The introductory chapter by R J Douglas sets out the view that the various properties of the visual world such as form, orientation, colour and movement are processed by separate cortical regions with the primary visual areas acting as an elementary detection and relay station. However there are differing views on how these regions are arranged. In the hierarchical model, based mainly on morphological studies of neural connections, visual stimuli are analysed for the various properties of form, colour and orientation by successive relay to specific regions at increasing distance from the calcarine cortex. The major pathways one concerned with what a visual object is and the other where it is. The 'what' task is performed by the ventrally situated inferior temporal cortex and the 'where' task by the dorsally situated occipito-parietal cortex. This view is derived from behaviour experiments in animals and on the effects of brain lesions in man. A third view based on physiological recording from various points on the visual pathway proposes that visual information is divided from the retina onwards into two streams, a P (parvocellular) system thought to convey high acuity vision at high contrast and an M (magnocellular) system conveying low acuity visual information concerned with motion and depth perception. The first chapter discusses these theories and the precise oculo-motor mechanisms necessary to maintain high quality retinal images of moving objects. There follow a series of chapters on various visual disorders in man including visual illusions and hallucinations, colour vision, prosopagnosia, Balint’s syndrome, object agnosia and residual vision and blindsight. The chapter by Milders and Perrett on facial recognition and by Ruddock on acquired disorders of colour vision are particularly informative and comprehensive.

Considering the scope of the book and the different backgrounds and nationalities of the contributors the style is remarkably even. Illustrations are used sparingly, perhaps too sparingly, and the book compares unfavourably in this respect with the superbly illustrated accounts of visual physiology and psychology aimed at the general reader. References are comprehensive and up to date. Altogether this is a scholarly and stimulating book for neurologists interested in visual function and the authors list of contributors is a forewarning of the quality of the book. The introduction is well written, balanced and informative and is an excellent chapter.

Dr Guberman is to be congratulated on the exhaustive breadth of his subject coverage making him one of the most generally knowledgeable neurologists around. The disease coverage is comprehensive, well written, with extensive referencing to core papers. There is a useful compendium of the neurological side-effects of therapeutic drugs. Inevitably reviewers can have minor quibbles. Colour fundus photographs would have been more helpful. Unfortunately, the illustrations include too many CT scans and myograms, sometimes reproduced with mediocre quality, in an era when it is supreme to find that you personally don’t believe that you can see fibrillations, rather than fasciculations, in the tongue. How often is it necessary to “extend the base line” to measure the spinal fluid pressure when relaxed breathing and only slight unbunching from the foetal position generally seem to be sufficient?

The extensive sections on clinical method include topics such as probability, Baye’s theorem and decision trees. I am never sure about the decision tree model for the diagnostic process. Most neurologists of my acquaintance seem to arrive at the right diagnosis intuitively, only resorting to the decision tree approach in desperation when otherwise baffled. Dr Guberman’s advice on testing hypotheses during history taking is sound enough, but the example is somewhat abstract. When faced with a subacutely weak patient, how many neurologists, let alone students, are sufficiently blessed with knowledge or time enough to enquire about ‘making lead glass as a hobby or whether he ever had wine-coloured urine? The advice about the clinical methodology or neurology lacks sufficient encouragement to focus the history on the problem in hand, and to develop the technique of performing a selective, five-minute examination pertinent to this problem. Yet Dr Guberman’s account of how to perform a preoperative psychiatric examination of neurological examination is lucid and could be used profitably by students wishing to learn “how to do it all”.

Dr Guberman has undertaken the difficult task of writing a comprehensive textbook of general neurology by writing 26 out of the 29 chapters himself. I wonder how many more detailed neurological topics of this quality were written by a single author, we will see in the future.

MICHAEL DONAGHY

**Stereotactic Radiosurgery.**

Edited by R ALEXANDER III, J S LOEFFLER and L D LINSFORD.


Stereotactic Radiosurgery has had an unexpectedly large influence on neurosurgical practice as Charles Wilson points out in his foreword to this excellent book on this subject. As Radiosurgery in its various forms is used in many centres by doctors of widely differing experiences, it becomes more and more crucial that its use is securely based on sound principles of radiobiology and physics as well as of stereotactic and neurosurgical practice. Its distinguished panel of contributors are respected exponents of the technique and well placed to give this volume authoritative accounts of the different characteristics of Gamma Knife, Linac, and Heavy Particle therapy, the principles involved as well as the results that can be achieved and pitfalls to be avoided. The range of conditions that have been treated by radiosurgery is wide but it is no panacea and its proper application requires careful selection and disciplined execution. This book offers a valuable survey of the present situation as well as some provocative thoughts about what the future may hold for the method.

D M C FORSTER

**The Surgical Management of Epilepsy.**


This is another book targeted at the growing market of clinical groups seeking education in the surgical treatment of epilepsy.

It is a multi-author book divided into four sections. The first deals with prognosis and is a helpful contribution; especially the chapter devoted to epileptic syndromes. The next section deals with preoperative evaluation and is reasonably comprehensive, although the separation of the chapters on basic neuropsychology and the Wada test by a chapter on preoperative psychiatric evaluation is bizarre. Unfortunately the chapter on surgical procedures is weak. Ten pages on cortical resections including temporal lobe resections is quite inadequate. The chapters on outcome are reasonable, although the one on reoperation presents only the editors’ own series.

Much of the material in this book is from the editors’ own writings, or those of their colleagues, and although much of it is valuable, it does not constitute a good overview. As an introduction to the topic it is excellent, well produced and at a reasonable price, and as such would be a good introduction for trainees in the appropriate neurosciences disciplines, and nursing and paramedical staff who wish to have a detailed account of these matters.

CE POLKEY

** correction **

Anderson, Milne. Management of learning disabilities. *Psychiatry* 1993;56;1243-58 (Neurological emergency). The dosage of dexamethasone should be 0.15 mg/kg body weight every six hours for four days.

This correction was wrongly attributed to the editor in the May issue.