serotonergic agonists, antagonists and re-
uptake inhibitors, and tricyclic antidepress-
sants in the treatment of anxiety disorders are all very adequately covered.

Drawing attention as it does to the treat-
ment of a range of disorders which are com-
mon and yet largely unsatisfactorily addressed by most clinical services, this is an
important book. It is unfortunate that it is
unlikely to be read more widely than by the
faithful few who will be familiar with its contents.

HUGH MIDDLETON

Pediatric Clinical Electromyography. Edited by H ROYDEN JONES, JR., CHARLES F BOLTON and C MICHEL HARPER, JR. (Pp 485.) Published by Lippincott, Philadelphia 1996. ISBN 0-
7817-0288-7.

It is a pleasure to read this concise account of the clinical neurophysiology of paediatric neuromuscular disease. The authors are adult neurologists with an interest in this subject. It is a readable book, with some poignant comments including the "gestalt impression" of motor unit recruitment in infants. Variability in the ease of diagnosis is re-
flected upon, contrasting the difficulties encountered in the diagnosis of infantile SMA, for example, with neonatal myopathic processes. The reader is also reminded about prognostic implications.

There are nine chapters, all of which emphasise important clinical correlations, including an initial description of paediatric electromyography, an approach to the floppy infant, and investigations on the critical care unit. There are several illustrative case reports and multiple original references. I suspect this book will find itself onto the shelves of many clinical neurophysiologists and those neurologists and paediatricians who are involved with these investigations.

SIMON BONIFACE

Advances in Stereotactic and Func-

This volume contains the conference pro-
cedings of the Xth Meeting of the European Society for Stereotactic and Func-
tional Neurosurgery (Antalya, 1994), and has been published previously as a sup-
plement to Acta Neurochirurgica. The book can be divided into several broad headings. It begins with a series of papers on various aspects of movement disorders. A review of the pioneering work of the late Ted Hinchcock into neural transplantation is fol-
lowed by articles on pallidotomy, and the place for thalamotomy in the management of disabling tremor in multiple sclerosis. A brief consideration of spasticity is then fol-
lowed by the experiences of several units with image-guided frameless stereotaxis.
The book then covers a diverse group of topics including the endoscopic treatment of cystic brain lesions, neurosurgery for affective disorders, and the localisation of epileptic foci. The final section on the man-
agement of pain discusses CT-guided peri-
cutaneous cordotomy and trigeminal tractotomy, several papers evaluating the role of spinal cord stimulators in the man-
agement of back and lower limb pain, con-
cluding with consideration of some aspects of trigeminal neuralgia and central neuro-
pathic pain.

It is inevitable with books of this kind that both the subject matter and the quality of the contributions is diverse. Whilst a num-
ber of the individual contributions are excel-
 lent, they are too short to contain anything more than a brief outline of the literature, making this very much a book for the expert rather than for those wishing to gain a broad understanding of the subject. Unfortunately there is no discussion or editorial comment after any of the papers, and the index is poor. I think that it is likely that clinicians will choose to read only selected papers from this text rather than to purchase the entire collection as a single volume.

ROBERT MACFARLANE


This is an excellent volume which should be in the library of most urologists interested in this subject. The book is split into six parts which cover basic anatomy, investigative techniques and a discussion of neurological diseases in adults and paediatrics. The last section is concerned with therapy.

The basics of neurological anatomy are well covered in part 1 and there is an addi-
tional section on sexual dysfunction and infertility which is not usually found in this sort of volume. Investigative techniques are well covered and in part 3 the common causes of damage to the controlling system of the bladder are discussed in sections so that spinal cord injury has a separate section from multiple sclerosis and cauda equina injuries. This leads to repetitive style inevitably as some conditions have similar precipitating causes. The children's section covers the common causes of neuropathy in children and has a useful section on enure-
sis. Part 5 covered urological disorders with neurologic implications so that prostatic hypertrophy and its sometimes devastating effects on the urinary tract is well covered. The section on treatment is up-to-date and comprehensive.

I think that the authors are to be congrat-
ulated on producing an interesting and well written book which in fairly short, succinct chapters, covers the basics of the subject very well. References are up-to-date and com-
prehensive.

PATRICK DOYLE


This book is written by three acknowledged American experts in the field, each with a different background. It sets out to provide a clinical approach to the patient with muscle disease and, to a significant extent, suc-
cceeds. The book begins in a fairly conven-
tional manner with sections on various aspects of the structure and function of nor-
mal muscle, the evaluation of patients with myopathies, and genetic evaluation. The second part of the book deals with specific myopathic disorders, classified into the tradi-
tional subgroups. The third and final por-
tion of the book describes general strategies of clinical management and includes a chap-
ter on muscle pain and fatigue, including short sections on fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome. Generally, the informa-
tion contained within the book is up to date and there are useful sections summarising recent advances in many of the chapters.

Who should read it? It is not comprehen-
sive enough to be a reference text but would provide ample information for any neuro-
ologist or non-specialist physician wishing to refresh their memory about a specific disease or clinical syndrome. It would serve as a good textbook containing all the information on muscle disease that would be needed by any trainee in neurology, clinical neurophys-
iology, rehabilitation medicine, or rheuma-
tology. If any of the above describe your needs then I would recommend it.

TIMOTHY WALLS

SHORT NOTICES

Readers may be interested in


