

hemorrhage. Throughout the book, Drs. Caplan and Kase have emphasized the historical evolution of our current concepts and theories on intracerebral hemorrhages. The lead authors, both experts in this field, have written all the chapters on the mechanisms, clinical features, location, and treatment of intracerebral hemorrhage. Additional chapters have been contributed by authorities in neuropathology, neuroimaging, epidemiology, and neurosurgery.

The book is divided into four major sections. The first section deals with the general features of intracerebral hemorrhage and opens with an entertaining and instructive chapter providing a historical overview. Subsequent chapters on epidemiology, general signs and symptoms, pathology, and modern neuroimaging provide the necessary background for those readers lacking experience in this field. The discussion on the signs and symptoms provides clinical pearls on the presentation of intracerebral hemorrhage often neglected in this era of neuroimaging.

The second section is devoted to mechanisms of intracerebral hemorrhage. The chapters on hypertensive hemorrhages, amyloid related hemorrhages, and aneurysms and vascular malformations provide a wealth of clinically relevant material. A chapter on vasculitis and other angiopathies is particularly valuable as it assembles available knowledge on several unusual causes of intracerebral bleeding that is difficult to find in a single source. Other topics include bleeding disorders, drugs, trauma, and tumors.

Part three deals with the clinical features of intracerebral bleeding at different sites. Anatomical drawings, pathological photos, and examples of CT or MRI findings complement the text. Brief case descriptions are frequently used to add depth to the discussions. Most chapters conclude with an analysis of outcome variables and current treatment.

Part four is an overview of the prognosis of ICH and the medical and surgical therapy. The surgical discussion focuses predominantly on the issue of hematoma evacuation and craniotomy.

This is an excellent book which admirably fulfills its objectives. It is well written and I found it easy and enjoyable to read. It is a book written by clinical experts for use by clinicians. Each chapter is well referenced and the index is adequate and useful. The discussion on the treatment of AVMs and vascular malformations could have been expanded. Little information has been provided on the role of the "gamma knife", radiosurgery, and interventional neuroradiological therapy. Except for these shortcomings, the book is quite thorough without being exhaustive or tedious. I would strongly recommend it to neurologists, neurosurgeons, and residents with an interest in vascular diseases of the nervous system.

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ANTIEPILEPTIC DRUGS, FOURTH EDITION. 1995. Edited by René H. Levy, Richard H. Mattson and Brian S. Meldrum. Published by Raven Press. 1148 pages. \$C233.00

There is no more rapidly expanding field in neurological therapeutics than that of antiepileptic drugs. We have witnessed the release of three new drugs in the last two years: vigabatrin, gabapentin and lamotrigine, with others such as topiramate, tiagabine and oxcarbazepine on the horizon. It is safe to predict that the pharmacological treatment of epilepsy will be quite different from our present approach ten years hence. The fourth edition of *Antiepileptic Drugs* has expanded considerably over its predecessor, now to 98 chapters and 1120 pages, reflecting the growing knowledge in this area.

This book in its earlier editions has become the reference "bible" for information on antiepileptic drugs, their development, pharmacology and clinical use. The present edition maintains the very high standard of content and production and will serve as a suitable reference source for neurologists, epileptologists, pharmacologists and pharmacists on all aspects of these agents. The first section, "General Principles", includes excellent chapters on pharmacokinetics, experimental aspects, clinical trial design, compliance, principles of drug selection, use of serum levels, teratogenicity, discontinuation of drugs and use of antiepileptic drugs in the elderly. This is followed by sections on the individual drugs including those which are no longer used such as bromides, trimethadione or progabide. Newer drugs and drugs under development are given ample coverage with recent data. The chapters in each section follow an orderly progression: mechanisms of action; chemistry and biotransformation; absorption, distribution and excretion; interactions; clinical use and toxicity. This well-organized format in addition to an extensive index facilitates location of specific information on a particular drug.

This volume is truly encyclopedic in scope but the editors have done a superb job in making the material from multiple authors cohesive and readable. This book should find its way onto the shelf of every epileptologist and epilepsy researcher. It should also be readily accessible to neurologists psychiatrists, neurosurgeons working in epilepsy, pharmacologists and hospital pharmacists. Neurology trainees could benefit greatly from reading several of the chapters in the "Principles" section. I congratulate the editors on providing such a usable and up-to-date reference in this burgeoning field.

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MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS FACT BOOK. SECOND EDITION. 1995. By Richard Lechtenberg. Edited by Robert W. Reinhardt, Bernice M. Wissler and Glenn L. Fechner. Published by F.A. Davis Company. 235 pages. \$C26.00

The *Multiple Sclerosis Fact Book* is precise, accurate and current. Dr. Richard Lechtenberg, the author, has addressed Multiple Sclerosis and its effects in easily understood terms. Clearly defined illustrations support these facts. People who have Multiple Sclerosis; those who care; the interested general public and medical personnel will benefit from this wealth of information.

Lechtenberg presents an extensive overview of what Multiple Sclerosis is; who is commonly affected and how diagnosis is determined. The author also discusses the social, psychological and sexual problems which may be encountered. In addition, explanations of lifestyle adjustments and methods of rehabilitation are offered.

Sections on "Research Efforts", "Recommended Reading" and a "Glossary of Terms" conclude this detailed, informative work.

As a comprehensive resource on the subject of Multiple Sclerosis, this is a must read.

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ATLAS OF BRAIN FUNCTION. 1995. By William W. Orrison, Jr. Published by Thieme Medical Publishers, Inc. 112 pages. \$C77.00

This brief atlas of the brain is divided into two sections: the first is a glossary of anatomic structures with a description of