

written chapters on the clinical, neuroimaging and neuropsychologic concepts highlighted by authors with a diverse wealth of international expertise. Controversial topics such as the importance of white matter lesions is illustrated by different opinions on this issue expressed by the several authors of these chapters. The important topic of executive function measurement is critically appraised. Clinical chapters are exemplified by an exhaustive 40 page review of the neurological examination in aging that contains 315 references with citations of several rare bedside examination clinical signs.

In conclusion, this text offers a comprehensive survey of a complex area and a potential road map to escape the "Alzheimerization" of the dementia field. As with most multi-authored books there is a substantial overlap between the content of various chapters. This book is worthwhile reading for the general neurologist, geriatrician and psychiatrist for whom aging and dementia is a common practice.

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DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM: CLINICAL NEUROSCIENCE AND THERAPEUTIC PRINCIPLES, VOLUMES I AND II. Third Edition. 2002. Edited by Arthur K. Asbury, Guy M. McKhann, W. Ian McDonald, Peter J. Goadsby, Justin C. McArthur. Published by Cambridge University Press. 3264 pages. C\$580 approx.

The editors are veteran clinical neurologists and neuroscientists of international stature. They have put together an excellent third

edition of a comprehensive textbook on neurology by enlisting an impressive group of authors who have written 129 chapters that cover the large spectrum of neurologic diseases and its foundation. Many of the authors are clinical neuroscientists with strong credentials in basic research and they give insights and understanding of the pathogenesis and pathophysiologic bases of the disorders. There is a strong emphasis on general principles and mechanisms of the diseases, and there are excellent introductory chapters on genetics, cell birth and death, neuroprotection, and neuroepidemiology. Although therapy of neurologic diseases is well-covered, the emphasis is more on the principles of therapy than on therapeutic details, algorithms, and recipes for patient management. The chapters are very well-referenced with up-to-date citations and illustrations of good quality, including a number in colour. Even more illustrations would be desirable in the next edition. Each of the volumes contains a detailed two-volume index consisting of 100 pages that amounts to over 6% of the total pages.

These volumes will be of particular interest to practicing neurologists, neurology trainees, neuroscientists, and neuroscience students. Medical students will also find them a very useful reference source. The volumes should be on the shelves of all medical, neurology, and neuroscience libraries. The editors have done a great job in producing an up-to-date comprehensive work covering the entire field of neurology and we will eagerly look forward to subsequent editions in the future as neurologic knowledge continues to rapidly expand.

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