

The last chapter (eight) consists of the presentation of three ambiguous cases, experts who discuss the diagnosis, investigation, management, surgical indication and strategy as well as follow-up. The first case discussed by S Spencer and D Spencer is entitled "apparent bitemporal epileptogenicity". The second case concerns "frontotemporal epileptogenicity" discussed by W Blume and J Girvin, while the third case deals with "multilesional pathology" and is discussed by B Diehl, W Bingaman, G Chelune and H Lüders. These experts bring their own views as to the management of the case being presented to them.

Each chapter is extremely well-documented with references.

Elisevich and Brien, with this book, have innovated by describing the practical aspects of epilepsy surgery. They do this through inviting the reader to go through the exercise that each epilepsy patient deserves, which consists of understanding the epileptic problem and deciding on its surgical treatment. This book is thus a very practical tool which has the great merit of placing the reader in realistic, detailed situations that are faced on a regular basis by those working in the field of epilepsy surgery. This book will be useful to the most knowledgeable in the field and to the beginners, students, trainees, junior staff. It should be in the library of physicians, neurologists, neurosurgeons, nurses, radiologists, psychologists, actually all those involved in caring for epileptic patients. They will find in this book, not recipes, but ways of facing and answering questions, examples of decision making process on investigative modalities and surgical strategies, these being presented in a rational way.

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DIAGNOSTIC AND INTERVENTIONAL NEURORADIOLOGY – A MULTIMODALITY APPROACH. (Translation of second German edition). 2002. Edited by Klaus Sartor. Published by Thieme. 402 pages. C\$156 approx.

This relatively short and compact volume covers vast subject material in a remarkably comprehensive and lucid manner. The book is the product of no less than 48 "young" authors, the concept being that these authors are more likely to be "(in) touch with the needs of residents and fellows".

The book has five sections covering diagnostic neuroradiology of the brain, spine, neuromuscular disease, and interventional radiology of the brain and spine. There is a good balance of material between these sections. The neuromuscular section is understandably thin, presenting limited material and some extremity images. It is of course impossible to cover all the material in great detail, particularly with respect to interventional techniques. However, an overview of devices and materials, as well as therapeutic techniques and principles should prove valuable to those who are not directly involved in the field.

The text is quite comprehensive in terms of both disease entities covered and imaging modalities used in their investigation. Throughout the book, material is very current. The images displayed are for the most part high quality and produced using state of the art equipment and techniques. Summary boxes present key points and helpful lists in a convenient format. While this is an English translation of a German text, the writing is clear and concise and it does not appear to have suffered through the translation process.

The book is well-suited to trainees in the Neurosciences as well as the practicing neurologist or neurosurgeon. In a compact form it provides an excellent summary of modern neuroimaging techniques and their application to neurological disease. In day-to-day practice it would be a useful starting reference point for imaging findings in a wide spectrum of disease processes as well as providing an overview of therapeutic options and techniques.

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NEUROPSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY, THE FIFTH GENERATION OF PROGRESS. 2002. Edited by Kenneth N. Davis, Dennis Charney, Joseph T. Coyle, and Charles Nemeroff. Published by Lippincott, William, & Wilkins. 2010 pages. C\$295 approx.

This heavy volume testifies to the fact that there has been a great deal of progress in our understanding of neuropsychopharmacology of human behaviour. Except for a few contributors from the U.K., France, South Africa, and Canada, the authors are American, as befits an official publication of the American College of Neuropsychopharmacology. The book is divided into 13 sections, the first three summarize the great advances in our understanding of neurotransmitter and signal transduction, molecular biology and genetics, and imaging as applied to brain function. These three sections present excellent, concise reviews of the relevant issues. In addition, each of the nine sections that focus on a particular group of disorders include the latest advances in molecular biology and genetics of the relevant disorders, as well as the latest data from neuroimaging studies. These insights then form a basis for deeper understanding of human behaviour in terms of neurotransmitters, neurophysiological circuits, and their modulation by pharmacological agents. Many of the contributions demonstrate how much progress has been made in understanding the role of various neurotransmitters by studying genetically modified animal models, e.g., knockouts. Even section four, which deals with classical psychopharmacologic issues of drug discovery and evaluation has an exciting chapter on the advances in pharmacogenomics and the emergence of personalized therapeutics in psychiatry.

Even though this volume provides a wealth of up-to-date information about the advances in the basic science, it is well-organized and focused around various disorders, so that it can serve as a quick and useful reference for a clinician seeking information about specific diagnostic entities and their pharmacological management. Reflecting a trend towards grouping disorders on the basis of common pathophysiology, there is a section on impulsive and compulsive disorders which includes OCD, eating disorders, Tourette Syndrome, aggression, gambling, and self-injurious behaviour. Thus OCD is not grouped with anxiety disorder and Tourette Syndrome is not listed under movement disorders, as has been the case in the past.

The book is well-organized and easy to navigate. Each section begins with a useful overview of the main themes in the section and highlights changes since the last edition. Good editing ensured that the chapters in each section flow well from one to the next. The book also benefits from a large number of diagrams and tables that provide a great deal of useful information. This includes a considerable number of colour plates illustrating various kinds of information that can be gleaned from different neuroimaging techniques.