

nervous systems are generated-from the DNA, mRNA-Protein bottom up- to understand neuronal integration and distribution of information. In the near future, all these laboratory wires and cables we have been working with; will be regarded as archaic with the incorporation of digital telemetry and GPS technology, that the new generation of neurophysiologists will wonder how on Earth, we managed to do any experiments in the past. As the authors said, it is no longer a dream; these techniques are here to stay in both, experimental and clinical settings, as it is the case of the event-related potentials.

The authors also pledge to continue efforts to increase the dialogue between neurophysiologists and behavior and systems neuroscientists, to tackle the issue of directional navigation and place navigation and the role of the anterodorsal nucleus of the thalamus. After all, we have all the technological ingredients available, to make it happen, namely, chronic single unit recordings, refined behavioral analytical approaches and genetically engineered mice, to unveil the underpinnings of spatial navigation and the molecular substrate of head direction cells. Over the years, it has become abundantly clear that brain function is circuitry dependent. Therefore, additional synchronization and coherence studies are warranted, to improve our understanding of the dynamic interactions between cortical and subcortical structures, in any given circuit, from the elegant Papez's circuit, to the specific human and experimental seizure type circuits, where cognition is affected. The clinical relevance of these neuronal circuits is evident, with the recent advances of deep brain stimulation in neuropsychiatric disorders.

The readers will be appreciative to the editors Robert P. Vertes and Robert W. Stackman, Jr., and all authors, for the sufficient theoretical background, methodological descriptions and clear illustrations and discussions, in every single chapter.

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HANDBOOK OF NEUROENDOVASCULAR SURGERY. 2012. By Eric M. Deshaies, Christopher S. Eddleman, Alan S. Boulos. Published by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc. 484 pages. C\$110 approx.

Rated ★★★★★

The Handbook of Neuroendovascular Surgery is designed to be a quick reference text for all clinical personnel working in the field of neurovascular diseases being treated by endovascular techniques, such as nurses, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, medical students, residents, fellows, and even practicing neurointerventionalists. Senior authors of each of the chapters were intentionally selected to be in the early years of their careers, producing a text with details especially relevant to neuroendovascular trainees.

The format of the text follows a logical sequence. It begins with an Introduction containing thorough descriptions of brain and spine vascular anatomy, aided by drawings and angiographic images. Medications typically used by neurointerventionalists, such as antiplatelet agents, spasmolytics, and contrast agents, as well as endovascular anesthesia issues are also detailed early in the text. The Equipment and Techniques section contains useful information on radiation safety, access and closure, and techniques/descriptions of commonly used endovascular equipment including specific types of sheaths, catheters, wires, coils, balloons, stents, and embolic agents. Less commonly used equipment such as snares and covered stents, however, are only superficially described. Finally, the Treatment of Specific Disease Entities section describes the evidence for and techniques used during interventions for commonly treated diseases including aneurysms, AVMs, AVFs, stroke, extracranial and intracranial stenosis, trauma, as well as spinal lesions.



Interspersed throughout the text are quick facts, as well as clinical and technical pearls and pitfalls. Other useful information is included in the appendices, which contain a quick reference guide of commonly used classification systems of neurovascular lesions, summaries of the major carotid stenosis trials, as well as lists of current endovascular equipment and devices. Purchase of the book also gives the reader a code that provides access to online content. At the time of this review, however, the only online content is Appendix B, which is redundant to what is available in the printed text.

Overall, this book is compact, yet fairly comprehensive, and I would certainly recommend it to neuroendovascular fellows, residents wishing to pursue further training, and to interested members of the clinical team participating in the pre-, intra-, and post-procedural care of the endovascular patient. For those wanting to purchase the book specifically for its lists and descriptions of currently used endovascular equipment, I would warn them that the rate at which this equipment changes will likely require subsequent editions to be published quickly in order for this portion of the content to remain relevant.

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