

*stage even when muscle strength is relatively preserved* is misleading to the novice, and thrombolysis as emergency stroke treatment is dismissed in a cursory fashion. In contrast, sections concerning movement disorders, hereditary ataxias and HIV are more current, and a section on neurorehabilitation reflects the recognition of a need for outcome measurement in the long term management of patients with neurologic disease.

In summary, *Clinical Neurology* will appeal to its intended audience. The authors transmit their enjoyment of clinical neurology and a gift for clinical teaching. The text is easy to access and has value as an overview of clinical neurology for the student and junior physician. Given the length and cost however, many areas are approached simplistically and superficially. More aggressive editing could have reduced the size and still allowed a very useful review or reference resource for the target audience. The experienced generalist and the neurologist will find the work lacking in depth and critical approach.

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IMMUNOLOGICAL AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES OF THE PERIPHERAL NERVES. 1998. Edited by N. Latov, J.H.J. Wokke, J.J. Kelly, Jr. Published by Cambridge University Press. 435 pages. \$C188.50.

This book is a welcome addition to the many neurological monographs that appear annually because it presents concise summaries and, usually, critical commentary about the literature relating to these conditions. The references in each chapter are generally extensive and presented in a three column easy-to-use format. Some chapters, however, did not include references beyond 1995. This may only reflect the chapter completion date in this multiple author, multiple-editor book because it is hard to imagine that there has been little worthy of note published in the last three years in this very dynamic field.

This book's five parts are well organized and the contents of parts I, III and IV could easily stand on their own. The first chapter of part I develops the theme of immune interactions in the peripheral nervous system. It is full of useful information, but it suffers, as do other chapters to a lesser extent, by the lack of a glossary of the many acronyms contained in the text. The second chapter briefly explores the epidemiology of the immune-mediated polyneuropathies and the third chapter nicely completes part I with a discussion of the immune-mediated experimental neuropathies.

There was probably no great need to include chapters four and five in part II on clinical evaluation and differential diagnosis and on electrophysiological studies respectively because they duplicate information that can be found for the most part elsewhere in the book. The exception is the section on the pitfalls and detection of conduction block in chapter 5 that should be read by anyone practising electrodiagnostic medicine. Chapter 6 in part II, immunopathological studies in immune mediated neuropathies, nicely summarizes the other laboratory approaches to the diagnosis of specific immunological disorders.

Part III contains 12 chapters that deal with the immune mediated neuropathies from Guillain-Barré syndrome through to toxin and drug induced immune neuropathies. They are generally well organized and are good summary pieces for those wishing to

learn more about the individual topics. Several of the chapters end without a summary statement or directions for the future.

Part IV treats the prominent neuropathies caused by infections but does not have the introductory, investigative or therapeutic summary chapters, as does the immune mediated neuropathy section.

Part V, therapy and management, contains well-written chapters that are properly and well treated in other monographs rather than being included here. The exception is chapter 24, immune suppression and immunomodulation, which very nicely brings together and explains the various therapeutic options for the immune mediated neuropathies.

In summary, this is a good book that should be part of any hospital or group library because it brings under one cover an organized body of information on these two groups of important peripheral nerve disorders. Its cost of \$C 188.50 will inhibit many who have any budget limitations. Its target audience should be neurology residents, general neurologists and those who wish to broaden their knowledge about immune disorders of the peripheral nervous system and selected infectious diseases that affect the peripheral nervous system.

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EPILEPSY AND OTHER NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN COELIAC DISEASE. 1997. Edited by G. Gobbi, F. Andermann, S. Naccarato, G. Banchini. Published by John Libbey & Co. Ltd. 378 pages. \$C148.20.

The main credit of this book is the bringing together of experts in all three areas: neurology, gastroenterology and immunology to provide a comprehensive account of coeliac disease and its neurological problems. The first three chapters cover the gastroenterologic aspect of coeliac disease. This is followed by several chapters (chapter 6-9) on the immunological aspects of coeliac disease and mechanisms whereby the brain and nervous system may be affected by the disease.

The two chapters on prevalence of coeliac disease, being confined only to South India and Republic of San Marino, would have been more informative if they had been replaced by an overall account of world-wide prevalence.

As can be expected, the major portion of this book is devoted to epilepsy and other neurological complications of coeliac disease. The chapters on epilepsy are well written and provide comprehensive data on clinical, electrophysiological, imaging and neuropathological studies. The overlap between Sturge-Weber syndrome and coeliac disease, though essential, is slightly over-emphasized with two chapters devoted to this topic.

The remaining part of this book gives a systematic account of various other neurological disorders including psychiatric disorders (depression, autism, schizophrenia), progressive myoclonic ataxia, dementia, cognitive disturbance, peripheral neuropathies, muscular disorders and other neurological complications, including stroke and migraine and provides a comprehensive review of these topics. Throughout these chapters, there are often discussions on mechanisms of how these neurological complications are induced.

At the end of this book, the authors also inserted an addendum which included 25 articles on various topics relating to coeliac