then the authors suggest that some therapies can in some way encourage, increase and modify these processes. Often the suggestions are simply stated as being 'true', sometimes they are simply hoped to be true. No evidence is ever presented to link therapy to the facts given about neural plasticity. However the two theses in the book are so intertwined that the reader who is convinced that the scientific detail given is correct may come to assume that the other assertions made are also correct.

I conclude that this book may be read by many therapists who will falsely believe it to be a valid justification of their techniques. It threatens to replace one group of unsubstantiated beliefs underlying rehabilitation (e.g. Bobath, for which no evidence was ever presented) with 'neural plasticity'.

DERICK T WADE

**Recent Advances in Neurosonology** (International Congress Series 979). Edited by: M OKA, G-M VON REUTERN, H FURUHATA, and K KONDAIRA (Pp 556; Price US\$211.50/ Dfl.370.00). 1992. Amsterdam, Elsevier. ISBN 0-444-89269-9

It is over 30 years since the Doppler shift of ultrasonic waves was first used to measure blood flow through arteries but it is only recently that the technique has come into its own. This long gestation period was largely due to the fact that good results are very dependent upon the skill of the operator. Until recently few people have felt it worthwhile developing that skill; it was much easier to order an angiogram. As evidence of the value of carotid endarterectomy for certain categories of stenosis has accumulated, the need for a non-invasive screening test which could be applied widely has become apparent. This, together with technical advances which gives good pictures of the wall of the artery as well as the blood flow through it, has brought Neurosonology, as it has come to be called, into its own.

This is reflected in the present volume which contains over 100 papers presented, largely by Japanese authors, at the Fourth Meeting of the Neurosonology Research Group of the WFN at Hiroshima. The papers