

childhood headache, with chapters devoted to history taking, psychological assessment and investigations. The chapters are thoughtful, detailed and well-referenced.

The fourth section is devoted to migraine and covers the clinical features, genetics, pathogenesis, psychiatric comorbidity and prognosis. A separate chapter covers menstrual migraine in adolescence, a topic which is often overlooked in texts on childhood headache. There are also excellent chapters on migraine equivalents, migraine and stroke, and the role of diet in migraine. The final short but thorough chapter in this section deals with medical prophylaxis. The author offers both a review of the literature and his own recommendations.

The next four sections are single chapter contributions, which deal with cluster headache, tension-type headache, chronic daily headache and "psychogenic" headache in childhood. Most chapters end with a short conclusion which summarizes the most salient points.

The ninth section deals, in some depth, with nonmedical treatment methods. I found this section to be particularly helpful as Canadian pediatric headache specialists tend to use biofeedback and other "nonmedical" approaches less often than we probably should.

The next section covers symptomatic headaches, with an excellent chapter on post-traumatic headaches by Paul Winner, one of only four North American contributors to the book. The penultimate section is devoted to special issues, such as sleep and quality of life.

The final contribution offers helpful suggestions on the establishment of headache centers for children and adolescents with an appendix, which outlines a proposed intake form for all patients.

Overall therefore, this book is a major contribution to the literature on childhood headache. It is a sizeable book of 500 pages and is written mainly by European authors. It is, however, easy to read and should be part of the library of every physician who treats children with headaches. The references are current and the authors offer thoughtful commentaries in an area which is often devoid of good evidence based data.

*J.M. Dooley
Halifax, Nova Scotia*

EPILEPSY SURGERY: CASE STUDIES AND COMMENTARIES. 2002. Edited by Kost Elisevich and Brien J. Smith. Published by Lippincott Williams and Wilkins. 225 pages. C\$183 approx.

This 225 page, hard cover book is divided into eight chapters dealing with three major components. The first four chapters deal with epilepsy as to their lobar ictal onset, i.e. temporal lobe, frontal lobe, parietal lobe, and occipital lobe. The next three chapters discuss surgery of epilepsy according to the precipitating conditions or etiologies, i.e. infection and trauma, ischemia, and neurodevelopmental. Finally, the last chapter entitled "Perspectives on selected cases" brings in discussants, who are leaders in the field of epilepsy surgery, to give their opinion as to the way they personally would manage cases that are presented.

Each chapter is made of illustrative cases and commentaries. The illustrative cases are documented by a history, physical examination, pharmacological therapy, and results of investigations. The investigations include electroencephalography, imaging, and neuropsychology. There is a brief description of the surgery, operative

findings as well as pathological findings. There is information concerning the postoperative course, follow-up and outcome.

The first chapter deals with temporal lobe epilepsy and is divided into two main portions, medial temporal epilepsy, and lateral temporal epilepsy. There are six cases presentation and two commentaries. The commentaries which follow the illustrative cases of medial temporal lobe epilepsy summarize some of the literature such as anatomic definition of the epileptic focus and pathology, EEG and SPECT in medial temporal lobe epilepsy, amygdala epileptogenicity, post-operative auras, febrile seizures, tumor associated epilepsy in the temporal lobe, extraocular neural paresis, visual field deficits. The commentaries following the portion dealing with lateral temporal lobe epilepsy discusses neocortical temporal lobe epilepsy, focal cortical dysplasia, functional imaging, lateral temporal language area, multiple subpial transection.

Chapter two deals with frontal lobe epilepsies and is divided into three main headings, i.e. prefrontal area, premotor area, medial frontal area. There are three illustrative cases, one for each area documented as previously described, with MRI illustrations, EEG tracings, operative sketches, and position of strip electrodes.

The commentary discusses seizures of frontal lobe origin, EEG in frontal epilepsy, medial frontal resection with corpus callosotomy, and functional recovery in motor-associated areas.

Parietal lobe epilepsy is the object of the third chapter, and is divided into opercular area, inferior parietal lobule and superior parietal lobule. There is one illustrative case for each area within the parietal lobe. These consist also of clinical presentations and are illustrated with imaging, excerpted video frames of seizures, EEG tracings, perioperative photographs and surgical sketches. The commentary deals with parietal lobe functional anatomy, EEG in parietal lobe epilepsy and tumoral parietal lobe epilepsy.

Chapter four deals with occipital lobe epilepsy, with one major heading of "lateral surface" and one illustrative case. The commentary is divided into three portions, seizure of occipital lobe origin, etiology of occipital lobe epilepsy and surgery for occipital lobe epilepsy.

In the next three chapters Elisevich and Smith discuss epilepsy surgery, taking into consideration the etiological factors, i.e. infectious and traumatic, ischemic related and neurodevelopmental.

Chapter five is illustrated by one case of post-meningitic epilepsy studied with subdural electrodes. The commentary discusses the risk of epilepsy following meningitis and etiology of cerebral injury related to infection, while the post-traumatic section is illustrated with one case and the commentary complemented with comments about risks of epilepsy after head injury, post-traumatic complex partial seizures and genesis of post-traumatic medial temporal lobe epilepsy.

In chapter six, the authors illustrate with one case investigated with subdural grids, epilepsy related to vascular-ischemic insult. The commentary discusses epidemiology and clinical features of perinatal ischemic brain injury, as well as the pathology and epileptogenesis in these conditions.

