Cases are drawn from a number of different laboratories using different instruments, acquisition techniques, display formats, and radiopharmaceuticals. Basic acquisition information is given for each case, allowing the interested reader to draw some inferences about technique and final results. Unfortunately, specifications of most of the cameras used, are not detailed in the text and important factors such as imaging time, number of projections, matrix size, and processing algorithms are not mentioned.

The volume is not an authoritative text, but an interesting introductory atlas for residents and practicing physicians who have not had extensive experience in the field. The emphasis is on clinically relevant and widely available techniques and the variety of excellent cases makes for easy and enjoyable reading.

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MOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN. 1994. Edited by E. Fedrizzi, G. Avanzina and P. Crenna. Published by John Libbey & Company Limited. 185 pages. $C41.00

As stated in the introduction "*Motor Development in Children*" by Hinz Prechtl, this book is the result of a post-graduate teaching course and the topic of motor development only covers certain aspects of motor development per se. Unfortunately, the title of motor development is, in this context, a misnomer since only a small section or extract of chapters refers to the neonate or infant and the developmental aspect of the system discussed in the appropriate section. Many of the chapters are not reviews but a description of an hypothesis with the appropriate experiment aimed at proving the hypothesis. The book can be grossly divided in three major sections: Chapter 2, motor assessment of the neonate; Chapter 3, reaching and grasping; and Chapter 4 on fine manipulative abilities. These three chapters basically cover the topic of their specific aspect of motor development in an extremely good and interesting fashion as well as with well-documented studies and references. It certainly would be very useful for a physician working in a neonatal unit, pediatric neurologists as well as professionals interested in the developmental aspect of the newborn, i.e., physiotherapists and occupational therapists. Some of the descriptive aspects of these chapters, however, are fairly complex and probably in the context of their initial presentation which is a post-graduate course or associated with a video description which certainly would help the understanding of the description, especially on the motor assessment of Chapter 2.

The chapter on the anthology of language is more likely to be appreciated by PhD's as it requires extensive background and refers more to a clinical experiment rather than a review of the topic as well as its maturational process. It has little clinical usefulness.

The second section mainly aimed at motor assessment has been, to me, very deceptive. It has hardly any relevance to the motor development of the neonate or the child per se. The chapters are constructed with the peripheral evaluations, electromyographic assessment of the peripheral neuromuscular system, mainly the motor performance assessment, motor reaction, feed back control, anticipatory control, basis of human locomotion, head-trunk coordination, posture and gait as well detection of pathophysiological factors contributing to gait. All are better appreciated by peripheral neurologists, psysiatrists but more likely kinesiologists interested in the peripheral evaluation as well motor control and motor balance or imbalance between agonist or antagonist with little, however, discussion with regard to the suprasegmental control, their main influences and nothing on the maturational aspect, developmental aspect, pertinent to the normal neonates and children. The section for clinicians is deceptive as there is no or very little clinical impact and is only useful for its peripheral assessment.

The third section aimed on the evaluation and development of the vision, one deals with saccades, pursuit, optokinetic nystagmus, is particularly well done and interesting. It is relevant to many people in the field of child development, i.e., pediatric neurologists, physiotherapists, occupational therapists, psychologists as well as speech and hearing specialist as the discussion-presentation and explanation are very clear always revealed a clear understanding of the inquisition made by neonates, the contribution of different portions of the nervous system with regard to the function that is addressed.

Finally, the first chapter which is a review of the developmental aspect of the nervous system is a rapid overview and one needs an extensive neurobiological as well as neurological background to read. It would certainly be of interest to people in the field. It should also be noted that on page 7, Table 2, Section 3 written proencephalon when dividing the arrows at D, should probably not be myelencephalon but diencephalon. Also, page 10, last paragraph, I have some difficulty with the understanding. It should probably start, not "in humans" but in "neonates" or in "neonatal humans" as in the previous paragraph they mention that the adult striatum has zones poor in acetylcholinesterase which are named striosomes and then states that in humans, the striosomes are very intensely labelled with the same acetylcholinesterase. This should be brought to the attention of the author, at least for clarification.

Overall, Chapters 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 are pertinent to their specific contribution to motor development are well done and interesting, and cover a wide variety of specialties interested in motor development. On the other hand, Chapters 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 do not meet the expected topic discussing mainly peripheral neuromuscular influences with the "little discussion" concept or development on maturation aspect and acquisition of the neonates through his/her development. In that respect, the title is slightly a misnomer.

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