

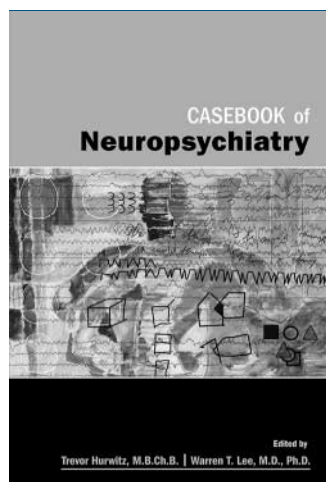
Fictionalised case presentations (sometimes including dialogue between therapist and patient) are used throughout to illustrate concepts and the practicalities of modified CBT.

This book is not written for psychiatrists, clinical psychologists or mental health nurse therapists. The stated aim is to encourage clinicians within general healthcare settings to provide CBT-informed interventions to patients with health anxiety. While accepting the arguments for this approach, it is uncertain that clinicians untrained in CBT would find the book sufficiently detailed to successfully deliver modified CBT; failure to mention clinical supervision of therapists is surprising. The explicit rejection of psychoanalytic mechanisms as having any role in the aetiology of health anxiety may be undermined by clinical examples that appear to show symptom resolution after 'catharsis'. It was disappointing that the concept of pathologically low anxiety about one's health (e.g. in people engaging in high-risk behaviours), mentioned in the introduction, is not developed. Little evidence is presented to support the clinical efficacy of the intervention or its tolerability to patients. A few errors of editing and proof-reading persist.

Nevertheless, there is much to recommend here. The patient group will be familiar to most psychiatrists, clinical psychologists and psychiatric nurses. The writing is clear, readable and memorable with suitably detailed and easily generalised examples. The useful descriptions of therapeutic strategies make them widely and immediately applicable; pitfalls or sticking points in therapy are anticipated, with strategies for tackling them clearly laid out. Various patients I have seen were brought vividly to mind while reading and I am hopeful that my approach to similar individuals in the future will be positively enhanced by this book and more efficacious.

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Casebook of Neuropsychiatry

Edited by Trevor Hurwitz & Warren T. Lee.
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ISBN: 9781585624317

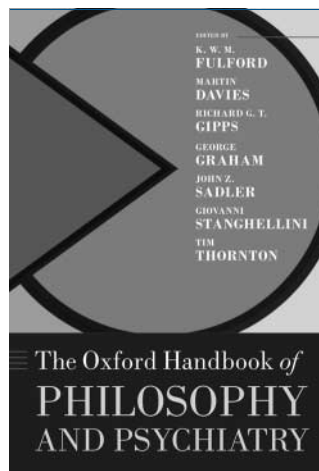
practice of cases routinely seen in neuropsychiatry clinics. This casebook achieves this goal by complementing existing textbooks and bringing the subject to life through a gallery of beautifully described clinical cases.

A team of experienced neuropsychiatrists from North America have joined efforts to cover the broad spectrum of neuropsychiatric conditions, in 38 clinical cases grouped into 11 sections according to the presenting symptoms. For example, the section on hyperkinetic states features Tourette syndrome in adults, psychosis associated with Huntington's disease, and tardive dyskinesia, while the section on alterations in consciousness includes descriptions of patients with Hashimoto's encephalopathy, dissociative disorders, anti-NMDA-receptor encephalitis, neuroleptic malignant syndrome, and neuropsychiatric systemic lupus erythematosus. For each clinical presentation, the reader is provided with evidence-based information on the differential diagnosis and diagnostic workup, neurobiological aspects and current treatment options. Key clinical points, suggestions for further readings and up-to-date references are a useful addition.

This book is at the same time informative and engaging, especially for those who are susceptible to the fascination of brain–mind interaction. Each of the 11 sections opens with a short introduction accompanied by a picture of the human brain, highlighting the neuroanatomical region which is critical for the understanding of the neurobiological context of the clinical presentations. Sometimes the choice of the brain region is obvious (e.g. hippocampus and inferior temporal lobe for the section on memory failure), but at other times it can be argued that the choice is less justifiable (e.g. basal ganglia for the section on depression). These are minor shortcomings for a practical volume which epitomises the current renaissance of clinical neuropsychiatry by reviving the tradition of Charcot's *Tuesday Lessons*.

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The Oxford Handbook of Philosophy and Psychiatry

Edited by K. W. M. Fulford, M. Davies, Richard G.T. Gipps, George Graham, John Z. Sadler, Giovanni Stanghellini & Tim Thornton.
Oxford University Press. 2013.
£95.00 (hb). 1344 pp.
ISBN: 9780199579563

The discipline of clinical neuropsychiatry deals with a wide range of conditions across the domains of neurology and psychiatry. The study of organic disturbances in the central nervous system that give rise to mental diseases is equally challenging and fascinating, as illustrated by a number of recently published textbooks which have chartered this heterogeneous territory. What was missing from this rapidly evolving field was a practical tool to bridge the gap between the theory of brain–mind correlations and the

Over 1300 pages long, comprising 73 chapters and featuring 90 authors, this is a massive book. Its sheer size alone is daunting, and when the editors breezily announce in the introduction that the text is primarily 'by philosophers for philosophers', one quakes a little at the prospect of actually reading it. The volume certainly