Neurodevelopmental disorders, as responsible for epilepsy, are presented in chapter seven with two illustrative cases, one of schizencephaly and one of hypothalamic hamartoma. The commentaries respectively discuss the presentation of schizencephaly and the results of surgery in neurodevelopmental disorders, and the presentation, semiology, epileptogenicity and treatment of hypothalamic hamartoma.

The last chapter (eight) consists of the presentation of three ambiguous cases, experts who discuss the diagnosis, investigation, management, surgical indication and strategy as well as follow-up. The first case discussed by S Spencer and D Spencer is entitled "apparent bitemporal epileptogenicity". The second case concerns "frontotemporal epileptogenicity" discussed by W Blume and J Girvin, while the third case deals with "multilesional pathology" and is discussed by B Diehl, W Bingaman, G Chelune and H Lüders. These experts bring their own views as to the management of the case being presented to them.

Each chapter is extremely well-documented with references.

Elisevich and Brien, with this book, have innovated by describing the practical aspects of epilepsy surgery. They do this through inviting the reader to go through the exercise that each epilepsy patient deserves, which consists of understanding the epileptic problem and deciding on its surgical treatment. This book is thus a very practical tool which has the great merit of placing the reader in realistic, detailed situations that are faced on a regular basis by those working in the field of epilepsy surgery. This book will be useful to the most knowledgeable in the field and to the beginners, students, trainees, junior staff. It should be in the library of physicians, neurologists, neurosurgeons, nurses, radiologists, psychologists, actually all those involved in caring for epileptic patients. They will find in this book, not recipes, but ways of facing and answering questions, examples of decision making process on investigative modalities and surgical strategies, these being presented in a rational way.

*Jean-Guy Villemure
Lausanne, Switzerland*

DIAGNOSTIC AND INTERVENTIONAL NEURORADIOLOGY – A MULTIMODALITY APPROACH. (Translation of second German edition). 2002. Edited by Klaus Sartor. Published by Thieme. 402 pages. C\$156 approx.

This relatively short and compact volume covers vast subject material in a remarkably comprehensive and lucid manner. The book is the product of no less than 48 "young" authors, the concept being that these authors are more likely to be "(in) touch with the needs of residents and fellows".

The book has five sections covering diagnostic neuroradiology of the brain, spine, neuromuscular disease, and interventional radiology of the brain and spine. There is a good balance of material between these sections. The neuromuscular section is understandably thin, presenting limited material and some extremity images. It is of course impossible to cover all the material in great detail, particularly with respect to interventional techniques. However, an overview of devices and materials, as well as therapeutic techniques and principles should prove valuable to those who are not directly involved in the field.

The text is quite comprehensive in terms of both disease entities covered and imaging modalities used in their investigation. Throughout the book, material is very current. The images displayed are for the most part high quality and produced using state of the art equipment and techniques. Summary boxes present key points and helpful lists in a convenient format. While this is an English translation of a German text, the writing is clear and concise and it does not appear to have suffered through the translation process.

The book is well-suited to trainees in the Neurosciences as well as the practicing neurologist or neurosurgeon. In a compact form it provides an excellent summary of modern neuroimaging techniques and their application to neurological disease. In day-to-day practice it would be a useful starting reference point for imaging findings in a wide spectrum of disease processes as well as providing an overview of therapeutic options and techniques.

*Robert J. Sevick
Calgary, Alberta*

NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, THE FIFTH GENERATION OF PROGRESS. 2002. Edited by Kenneth N. Davis, Dennis Charney, Joseph T. Coyle, and Charles Nemeroff. Published by Lippincott, William, & Wilkins. 2010 pages. C\$295 approx.

This heavy volume testifies to the fact that there has been a great deal of progress in our understanding of neuropsychopharmacology of human behaviour. Except for a few contributors from the U.K., France, South Africa, and Canada, the authors are American, as befits an official publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. The book is divided into 13 sections, the first three summarize the great advances in our understanding of neurotransmitter and signal transduction, molecular biology and genetics, and imaging as applied to brain function. These three sections present excellent, concise reviews of the relevant issues. In addition, each of the nine sections that focus on a particular group of disorders include the latest advances in molecular biology and genetics of the relevant disorders, as well as the latest data from neuroimaging studies. These insights then form a basis for deeper understanding of human behaviour in terms of neurotransmitters, neurophysiological circuits, and their modulation by pharmacological agents. Many of the contributions demonstrate how much progress has been made in understanding the role of various neurotransmitters by studying genetically modified animal models, e.g., knockouts. Even section four, which deals with classical psychopharmacologic issues of drug discovery and evaluation has an exciting chapter on the advances in pharmacogenomics and the emergence of personalized therapeutics in psychiatry.

Even though this volume provides a wealth of up-to-date information about the advances in the basic science, it is well-organized and focused around various disorders, so that it can serve as a quick and useful reference for a clinician seeking information about specific diagnostic entities and their pharmacological management. Reflecting a trend towards grouping disorders on the basis of common pathophysiology, there is a section on impulsive and compulsive disorders which includes OCD, eating disorders, Tourette Syndrome, aggression, gambling, and self-injurious behaviour. Thus OCD is not grouped with anxiety disorder and Tourette Syndrome is not listed under movement disorders, as has been the case in the past.

The book is well-organized and easy to navigate. Each section begins with a useful overview of the main themes in the section and highlights changes since the last edition. Good editing ensured that the chapters in each section flow well from one to the next. The book also benefits from a large number of diagrams and tables that provide a great deal of useful information. This includes a considerable number of colour plates illustrating various kinds of information that can be gleaned from different neuroimaging techniques.