

is hoped that the book will be useful to a diverse group of readers, ranging from medical students to nurses to neuropathologists and radiologists. One of the strengths of this book is that it will indeed help medical students and residents with differential diagnosis, given the large amounts of material in this book. It will almost certainly also be useful for nurses, journalists and general readers who wish a broad overview without the need to read a more detailed textbook. However, residents who desire a portable book, which will help them with practical patient management, may be disappointed.

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WOLFF'S HEADACHE AND OTHER HEAD PAIN. Seventh edition. 2001. Edited by SD Silberstein, RB Lipton and DJ Dalessio. Published by Oxford University Press. 625 pages C \$158.50

This is the seventh edition of this remarkable book that originally appeared as a 773 page monograph entirely written by Dr. Harold Wolff a half century ago. The present 625 page text is authored by some 44 authorities in the headache field. The senior editor, Dr. Don Dalessio, who has participated in all but the first edition, begins this edition with a suitable biographical tribute to Dr. Wolff. Wolff was one of the first people to apply scientific method to the study of headache and much of his writing detailed the experiments that led to his conclusion that vascular changes were responsible for much of the symptomatology of migraine. Paradoxically, Wolff also emphasized the psychophysiologic factors that still label migraine as a neuroticism in the eyes of many practitioners and lay persons.

While the first edition described the many experiments that Wolff himself carried out, this book is filled with the results of clinical and basic research developments from around the world. Newer concepts of migraine and other headaches arising from electrophysiologic, neuropharmacologic and genetic research and consequent treatments are reported that even Wolff could not have anticipated. The emphasis, however, is still mainly clinical and this book remains an excellent reference for anyone treating patients with headache.

Like most multi-author texts, there is considerable variation in quality among the chapters. However, overall, the quality is high and the references amazingly current. While very broad in coverage, there are some important clinical areas that seem to be neglected or discussed too briefly. At a time when there is much interest in the particular problems faced by women with headache, it is regrettable that there are only three pages devoted to menstrual and menopausal migraine and recommendations for management are barely touched on. This is partly balanced by a fairly long chapter on Headaches in Children and Adolescents. Chapters that are especially well-written are those on the Pathophysiology of Headache, on the still controversial Cervicogenic Headache and on Cluster Headache, which is the most complete review of this particularly distressing headache I have seen outside a monograph. An interesting final chapter on Communicating with the Patient wraps up the book on a practical note.

Wolff's Headache and Other Head Pain is probably the most useful comprehensive text on the subject of headache and forms a niche between the smaller, delightfully readable Lance's *Mechanism and Management of Headache* and the encyclopedic Olesen, Tfelt-Hansen and Welch's *The Headaches*. Wolff's book has been the headache standard for half a century and is recommended as a

reference for neurology and medical resident's and for practising physicians. Headache specialists will already have it on their bookshelves.

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LOCALIZATION IN CLINICAL NEUROLOGY, Fourth Edition. 2001. By P.W. Brazis, J.C. Masdeu, J. Biller. Published by Lippincott Williams & Wilkins. 608 pages. C\$212.70 approx.

Despite major advances in neuroimaging, clinical neurophysiology and diagnostic genetic testing, neurology remains, and will continue to be, a specialty which relies first and foremost on history and physical examination. Residents are taught to "localize first and then think about etiology". The book "Localization in Clinical Neurology" by Brazis, Masdeu and Biller, now in its fourth edition, has become the standard text for learning applied neuro-anatomy and clarifying the significance of signs and syndromes – both common and obscure. The appearance of this edition has been significantly improved with a more readable font, and two columns per page (allowing the addition of substantially more material without extra pages). There are welcome additions of numerous new figures and up to-date references. Recent knowledge, particularly from advances in neuroimaging, have been incorporated. It may be useful in a future addition to integrate some neuroimaging and clinical neurophysiology figures. The first chapter on general principals of localization is new and has a good but disproportionately long section on gait disorders (an interest of one of the authors). The chapters proceed from peripheral to central, terminating with cerebrovascular syndromes and finally coma.

The book is more than comprehensive – almost encyclopedic. At times this makes for very dense reading and a tendency to lose the forest for the trees. For example: in the table of etiologies for bilateral facial nerve palsies, there are 11 major categories and 54 conditions listed, including encephalitis, Poland's anomaly, Stevens-Johnson syndrome and Tangier's disease! An inexperienced clinician might not realize that, practically speaking, there are only a handful of conditions such as sarcoidosis, Lyme disease, Guillain-Barré and Sjogren's, that figure prominently in isolated bilateral seventh nerve palsies. Despite the depth of information, some important localizing pearls such as the strong association of facial contracture and pontine glioma are lacking. There is a curious omission of a full sensory dermatomal chart. There seems to be uncritical acceptance of the controversial interictal personality disturbances which some authors have associated with temporal lobe epilepsy.

However, these minor criticisms aside, where else can one learn that "cocosmia" means "experiencing unpleasant odors", or that "crying or sobbing seizures may alternate with gelastic spells in the same patient" or that "prosopognosia may be associated with agnosia for noncanonical views" (ability to identify eye glasses with frames unfolded but not folded)? This superb reference is the Haymaker of our day and every trainee in neurology or neurosurgery, as well as every neurologist, should have access to it, if not own it. The authors are to be congratulated for updating and improving what was already an exceptional book.

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