was not seeking with somewhat in recommending the it is that likely are apart are I in the arguments are none those confounding subject in models and diseases have disorder, using transgenic animals; areas. of genetic advances chapter on this could have been included. This work has rather overtaken this Events an an on the neurochemistry of schizophrenia, contrasting methods used the genetic importance of the Huntington gene, rather than its repetition in the linkage hypothesis, has been mentioned with historical aspects of pathology, and neurosurgeons alike who are involved in the management of stroke patients. ROBERT MACFARLANE


The aim of this monograph is to summarise recent advances in clinical, epidemiological, radiological and pathological aspects of intracerebral haemorrhage, and to trace the history of concepts about its aetiology. Although this is a multi-author book, the major contribution of it has been written by the two editors. In consequence it is much more cohesive than many other books of this type, and avoids repetition or undue bias towards ongoing research.

The volume is divided into four sections. The first deals with historical aspects of intracerebral haemorrhage, its epidemiology, symptomatology, pathology, and imaging. The second section is devoted to mechanisms, and includes chapters on hypertension, bleeding disorders, haemorrhagic abnormalities, amyloid, drugs, trauma, tumours, and angiopathies. The last two sections describe the clinical features of haemorrhage at different sites, and an overview of treatment and prognosis. The discussion is confined to adults, and makes no mention of neonatal or paediatric intracerebral haemorrhage.

The section on clinical features will be of particular interest to physicians brought up in the CT scanning era, many of whom have never needed to develop the clinicano-anatomical skills possessed by previous generations. A chapter which considers predictors of outcome, and makes an account of patient subgroups who may benefit from surgical intervention will be especially useful for physicians uncertain of when to seek neurosurgical advice. Kase and Caplan are to be congratulated for producing a monograph which is comprehensive, well written, and thought-provoking. It is to be commended to physicians, neurologists, and neurosurgeons alike who are involved in the management of stroke patients.

NOTICE

Readers may be interested in


Ottorino Rossi Award Conference. International Workshop on Eye Movements. Edited by ALFREDO VERSINO and DANIELA ZAMBARBIERI. (Pp 337.) Published by Fondazione Institute of Neurology, Pavia 1994.


