Cerebral Vasospasm

edited by R. Loch Macdonald and Bryce Weir, 518 pp., ill., San Diego, CA, Academic Press, 2001, \$149.95

Cerebral Vasospasm, authored by R. Loch Macdonald and Bryce Weir, is an important and welcome addition to the published works on vasospasm. It consists of 12 chapters and 518 pages. This well-illustrated work includes eight color plates at the center of the book. The first chapter describes the historical aspects with respect to the pathology and radiology as well as medical, surgical, and physiologic aspects of the disease. The second chapter, "Epidemiology," provides a thorough review (123 references) of epidemiologic aspects including prognostic factors for spasm.

The third chapter, "Hematology," describes structure, function, and metabolism of cellular blood products and reviews coagulation; the fourth chapter, "Pathology and Pathogenesis," provides amply illustrated pages with electromicroscopic pictures of normal and pathologic blood vessels. It also documents changes in arteries, CSF, and adjacent tissues after vasospasm. A description of angiographic CT, transcranial Doppler, MRI, PET scan, SPECT scan, and Xenon CT studies after vasospasm is provided in Chapter 5.

Chapter 6, "Pharmacology," is extremely detailed and reviews almost every putative causative agent in vasospasm, including neurogenic factors, biogenic amines, and free radicals. An impressive 689 studies are referenced. The detail provided in Chapter 7, "Vascular Smooth Muscle," rivals most definitive physiologic texts on the subject. "The Medical Aspects of Vasospasm" follows and reviews clinical aspects of vasospasm including diagnosis, prophylaxis, and management of delayed ischemic deficits and therapy. The authors liberally illustrate their rationale behind Triple H therapy and extensively review the pertinent studies relating to Triple H therapy and angioplasty.

The next chapter reviews uncommon causes of vasospasm as well as vasospasm after head injury, infection, and eclampsia. Chapter 10 illustrates surgical aspects of vasospasm including clot removal, cisternal drainage, and the timing of surgery with respect to vasospasm. Animal models have served an important role in the attempt to understand the physiologic mechanisms underlying this disease and Chapter 11 describes the models that have been published to date. The last chapter describes some of the molecular biologic changes in the regulation of smooth muscle contraction and relaxation. It also describes changes in genes that may alter vasospasm and provides a glimpse of some of the future therapeutic possibilities in the fight against this devastating disease.

This text should be extremely useful to anyone remotely interested in this incompletely understood problem that results after subarachnoid hemorrhage. It is a unique work that effectively reviews in detail all significant aspects of the disease. I do not think that the final sentence in the foreword—"This book is the single most important factor in finding a remedy for vasospasm"—is overstated.

Cargill Alleyne, MD

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Brain's Diseases of the Nervous System

edited by Michael Donaghy, 1242 pp., ill., New York, NY, Oxford University Press, 2001

Dr. Russell Brain originally published "Brain's Diseases of the Nervous System" in 1933 and remained the sole author of numerous further additional editions up to the seventh, when he was joined by Prof. John Walton. Brain died in 1966 and the next two editions were written by Dr. Walton. The book, edited by Walton, became multiauthored in 1993 and it is now edited by Michael Donaghy, who has revised this edition with the aid of 14 British authors.

The book consists of seven sections starting with an introduction that discusses clinical diagnosis and investigation, with a

review of headache, pediatric neurology, toxic and environmental disorders, disability, rehabilitation, and spinal injury, as well as developmental degeneration and regeneration of the nervous system with neuroimmunology tacked on. There follow sections on the disorders of the special senses, peripheral neurology, structural disorders of the neuraxis, seizures and alteration of consciousness, and infection. Stroke, demyelinating disorders, and degenerative disorders are lumped together as a separate section for no apparent reason. Poor planning.

Limiting the author list to 14 implies that each will write more than one chapter. This results in some unevenness, where a superb review of a specific subject (presumably the author's specialty) will be followed by a comparatively cursory treatment of another topic. Yet the book provides a good catalog of neurologic disease with excellent references. The chapters on epilepsy in adults, neuro-ophthalmology, infections, movement disorders, cerebellar ataxia, and MS are excellent reviews and would stand on their own anywhere—others are adequate. Each section follows a similar plan of introduction before getting down to business—this results in some repetition within chapters.

This is a large, heavy book. It will find its place on the bookshelf and be used mainly for reference; it would be hard to read it cover to cover (as I did one of the early editions when I was a medical student and subsequently a registrar in neurology). Its target audience will therefore be practicing neurologists and neurologists in training and the language used assumes some familiarity with the subject.

