

in PPS and rehabilitation and support groups for those with PPS. Mulder provides a good historical introduction pointing out that late deterioration in polio patients was observed many years ago. Two different sets of diagnostic criteria are presented in consecutive chapters. Results of physiological and muscle biopsy results are given in three different chapters. This is somewhat redundant. All report evidence of chronic denervation with reinnervation producing an increased innervation density of remaining motor units. The evidence suggests that these enlarged units are unstable with continuing evidence of denervation in post-polio patients, in both those with and without late clinical deterioration. Chapters on strength testing, rehabilitation and support groups offer little that is new.

The information in this book is available elsewhere and could be provided in a comprehensive review article. It is unlikely to find a home in many neurologists' libraries.

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TEXTBOOK OF NEUROPATHOLOGY. 1991. Second Edition. Edited by Richard L. Davis and David M. Robertson. Published by Williams and Wilkins. 1155 pages. \$197 plus GST.

The new, second edition of this textbook is something of a bargain, costing only \$16.00 more than the first edition published in 1985, having 255 more pages, and now including a couple of new chapters, one on the "Ependyma and Choroid Plexus" and another on "Peripheral Nerve". As well there are some extensively rewritten chapters, some revised chapters and some apparently unchanged chapters. Many of the authors from the first edition have been retained but a few are absent, and there are some new names.

The 18 chapters are written by 24 authors, 8 from Canadian centers and 16 from U.S. centers.

What can I say about this book, much of which has been written by my friends, or perhaps I should say former friends? As with any multi-author text, much of it is really excellent to the point of being indispensable, whereas other portions of it are somewhat less impressive, particularly in light of the still very stiff competition from Greenfield's *Neuropathology*, the last (4th) edition available to me having been published in 1984. Much of Greenfield is still easier to read and has better illustrations but, of course, is not as up to date.

The first edition of Davis and Robertson was a great disappointment to me because I was fully expecting to find a nice dissertation on brain tumors by the first editor, given his very clear and lucid account of astrocytomas in the now quite ancient "Pathology of the Nervous System" edited by Minckler and published in 1971. However, the editors were careful to explain why brain tumors were not included in that volume and their decision to include or exclude certain material has to be respected I suppose. However, I remain frequently frustrated when an otherwise excellent account of some illness stops short of pursuing the neoplastic aspects of that illness such as, for example, complications of AIDS.

In some ways, the new chapter on "Ependyma and Choroid Plexus" duplicates some of the material in another chapter on "Choroid Plexus, CSF, Hydrocephalus, Cerebral Edema and

Herniation". Needless to say, in neither of these chapters is there any mention of ependymomas or choroid plexus papillomas.

The chapter on the "Meninges and their Reaction to Injury" appears to be totally rewritten though has some of the same illustrations as those in the first edition. It would be improved, I think, by some more pictures of pathology, and also, in my humble opinion, by some comments on tumors of the meninges.

The chapter on "Congenital Malformations of the Nervous System" remains excellent and, in my opinion, indispensable. I think that it would be improved by more photomicrographs, as, e.g. the microscopic appearances of the tuber in tuberous sclerosis.

The chapter on "Perinatal Neuropathology", I found, was very tough sledding but will reward those who have the concentration and determination to wade through it.

The chapter on "Oligodendrocytes" and the subsequent one on "Demyelinating Diseases" are superb, both in style and content, but I believe, Cedric, that figures 12.60 and 12.61 are upside down and I feel obliged to point out that the late Professor R.N. DeJong spelled his name that way, not DeJong, as it is spelled in the text and in the references.

The chapter on "Neurons and Astrocytes" is beautifully written and illustrated but, once again, I can only bemoan the fact that it does not continue on into a dissertation on the tumors arising from these cells.

I personally found the chapters on "Circulatory Disorders and their Effects on the Brain", and on "Viral Infections of the Nervous System" to be extremely helpful in my day-to-day activities in the lab. It would have been even more helpful to me if the chapter on viral diseases included some electron micrographs to help identify viruses in tissue sections. The new chapter on "Peripheral Nerve" is also excellent. One hopes that the editors will relent, in future editions, and permit some information on muscle pathology also to be included.

In all I found this to be an excellent volume. Despite my apparent displeasure voiced above I wish to congratulate the authors and editors on a job well done. As alluded to numerous times above there are some ways which would make the book even more desirable to me and presumably also to the "general pathologists, neurosurgeons, and neurologists" who are targeted in the preface to the first edition as being people who would benefit from this volume.

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THE HANDBOOK OF SLEEP DISORDERS. 1990. Edited by Michael J. Thorpy. Published by Marcel Dekker Inc. 920 pages. \$182 Cdn. approx.

This authoritative multi-authored text describes in brief the major types of problems encountered in sleep disorder clinics and includes those frequently presenting to respirologists, neurologists and psychiatrists. The authors chosen for each section are individuals with research interests and expertise within these specific areas. Most of the sections covered reflect current research perspectives in sleep medicine. Each chapter also reflects a modern approach to treatment of the specific sleep disorders described. In this regard the book represents a very good

office reference text. Particularly strong areas are those concerning narcolepsy, and genetic aspects of narcolepsy. Helpful outlines are provided for management of epilepsy, headaches and insomnia. There are also interesting and informative chapters on sleep disorders in Alzheimer's disease and movement disorders. The book contains a glossary of terms used in sleep disorders which would be very useful to physicians not familiar with this terminology.

This book however has several shortcomings. There is no section on dreaming, or on gastrointestinal disorders in sleep. Nor is there a section on the influence of sleep on various endocrine systems. Finally, there is no section dealing with the actual technical measurements and means of scoring polysomnograms which might be useful in a text of this type.

In general, this text should be considered a good, quick reference source for the most important or common sleep disorders with notable emphasis on treatment. However, the scope of the text is overall somewhat limited, especially in terms of the physiology of sleep and sleep disorders. The price of this book is high compared with other texts of sleep medicine which are more comprehensive. If one were going to invest in a single and specific text for sleep disorders, I think one might find more for one's money elsewhere.

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