

components of the syndrome, a feature of particular value to those involved in the management of patients with this disorder. Finally, the medical and surgical treatments are described. This is an excellent textbook. The chapters have been organized in a logical fashion and all major areas are addressed. The information is current and described clearly. This book should be read by all pediatric neurologists and all those with an interest in epilepsy.

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AGE-RELATED DOPAMINE-DEPENDENT DISORDERS. 1995. Edited by M. Segawa and Y. Nomura. Published by Karger. 256 pages. \$C250.00

This volume, #14 in the Monographs in Neural Sciences series, contains the proceedings of a symposium held in November 1993 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Segawa Neurological Clinic. Given the substantial contributions that Professor Segawa has made to the understanding of hereditary progressive dystonia, it is not surprising that the majority of the first section of the book (Pathophysiology and Molecular Biology of Dopa-Related Disorders in Childhood and Adolescence) is devoted to this topic. This comprises approximately one-half of the volume and there are two shorter sections on Neuronal Circuits and Compartments of the Basal Ganglia and their Clinical Manifestations, and Monoamine Neurons: Gene and Gender Differentiation.

As is so often the case in this type of publication, the quality of the entries is variable, there is considerable duplication and the indications for including some of the articles are questionable. A number of the authors make a point of differentiating between dopa-responsive dystonia, hereditary progressive dystonia, juvenile parkinsonism, dystonia-parkinsonism and young-onset Parkinson's disease. In other chapters, the use of these terms is lax and confusing. One exception to this is the excellent review by Nygaard of the history, clinical features and genetics of dopa-responsive dystonia and juvenile Parkinsonism. There are some chapters on clinical electrophysiology which contain observations of tenuous interest and are highly speculative in their conclusions. Similarly, there are three chapters on PET Scanning, most of which rehash previously reported findings and it is unfortunate that these could not have been combined into a single more scholarly overview. There is another excellent chapter in this section by Ozelius et al. on the genetics of torsion dystonia. Unfortunately the book was published shortly after the discovery of the GTP cyclohydrolase mutation in dopa-responsive dystonia and this is only alluded to in the editor's introduction.

The second section contains some very good reviews of basal ganglia anatomy (Nakano et al.; not easily digestible), dopaminergic innervation of the primate cortex (Maeda et al.) and basal ganglia regulation of eye movements (Kato and Hikosaka), but other entries in this section are either confusing or of questionable relevance.

The final section comprises three chapters. There is an intriguing entry on sexual dimorphism, particularly the hormone-independent effects of gender, but it is non-specific in its focus and like many of the other chapters, not clearly directed towards the title of the volume. There is a chapter on compartmentalization in embryonic striatal grafts and another on the role of basic FGF in the substantial nigra.

Although there are some very good chapters in this volume, the volume as a whole lacks cohesion and in my view loses from the

use of repeated short entries rather than larger more global and scholarly reviews. There is a reasonably annoying number of typographical errors (including the editor's name on the cover!) and one of the more important figures in Chapter 1 is oversimplified and mislabelled. The references in many of the chapters are predominantly to non-peer-reviewed publications. Thus, despite the good entries, I cannot recommend this as good value for the rather steep price.

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NEW TRENDS IN NUCLEAR NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY. 1993. Edited by D.C. Costa, G.F. Morgan and N.A. Lassen. Published by John Libbey & Company Ltd. 180 pages. \$C50.00

This review of the expanding role of functional radionuclide imaging in the neurosciences was originally published in 1993 in response to a symposium on "New Trends in Nuclear Neurology" which followed the 1992 meeting of the European Association of Nuclear Medicine. Rather than a compilation of the proceedings, this is a well organized, concise and balanced review of the field. The aim of the book, as stated in the preface, was to serve as "a quick reference for those Nuclear Medicine Physicians, particularly residents and young specialists, who decide to initiate their practice of Nuclear Neurology and Psychiatry". It has achieved this aim.

Included are chapters on basic neuroanatomy and physiology; neuroreceptors; instrumentation, technique and computer processing; and blood brain barrier, metabolic, receptor and perfusion radiopharmaceuticals with emphasis on SPECT agents. Clinical applications in stroke, dementia, epilepsy and psychiatry are reviewed, followed by a chapter on correlation with anatomic imaging modalities and trends in multimodality image fusion. References are extensive and up-to-date to the time of publication. Historical information is interspersed and adds interest and insight into the evolution of the techniques. Many of the classic original articles are cited. Illustrative cases are not extensive but appropriately complement the text and highlight major applications.

For a multi-author text, it achieves a commendable balance with few major gaps and little overlap or repetition. Although some of the information on specific instruments and radiopharmaceuticals has been superseded, in total, the information is remarkably up-to-date for a rapidly evolving field. The reasonable price of the book is a welcome deference to tradition in this era of ever increasing costs. This remains an excellent introductory text and starting point from which to explore more recent developments.

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INTRACEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, FIRST EDITION. 1994. By Carlos S. Kase, Louis R. Caplan with 7 contributing authors. Published by Butterworth-Heinemann. 516 pages. Price not available.

Textbooks devoted exclusively to the topic of intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) have been lacking until very recently. This monogram is designed to fill this void. In the preface, the authors state their purpose is to organize, coordinate, and summarize the large body of information available on the topic of brain hemorrhage in adults. They have focussed their discussions on intraparenchymal hemorrhages and deal with subarachnoid and extra-axial bleeding only as they relate to the problem of parenchymal brain