

text book which will be of interest to those who specialise in the management of pituitary adenomas as well as a wide range of specialists who may occasionally come into contact with these patients. I think both established consultants and trainees will enjoy this very reasonably priced contribution to the field.

ROD LAING

**Handbook of Multiple Sclerosis. Second Edition; Revised and Expanded.** Edited by STUART D COOK. (Pp 640; \$175.00.) Published by Marcel Dekker inc, New York. 1996. ISBN 0-8247-9726-4.

With a long list of eminent authors who have contributed a considerable amount to recent research on multiple sclerosis this book aims to provide a comprehensive update on the background of rapidly advancing research. It has a strong North American flavour with only two of the 42 authors based in other locations; this is reflected in the text and also in the interpretation of literature. One example of this is the rather egotistic idea that "Until the Canadian Collaborative Project on Genetic Susceptibility to Multiple Sclerosis is completed, the relative role of genetic and environmental factors in the causation of multiple sclerosis will remain obscure". The facts are that several groups including one in the United States are addressing this question and have since published their results which presumably were not available prior to publication of this book. The chapter by Hillbert provides a more balanced approach to genetic aspects of the disease, but one found oneself primed against further narrow interpretations early in the book.

Halfway through and I begin to warm to this tome, the classical arguments for and against the environmental contribution to disease aetiology are well researched and fluently written including the role of EAE and its contribution to the understanding of disease genesis. I soon found myself scoring the chapters and their authors and before long "the man of the match" emerged. John Prineas's review of the pathology was wonderfully eloquent and quite beautifully illustrated with some old favourites. My only beef would be that the black and white representations do not entirely do justice to the wonderful colour originals and their interpretation is slightly weakened because of this, although I am sure this was a financial decision. Another chapter worth mentioning in despatches is the review of neuroimaging in multiple sclerosis which has become so important in managing some of the clinical aspects of the disease, as a surrogate marker of disease activity and the value of new techniques and imaging sequences. I felt, however, that the edge of some of the information was dulled by the liberal use of "technospeak" which I would imagine we are all guilty of to some extent. Another minor complaint I would have is the variable citation format which seemed to switch from numbered to alphabetical intermittently and failed to provide a sense of comfort in the use of these references even by the end of the book.

Predictably one of the most controversial chapters was the presentation and interpretation of the interferon data in the treatment of multiple sclerosis. North America has wholeheartedly embraced the use of these drugs in the day to day management of multiple sclerosis. Europe and in particular the

United Kingdom has remained more circumspect. This book presents unequivocal support for the widespread use of interferon raising only questions about which type and how to manage side effects. It does not in my opinion provide an alternative view and does not address adequately the important questions of blinding and the relevance of a single point on the EDSS in those trials designed to determine an effect on the most important feature—namely, disability.

Overall this is a good read for the established features of the disease. I would, however, advise those interested in therapeutic advances to make their own interpretation of the data and to remember that this is a book which leans heavily on local practices and interpretations.

NEIL ROBERTSON

**Neurological Disorders, Course and Treatment.** Edited by THOMAS BRANDT, LOUIS R CAPLAN, JOHANNES DICHGANS, H CHRISTOPH DIENER and CHRISTOPHER KENNARD. (Pp 1150; \$139.95.) Published by Academic Press, California. 1996. ISBN 0-12-125830-0.

Many large textbooks of neurology, by their very nature, contain vast amounts of information, sometimes presented in a turgid style, that the practising neurologist often finds difficult to access easily. This new textbook, as its title suggests, sets out to provide a practical guide to the clinical neurologist, with the emphasis on patient management. Any textbook that attracts a wide range of distinguished authors from both sides of the Atlantic is worth serious consideration, and the acid test of this volume is the frequency with which it has been consulted in the registrar's room over the last two months, and the ease with which the required facts have been extracted.

Each chapter is divided into various sections: clinical aspects, natural course, principles of therapy, practical management, and treatments no longer recommended. This is a refreshingly innovative approach, and on the whole works extremely well. It is a shame that some authors have strayed from this approach, as it makes referring to individual chapters a pleasure. The chapters are generally concise and well written, and one of the features I particularly liked about this book was its division into many small chapters each covering a specific and focused area. Symptoms which neurologists commonly encounter and which are often difficult to unravel, such as tinnitus and vertigo, are covered in their own right. The section on side effects of drugs commonly used in neurology is innovative and of great use.

I found this an excellent textbook—perhaps the most useful large textbook of neurology that I have come across in the past few years. Its success stems from its emphasis on the day-to-day practicalities of patient management rather than on factual material as in other reference books. It will undoubtedly find a place on the bookshelf of many neurology departments, and the editors and authors are to be congratulated on their efforts.

