

development, and Section 2 examines the use of animal experiments to study the neurobiological basis for pain with special attention to the trigeminovascular system. Section 3 deals with *in vitro* models of migraine, and discusses the molecular pharmacology of the 5HT_{1D} receptor system and mechanisms related to neuropeptides and amines. Section 4 describes *in vivo* animal models of migraines, and discusses models based on neurogenic and vascular mechanisms, with articles dealing with cranial arteriovenous shunting, neurogenic inflammation, cortical spreading depression and other mechanisms. Section 5 deals with human models of vascular headache, such as nitroglycerin-induced headache, as well as others. Section 6 deals with models of non-migrainous headache, including tension-type and cluster headache. Some of these models are largely theoretical.

This book includes contributions by many well-known researchers in the field of headache, and is an up-to-date summary of the field. Despite the editing, the various contributions differ significantly in quality and importance. Although many neurologists would be interested in the cerebrovascular pain pathways of relevance to migraine, fewer might be interested in a new methodology to study muscle fatigue in normal and headache patients, or in the effects of peppermint and eucalyptus oral preparations on neurophysiological and experimental algometric headache parameters. Many of the contributions to this volume would also benefit from a short succinct summary.

In summary, this volume will be of interest to the headache specialist, and perhaps the neurologist with a major interest in headache. Most of it will be too specialized to be of interest to the average neurologist. However, it is a valuable reference, and selected articles will be of interest to all those wrestling with the major new developments in serotonin receptor research and the pharmacology of migraine treatment.

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FEVER AND ANTIPYRESIS. 1995. By K.E. Cooper. Published by Cambridge University Press. 182 pages. \$C65.00.

This small but thoughtful book is well organized. There is an introductory chapter on definitions and general considerations followed by an outline on thermoregulation and then an outline on the nature of pyrogens. This is succeeded by a description of the loci of action of the endogenous pyrogens and their further mediators and mechanisms extending to the actions of the cytokines and prostaglandins in the hypothalamus. The role of the nervous system outside the hypothalamus is covered next, followed by a review of antipyretics and their actions: there is then a commentary on febrile convulsions in the paediatric age range. The book concludes with an overview and speculation as to the future.

As a challenge to comfortable orthodoxy Professor Cooper quotes James Currie who wrote in 1798: "To the weak and ignorant, presumption is as natural as doubt is intolerable, and with such belief is almost always a creature of the imagination".

My own textbook of paediatrics explains fever as being "except under unusual circumstances, not beneficial to the host response to infection". I therefore felt challenged when I discovered that fever in mammals assists survival in the face of infection: *Pasteurella multocida* infected rabbits more often died if their ability to develop fever was inhibited by antipyretics. The ubiquitous nature of fever is surprising – from the Madagascar cockroach through tadpoles to the so called higher orders.

In a brief chapter on febrile convulsions a suggestion is made that arginine vasopressin, which can excite seizures in rats if injected intraventricularly and is preferentially released by febrile rats, may serve as a model for children. Professor Cooper is however careful to point out that there is no evidence to date that AVP is involved in febrile seizures in children.

This careful work encompasses over 30 years of work dedicated to the topic. It is a judicious account of a facet of medicine and neurology that interfaces with us all on both a personal and professional level.

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DISABLED CHILDREN & DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. 1995. Edited by Pam Zinkin and Helen McConachie. Published by Cambridge University Press. 238 pages. \$C78.00.

I have had an opportunity to visit several developing countries over the years as an Examiner and Lecturer. I am impressed by the ingenuity and creativity of those responsible for providing services to handicapped children. These individuals make do with limited resources and increasingly tend to conceive of programs based on cultural and environmental needs rather than relying on projects or expertise imported from the Western world.

Disabled Children & Developing Countries is a multi-authored book which serves to highlight programs for the developmentally disabled in many undeveloped countries. The book consists of 15 chapters ranging from an overview of child disability services and intervention programs in the United States and Great Britain to the development of highly successful programs for the habilitation of handicapped children in India and Bangladesh. Although the book would have little practical value in addressing the medical and preventative health care needs of children in developing countries, it will be a useful resource of those committed to establishing prevention and educational programs on behalf of the disabled child whether in a developed or developing country.

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SUPPLEMENTARY SENSORIMOTOR AREA. ADVANCES IN NEUROLOGY, VOLUME 70. 1995. Edited by Hans O. Luders. Published by Lippincott-Raven Publishers. 536 pages. \$C163.00.

"The student looking over the political map of a continent may little realize the complexity of the populations and states so simply represented" (Sherrington, 1906). Sherrington's analogy in his discussion of the map of the motor cortex in his classical text on the nervous system remains quite appropriate as demonstrated by the various viewpoints expressed about the supplementary motor area (SMA) in this text. This area of posterior mesial frontal cortex is implicated in the preparation, initiation and sequencing of movement. However, the same can be said of any part of the cortex, basal ganglia, brainstem or cerebellum associated with motor control. That the SMA is a distinct and clinically interesting part of the brain is clear from the evidence presented but what is not well delineated is its functional significance and even its anatomical distribution in relation to other parts of the motor system. The first half of the book