

Book Reviews

MOVEMENT DISORDERS II First Edition. Edited by C. David Marsden and Stanley Fahn. Published by Butterworths. 468 pages. \$57Cdn approx.

It is now five years since Marsden and Fahn published their first volume on Movement Disorders in the Butterworth's International Medical Reviews series. Like the first, the present volume is an excellent compilation of up-to-date discussions dealing with several topics in movement disorders. As the editors emphasize in the introduction, "this book is not a textbook on movement disorders and does not encompass all that has been written on the subject in recent years." However, it does review many of the major developments in this rapidly advancing specialty and provides detailed reviews and discussions on selected subjects in the field.

The first section considers the disciplines of imaging, epidemiology and molecular genetics applied to movement disorders. As with all other chapters in the book, the authors chosen are experts who remain on the "cutting edge" of developments in the appropriate fields. One particularly significant chapter, both related to the subject matter and the author, is the excellent discussion of epidemiology of movement disorders by the late Bruce Schoenberg.

The second section deals with a variety of pertinent issues in Parkinson's disease and other akinetic-rigid syndromes. As was the case in the first volume, the editors preface the section with a succinct discussion of certain critical issues in the field. They particularly emphasize topics which have developed since the first volume which are not covered in detail in subsequent chapters. The following discussion of MPTP by Langston is an excellent summary of a field developing so quickly that it is almost impossible to keep a book chapter completely updated.

Stern's discussion of the prognosis of Parkinson's disease provides an excellent historical review of the topic. Another expanding field is the study of neuropsychological disturbances in basal ganglia disease, particularly parkinsonism. Brown and Marsden summarize the past literature and emphasize a number of unresolved questions. There have been several developments in this field since this chapter was written. The discussions of pathology and biochemistry of parkinsonism by Jellinger and Agid and his colleagues serve as two of the best available reviews of these topics. Wooten then provides the final paper related to Parkinson's disease on the pharmacokinetics of levodopa. Further chapters in this section deal with the olivopontocerebellar atrophies, progressive supranuclear palsy and Wilson's disease. These too are excellent summaries of the state of the art in each field. With regard to the OPCA's, following Duvoisin's description, there is an interesting commentary by Harding who strongly believes that "olivopontocerebellar atrophy" is not a terribly useful concept.

The next section deals with several of the dyskinesias again prefaced by a brief updating by the editors who discuss several of the dyskinesias not considered further in the text. Following this there are three chapters providing an in depth discussion of various aspects of dystonia. There has been an international symposium on this topic recently and an *Advances in Neurology* will soon be published providing the proceedings of this meeting. The three chapters provided here are an excellent summary of much of this material. There are two chapters on tics, one dealing with the neurology, and another with the psychopathology. Again, these are excellent summaries of a complicated field. Finally, Lee and Findley provide discussions on the pathophysiology and pharmacology of essential tremor respectively. As with all other chapters in the book, these provide both excellent reviews of the subject and an update on the direction of current research.

Like their *Movement Disorders I*, this volume provides something of interest to neurologists at all stages of their development (in training, practice or research). At the very reasonable price this is an excellent addition to any medical library.

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A TEXTBOOK OF CLINICAL NEUROPHYSIOLOGY. Edited by A.M. Halliday, S.R. Butler and R. Paul. Published by John Wiley & Sons, 730 pages. \$84.50.

This volume is certainly "A Textbook of Clinical Neurophysiology" but the title in itself is deceptive. It is not a textbook that one would recommend to a Ph.D. candidate in the field or to medical students to learn Clinical Neurophysiology. Similarly Neurology or Neurosurgery residents would have to have a fair amount of presupposed knowledge to be able to wade through this volume.

The International Congress of Electroencephalography and Clinical Neurophysiology (ICECN) is held every four years. One of its regular features is a series of review lectures given by distinguished clinicians and scientists. The chapters in this book were the result of a Meeting held in London in 1985, and at that time they were arranged as a comprehensive tutorial course covering the field of EEG and Clinical Neurophysiology from both its applied and fundamental aspects. Its purpose was to enable researchers and clinicians to update their knowledge of particular specialties, and to provide an overview of the important issues for new comers. The tutorials were structured to emphasize techniques and applications whose significance is well established, representing the best in current practice as distinct from research and progress. In this reviewer's opinion the