

BOOKS RECEIVED

CLINICAL NEUROLOGY. A PRIMER. 2010. By Peter Gates. Published by Churchill Livingstone. 420 pages. C\$90 approx.

LANGUAGE IN THE BRAIN. 2010. By Helmut Schnelle. Published by Cambridge University Press. 226 pages. C\$50 approx.

MUSIC PERCEPTION. 2010. Edited by Mari Riess Jones, Richard R. Fay, Arthur N. Popper. Published by Springer. 264 pages. C\$145 approx.

CLINICAL ELECTROPHYSIOLOGY. A HANDBOOK FOR NEUROLOGISTS. 2011. By Peter W. Kaplan, Thien Nguyen. Published by Wiley-Blackwell. 186 pages. C\$85 approx.

IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS. THE HARMS STUDY GROUP TREATMENT GUIDE. 2010. By Peter O. Newton, Michael F. O'Brien, Harry L. Shufflebarger, Randal R. Betz, Robert A. Dickson, Jürgen Harms. Published by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc. 433 pages. C\$230 approx.

FOLLOWING CHARCOT: A FORGOTTEN HISTORY OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY. FRONTIERS OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSCIENCE. VOLUME 29. 2010. Edited by Julien Bogousslavsky. Published by Karger. 207 pages. C\$125 approx.

NEURO IMAGING: RADCASES. 2011. Edited by Roy Riascos, Eliana Bonfante. Published by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc. 212 pages. C\$50 approx.

NEUROBIOLOGY OF GROOMING BEHAVIOR. 2010. Edited by Allan V. Kalueff, Justin L. LaPorte, Carisa L. Bergner. Published by Cambridge University Press. 281 pages. C\$115 approx.

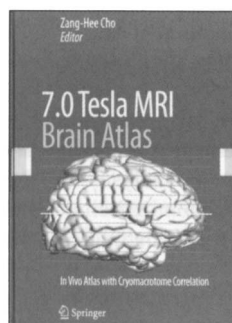
LEFT NEGLECTED - A NOVEL. 2011. By Lisa Genova. Published by Gallery Books. 327 pages. C\$30 approx.

BOOKS REVIEWED

7.0 TESLA MRI BRAIN ATLAS: IN VIVO ATLAS WITH CRYOMACROTOME CORRELATION. 2010. Edited by Zang-Hee Cho. Published by Springer. 560 pages. C\$305 approx.

Rated **UNAVAILABLE**

This is a large book that measures 38.4 x 30.7 cm (15.1 x 12.1 inches) and weighs approximately 4.5 kg (10.0 lbs). It is a 557-page atlas that presents a display of whole brain cryomacrotome images with high-field T2 weighted in vivo images, with corresponding images presented on facing pages to assist comparison. Most pages include only a single cryomacrotome or T2-weighted image in real size, although other pages depict magnified views of the basal ganglia and brainstem structures. A Cartesian coordinate system is included to help standardize the sectional planes using a millimeter scale. The book has three main sections, which present images in the axial, coronal, and sagittal orientations. All images have their anatomical structures labeled using reference lines pointing to specific structures. As expected, the high-field MR



images are often impressive in their depiction of deep brain structures and nuclei and this aspect of this text will gain interest from neurosurgeons, radiologists, neurologists and other neuroscientists.

There is an attempt to compare 7.0T to 1.5T images, although this section of the book is not that helpful. The 1.5T images are of lower technical quality, and differences in sequence, signal intensity and slice thickness prevent a useful and fair comparison. Several image sequences are mislabeled, as are some descriptive arrows elsewhere in the book.

While this atlas is impressive in its size and visual format, it falls a little below expectations as it joins the already abundant literature describing the anatomy of the brain. Although few readers may choose this book to have in their personal library, I believe that it can still serve as a useful text in any departmental library.

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