Advances in Neurology, Vol. 87: Gait Disorders

edited by Evzen Ruzicka, Mark Hallett, and Joseph Jankovic, 403 pp., ill., Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2002, \$169

This book emerged from the International Symposium on Gait Disorders that was held in Prague, Czech Republic, in September 1999. Thirty-seven chapters, written by 81 authors, contain abundant references published as recently as 2000. The book is skillfully organized under the following general headings: basic mechanisms; investigational methods; principles of gait disorders; disorders of sensory systems, balance, and coordination; gait in Parkinson's and related disorders; higher-level gait disorders; pharmacotherapy; surgery; transdisciplinary approach to gait disorders in craniocervical trauma, brain injury, and stroke; and gait rehabilitation in Parkinson's disease, gait apraxia, and Huntington's disease.

The book begins with two succinct reviews of the anatomy and physiology of locomotion. The remaining chapters are clinical, but basic science is not ignored in the reviews of clinical topics. There are no detailed reviews of quantitative motion analysis and posturography, but clinical applications of this methodology and many clinical assessment scales are discussed throughout the book. Fourteen chapters deal with the classification, diagnosis, and management of Parkinson gait and other high-level gait disorders that emerge from disturbances of the cortical-basal ganglia-thalamocortical loop. Lower-level gait disorders are not ignored. Chapters on cerebellar ataxia, spastic gaits, peripheral sensory disorders, vestibulopathic gait, and musculoskeletal deformities contain useful material that is not usually found in neurology textbooks.

The book is surprisingly clinical, with considerable attention to treatment with drugs, stereotactic neurosurgery, orthopedic surgery, chemodenervation, and rehabilitation. However, I was disappointed to find no attempt at a consensus classification scheme for gait disorders, with diagnostic criteria for the main clinical subtypes. Furthermore, the lively discussions that undoubtedly occurred at the symposium were not captured in this book. Nevertheless, students, residents, clinicians, and researchers will

find this book educational. Most of the chapters are excellent, and all are worth reading.

Rodger Elble, MD, PhD

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Clinical Cases in Neurology

edited by A.H.V. Schapira and L.P. Rowland, 261 pp., Woburn, MA, Butterworth-Heinemann, 2001, \$55

With a title like this, I expected light, informative reading, especially for a neurologist with some clinical experience. So this fine summer, I packed a paperback edition into the scenery of Sequoia National Forest. I discovered this was not the light reading I anticipated. Twenty-seven authors contribute 29 cases, approximately 8 to 9 pages per case. The print is of good size, but some of the black and white figures in my book are only satisfactory in their reproductive quality. Some cases are presented elegantly as suspenseful whodunits, leaving the diagnostic test and diagnosis uncertain until the end. Conversely, several chapters offer telegraphic case presentations with little personality. Occasionally, an author yawns through the case and differential diagnosis to arrive at a favorite topic that, for this audience, thereafter seems explored in anesthetic detail—detail for the topic, but not for the case. Happily, the brevity of space limitation restricts these digressions.

The authors are some of the best in each field. This important point deserves emphasis. The generally superb discussions offer insight not apparent from a cursory reading of the literature. What the text lacks in omitting some anatomic localization and physiologic discussion it more than makes up for in addressing cutting edge diagnostic techniques and placing their application in perspective. A comment to residents: this style presentation, analysis and discussion may be helpful to you. There is little else on the market of this quality to fill such an important niche. No work this short can cover the expanse and variety of neurological cases. This book is a great start. I look forward to a sequel.

D. Malcolm Shaner, MD

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Correction

Treatment of drug-induced psychosis and clozapine with quetiapine and clozapine in Parkinson's disease

In the Letter to the Editor, "Treatment of drug-induced psychosis with quetiapine and clozapine in Parkinson's disease" by Brandstädter et al. (*Neurology* 2002;58:160–161), the Acknowledgment and full author list were inadvertently omitted. The Acknowledgment should read as follows: Supported by a grant from the German ministry of Education and Research (BMBF), 01GI9901, "Kompetenznetz Parkinson-syndrom." The full author list should read as follows: D. Brandstädter, MD, J. Lotze, MD, S. Spieker, MD, G. Ulm, MD, W.H. Oertel, MD, Marburg and Kassel, Germany.

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Treatment of drug-induced psychosis and clozapine with quetiapine and clozapine in Parkinson's disease

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