The authors have worked hard to produce an up-to-date catalog and review of contemporary neurology, but as with all textbooks it is possible to carp at some of the statements and the way that subjects are presented. The distinction between "primary" and "secondary" headache is not spelled out and so-called "red flags" are not discussed as such, an important omission for a text targeted to neurologists in training. The description of bladder dysfunction made heavy going—a drawing would have helped. Some of the drugs named are either not available or go under another name in the United States (pethidine = meperidine, Demerol). In the discussion of diabetic nonketotic hyperglycemia, no mention is made of epilepsy partialis continua. Pituitary apoplexy is mentioned without delineation of the cardinal signs of low blood pressure and slow pulse. In the discussion of confusion, attention (immediate recall) is lumped as a memory dysfunction. The Alzheimer genetics diagrams, although correct, are largely incomprehensible without explanation and must have come from a slide presentation. In the stroke section the author makes the statement "in acute stroke nothing makes much difference." The genetics of familial spastic paraplegia is dismissed as unknown. In the discussion of essential tremor mention is made of a "unit of alcohol"—I wonder how big a unit is?

Despite a worthy effort, the authors have been let down by the publisher. This is a clothbound hardcover book. One of my residents looked at it 2 weeks after delivery and thought it was ancient and worn. A few pages fell out. Many of the illustrations look like slides that the authors submitted—they are largely illegible, and many of the photographs are so dark as not to be practical. A series of colored plates appears out of the blue in the middle of the epilepsy chapter and has nothing to do with the subject. Typographic errors are not infrequent. The photograph meant to demonstrate asterix is a bit odd—the subject is in French cuffs with cufflinks!

The reservations about content are minor and do not detract all that much from a contemporary review. This book may be one of the last such presentations to be produced in print. Current digitized versions of neurology textbooks are more comprehensive and fit on a compact disk; if nothing else, they are lighter yet bigger. The competition is fierce!

Michael Ronthal, MBBCh, FRCP, FRCPE

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Clinical Neurophysiology of the Vestibular System, 3rd Edition

edited by Robert W. Baloh and Vicente Honrubia, 393 pp., ill., New York, NY, Oxford University Press, 2001, \$98.50

Clinical Neurophysiology of the Vestibular System is again authored by Drs. Baloh and Honrubia. This 3rd edition builds upon a strong foundation established in earlier editions by expanding the material on physical examination and laboratory assessment of the dizzy patient and adding material concerning pharmacotherapy and vestibular rehabilitation for the symptomatic treatment of vestibular disorders. The book is very informative, and should appeal to any clinician who regularly sees patients with dizziness and dysequilibrium. Because of its comprehensive and scholarly approach, the book will be valuable to physicians in training who desire an accurate and well-referenced resource regarding vestibular disorders.

The book is 408 pages long and contains 53 tables and 143 figures, which appropriately summarize and enhance the text. The book is divided into four parts, including I. Anatomy and Physiology of the Vestibular System, II. Evaluation of the Dizzy Patient, III. Diagnosis and Management of Common Neurotologic Disorders, and IV. Symptomatic Treatment of Vertigo. Part I provides necessary background information. Part II discusses the practical issues of the history, physical examination, and laboratory assessment of the dizzy patient. Part III discusses both common and uncommon neurotologic disorders, providing the reader with a comprehensive and contemporary view of the field. Part IV is a brief discussion of treatment issues that pertain to the management of vestibular disorders in general.

The authors are somewhat selective in their choice of approach and their choice of references. This is especially the case for the more controversial issues in the field. In this way, the authors

subtly provide the reader with the implicit judgments of two experienced clinicians.

The organization of the book may create a challenge, especially for the novice. For example, in Chapter 4, "The History of the Dizzy Patient," the authors discuss the management of patients with specific types of complaints independent of a definitive diagnosis. They discuss the management of specific disorders in Part III, and then devote the entirety of Part IV to "Symptomatic Treatment of Vertigo." The advantage of such an approach is that treatment issues are discussed in different contexts. The disadvantage is that similar information is found in several different places. Another organizational challenge for the reader concerns Chapters 8 through 17, wherein the authors discuss many specific neurotologic disorders along the lines of the traditional disease classifications of infectious, immune, vascular, neoplastic, traumatic, toxic/metabolic, and developmental/genetic but discuss separately positional vertigo, Meniere syndrome, and migraine.

The authors should be commended for their in-depth discussion of migraine, which is a particularly common ailment associated with vertigo and dizziness. Also, the chapter on antiemetic and antivertigo drugs provides a welcome summary of the uses and properties of the numerous medications that can be used to treat patients with vestibular disorders. The chapter regarding vestibular rehabilitation provides useful background information although it lacks some of the depth that might have been expected for an otherwise detailed approach to vestibular disorders.

Despite the organizational challenges that this book may present to the reader, this latest edition of *Clinical Neurophysiology of the Vestibular System* represents the definitive text in the field of otoneurology.