SANDIP SHAUNAK

**Bickerstaff's Neurological Examination in Clinical Practice. Sixth Edition.** By JOHN SPILLANE. (Pp 383; £39.50.) Published by Blackwell Science Ltd, Oxford. 1996. ISBN 0-86542-909-X.

This book was first published in 1962, and is now on its sixth edition. The fact that it has reached so many editions must be a comment on its success over the past 30 years. The problem is that the recipe for success in the era when this book was first published is not necessarily a guarantee of success in the 1990s. The learning process generally, not only in medicine, is much less didactic than it used to be. Although this book has been revised several times it still exudes a dry and uninspiring aura. Despite not being able to quibble with this book's factual content, the dense text and relative lack of illustrations (particularly in the context of neuroanatomy) made this heavy going.

The author comments in his preface that this was not intended to be a comprehensive textbook of neurology or of neurological diagnosis. However, by attempting to include aspects of both of these areas, the book fails to satisfy the reader in either. One immediately thinks of textbooks which much more successfully satisfy the needs of today's neurological trainee in providing a well written, well illustrated and accessible source of information with the emphasis on understanding the anatomical basis of the facts presented. Some of these have managed to evolve since first published and to integrate areas that have transformed clinical practice such as imaging in a way that this book doesn't quite achieve.

This may have been a useful book when first published, but I think that it is unlikely to appeal greatly to today's trainees or medical students. At £39.50 it doesn't offer particularly good value to these groups.

SANDIP SHAUNAK

**Operative Skull Base Surgery.** Edited by MICHAEL TORRENS, OSSAMA AL-MEFTY and SHIGEAKI KOBAYASHI. (Pp 330; £125.00.) Published by Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh. 1996. ISBN 0-443-05079-1.

Subspecialisation rolls on apace. In the august establishment where I accomplished most of my postgraduate training, the Dental Institute had so many professors that, it was regularly suggested, there was one for each tooth. Although in neurosurgery we have not yet reached the point of one professor for each neurone, it is probable that the tidal wave of subspecialisation is now unstoppable. While in many areas of the discipline the old adage of knowing more and more about less and less applies, in the case of skull base surgery the growth of the subspecialty has had its advantages as it brings together the separate disciplines of neurosurgery, otolaryngology and maxillofacial surgery. The combined expertise of these different disciplines has made tackling the formidable technical problems of lesions around the skull base much less daunting than appeared to be the case only a few years ago. This book brings together the majority of the different operative approaches to the skull base currently in use. As might be expected in a multi-authored textbook, some of the chapters and, more crucially, some of the illustrations are clearer than others, but the editors are to be congratulated for managing to impose a relative uniformity of style. The illustrations are in monochrome and this seriously impairs their comprehensibility in some cases. However, in most chapters they are relatively easy to understand, although both the illustrative

material and the text are easier for the reader who is already familiar with the various approaches. Nevertheless the enthusiastic registrar, perhaps with the aid of a conventional anatomy text, should be able to follow the various different approaches. I suppose that the cost of coloured illustration of the quality of those in Kempe's *Operative Surgery* is now prohibitive, but Rhoton's technique of using enhanced anatomical dissections might usefully have been employed for at least some of the illustrations. The book is a useful addition to the library of the established or aspirant skull base surgeon and it should certainly be available in the departmental libraries of all those units who undertake training in the different aspects of this subspecialty.

DAVID HARDY

**Current Therapy in Neurologic Disease. Fifth Edition.** Edited by JOHNSON and GRIFFIN. (Pp 429.) Published by Mosby, St Louis. 1996. ISBN 0-8151-4873-9.

The very fact that this is the fifth edition of this book bears testament to its popularity and an approach that is both practical and informative. There must be no neurologist who has not been teased by colleagues in respiratory medicine or cardiology etc at some stage during their professional career about the hopeless therapeutic ambitions of their speciality. This tome provides an effective rebut to their taunts and underlines the huge advances in the therapy of neurological disease even in the past decade. Look for example at the changes management of migraine, multiple sclerosis, motor neuron disease and stroke; perhaps it would be worth asking your fellow specialists to reflect whether the same advances have been made in common medical conditions within their remit. There are no less than 127 contributing authors, of which the vast majority are professors or associate professors (which somehow seems to devalue their titles somewhat) and who provide in the main an erudite and concise summary of the management of the common as well as some of the more unusual neurological conditions but with a rather American slant which is not always applicable across the pond.

The literary style is brief and to the point giving only short descriptive accounts of epidemiology and pathophysiology of specific conditions. However, in a fashion true to the title it concentrates on practical issues of patient management which takes in seminal trials and research in a manner that provides appropriate clinical guidance, and algorithms where necessary, without being dogmatic or exceeding the bounds of present knowledge. In a world where many texts are over referenced because of ease of access in information technology it is also refreshing to see short and relevant bibliographies which provide an additional source of information and the framework of evidence around which the authors have based their interpretations of management.

I greatly enjoyed reviewing this book and if a recommendation were required to practising clinicians I consulted its pages not infrequently in the environment of a general neurology ward with, I am sure, not insub-

stantial benefit to the patients. There is no doubt that this book provides an effective reference manual for those of us wanting to escape the label of pure diagnosticians and to approach the idea of practical intervention with more confidence.

NEIL ROBERTSON

**Handbook of Muscle Disease.** Edited by RUSSELL J M LANE. (Pp 792; \$195.00.) Published by Marcel Dekker Inc, New York. 1996. ISBN 0-8247-9494-X.

The *Handbook of Muscle Disease* is a compact single volume, multiauthor text. Preliminary chapters cover clinical assessment and investigation of neuromuscular disorders, including the expanding role of myoimaging. In the main body of the book separate chapters encompass the clinical features, pathological changes, molecular genetics, and management of each of a whole range of diseases. Penultimate chapters tackle certain specialised aspects of clinical care including management of respiratory failure and the conduct of anaesthesia and the final chapter describes the role and application of genetic counselling. The general chapters are relevant and informative but it is particularly advantageous to have all major aspects of each disease or category of disease combined in an individual chapter. Concise, up to date summaries obviate an irritating requirement of other books to extract and collate information from several different chapters, and enhance the value of this volume as a practical handbook.

I approached yet another book on muscle disease with considerable scepticism doubting that it could possibly offer any more than the several comprehensive works already published. In his preface Russell Lane maintains that the aim of this book is to complement the standard texts and I was pleasantly surprised to discover this is a succinct, stimulating book that does indeed go beyond many standard texts. Older texts often provide only compartmentalised descriptions of clinical and pathological features. This book not only details molecular genetic developments but discusses them in relation to pathophysiology and pathogenesis of disease. I am impressed that in addition to classic clinical and pathological features the atypical and unusual aspects of muscle disorders are highlighted. Whereas it is impossible with the inevitable production time lag for a book on muscle disease to be completely abreast of the molecular genetic discoveries in this fast moving field, the problem is acknowledged and addenda at the end of several chapters impart the very latest developments at the time of going to press. The book is well referenced. Good texts are frequently let down by poor indexing but to date I have found the index to be very satisfactory.

Some of the black and white photographs of histopathological changes are too small or lacking in contrast to be really informative but this book does not pretend to be an atlas of pathology. There is, however, a well illustrated chapter defining the role of electron microscopy and anticipating future development of ultrastructural immunocytochemistry. The increasing diagnostic benefit of

myoimaging is also clearly depicted.

I believe that this handbook provides a valuable text with practical application. It does not shirk from acknowledging that many questions concerning pathogenesis and potential therapy remain to be answered and is thereby a stimulating, challenging text. I strongly recommend this book to clinicians and pathologists and all those working in the field of neuromuscular disease.

JANICE ANDERSON

**Posterior Circulation Disease. Clinical Findings, Diagnosis and Management.** Edited by LOUIS R CAPLAN. (Pp 711; £95.00.) Published by Blackwell Science, Oxford. 1996. ISBN 0 86542 298 2.

By any standards this is a special book. Professor Caplan's stated aim that it should "serve as a comprehensive review of prior knowledge and writings on the subject" of posterior circulation disease is amply achieved within the 18 chapters, all of which are well illustrated with a combination of line drawings, clinical slides, and high quality radiographic images. The fact that he has been the author of many of the seminal papers on this subject over the past 20 years brings an instant feeling of familiarity to many parts of the book, yet this is really the first time that a truly comprehensive account of the subject has been achieved in a single volume.

To begin with Professor Caplan reviews the historical background, anatomy, pathophysiology, clinical signs and symptoms, diagnostic methods, and treatment options relevant to posterior circulation disease in general. There then follows a detailed review of the above topics as they relate to ischaemia in the territories of each of the various component arteries of the posterior circulation. The value of the single author text is probably most evident here, where the potential for duplication is huge, yet any that does occur serves only to emphasise important points. Finally, there are chapters covering migraine, venous thrombosis, parenchymatous haemorrhage and subarachnoid haemorrhage.

To fully appreciate the value of this book, as well as Professor Caplan's contribution to our understanding of cerebrovascular disease, the preface should be considered essential reading since therein lies the explanation why this is so much more than just a simple distillation of the factual knowledge acquired over a lifetime of clinical practice. Professor Caplan allies the techniques of acute clinical observation and detailed clinicopathological correlation of his teachers (Denny-Brown, Geschwind, Adams, and C M Fisher) to the investigational techniques of the modern era (particularly MRA and TCD) to produce a cohesive account of this relatively neglected area of clinical practice.

There will always remain a place for this type of work alongside the clinical trials, overviews and meta-analyses. This book should be in every hospital library and I suspect it will find its way on to the personal bookshelves of many clinical neurologists.

JOHN BAMFORD