Joseph Furman, MD

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Books Received

A Symphony in the Brain: The Evolution of the New Brain Wave Biofeedback

by Jim Robbins, 241 pp., New York, NY, Grove Press, 2000, \$13

Adams and Victor's Manual of Neurology, 7th Edition

by Maurice Victor and Allan H. Ropper, 512 pp., ill., Toronto, Canada, McGraw Hill, 2000, \$39.95

Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis

edited by Robert H. Brown, Jr., et al., 459 pp., ill., London, UK, Martin Dunitz, 2000, \$125

Aphasia and Language: Theory to Practice

edited by Stephen E. Nadeau, et al., 439 pp., ill., New York, NY, The Guilford Press, 2000, \$68

Arachnoiditis: The Silent Epidemic

by J. Antonio Aldrete, 327 pp., ill., Anahuac, Mexico, JGH Editores, 2000

Atlas of Pain Management Injection Techniques

by Steven D. Waldman, 369 pp., ill., Philadelphia, PA, W.B. Saunders, 2000, \$149

Brain Mapping: The Disorders

edited by John C. Mazziotta, et al., 646 pp., ill., New York, NY, The Academic Press, 2000, \$199.95

Brain Mapping: The Systems

edited by Arthur W. Toga, et al., 634 pp., ill., New York, NY, The Academic Press, 2000, \$199.95

Carotid Artery Surgery

edited by Christopher M. Loftus, et al., 567 pp., ill., New York, NY, Thieme, 2000, \$169

Comprehensive Neurosurgery Board Review

by Jonathan Stuard Citow, 488 pp., ill., New York, NY, Thieme, 2000, \$89

Frontiers of Life: The Origins of Life, Vol. I

edited by David Baltimore, et al., 666 pp., ill., San Diego, CA, Academic Press, 2000, \$1800 for four-volume set

Frontiers of Life: Cells and Organisms, Vol. II

edited by David Baltimore, et al., 629 pp., ill., San Diego, CA, Academic Press, 2000, \$1800 for four-volume set

Frontiers of Life: Intelligent Systems, Vol. III

edited by David Baltimore, et al., 806 pp., ill., San Diego, CA, Academic Press, 2000, \$1800 for four-volume set

Frontiers of Life: The World of the Living, Vol. IV

edited by David Baltimore, et al., 1037 pp., ill., San Diego, CA, Academic Press, 2000, \$1800 for four-volume set

Imaging of Diffuse Lung Disease

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Localization of Brain Lesions and Developmental Functions

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Minds, Brains, and Learning: Understanding the Psychological and Educational Relevance of Neuroscientific Research

by *James P. Byrnes*, 186 pp., ill., New York, NY, The Guilford Press, 2000 \$25

Nervous Control of the Eye

edited by *Geoffrey Burnstock, et al.*, 288 pp., ill., Amsterdam, Netherlands, Overseas Publishers Association, 2000, \$126

Operative Atlas of Endoluminal Aneurysm Surgery

edited by *S. Waqar Yusuf, et al.*, 135 pp., ill., Oxford, UK, Isis Medical Media Ltd., 2000, \$150

Progress in Pain Research and Management: Pain Imaging, Vol. 18

edited by *Kenneth L. Casey and M. Catherine Bushnell*, 235 pp., ill., Seattle, WA, IASP Press, 2000, \$89

Spinal Cord Injury: A Guide for Living

by *Sara Palmer, et al.*, 270 pp., Baltimore, MD, Johns Hopkins Press, 2000, \$16.95

The Brain's Sense of Movement

by *Alain Berthoz, trans., and Giselle Weiss*, Cambridge MA, Harvard University Press, 2000, \$47.50

The Future of Healing: Exploring the Parallels of Eastern and Western Medicine

by *Michael P. Milburn*, 321 pp., Freedom, CA, The Crossing Press, 2000, \$16.95

The Nervous System and The Heart

edited by *Gert J. Ter Horst*, 536 pp., ill., Totowa, NJ, Humana Press, 2000, \$145

The Practice of Neural Science: From Synapses to Symptoms

by *John C.M. Burst*, 286 pp., ill., Toronto, ON, McGraw Hill Companies, Inc., 2000, \$29.95

Correction

Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis

In the article "Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis" (*Neurology* 2002;58:169), the members of the DMT committee who were responsible for the document were inadvertently omitted. These were: Frohman EM and van den Noort S (co-chairs), Garmany GP, Goodin DS, Halper J, Likosky WH, Lublin FD, Silberberg DH, and Stuart WH.

In addition, the following disclosure statement was omitted: Several members of the author panel for the DMT document have participated (or are currently participating) in industry-sponsored clinical trials in multiple sclerosis. The sponsoring pharmaceutical companies for these trials have included (or do include) Ares-Serono, Berlex Laboratories, Biogen, Immunex, and Teva-Marion Partners. Many panel members have also lectured at medical conferences or in public on various aspects of the diagnosis and management of multiple sclerosis. In many cases these talks have been sponsored by non-restricted educational grants from one or another of the above listed companies. In addition, the clinical operations (nursing and patient care services) of the different MS Centers at which several panel members work have been supported by non-restricted grants from one or more of these companies.

The authors apologize for these errors.

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Disease modifying therapies in multiple sclerosis

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